

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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THE END OF THE ROOSEVELT EPISODE!

By Victor L. Berger.

THEODORE Roosevelt, the man who has just vacated his office, will go down in history as the most sensational and most inconsistent president this republic has had so far.

Theodore Roosevelt was the last great representative of the upper middle class in the presidential chair. He never studied political economy, and knows more about bears and deer than about Smith, Ricardo and Marx.

Of course he never analyzed his milieu. He is not capable of doing so.

And having been brought up in the capitalistic sphere of thought—and being an aggressive and "strenuous man" besides—it was natural that he should make all the mistakes he did make—particularly in dealing with the trusts and the labor question.

Theodore Roosevelt tried to do the impossible. He tried to perpetuate capitalism by reforming it. He tried to make the trust magnates "good" by telling them to behave themselves.

And he let Peabody do as he pleased in Colorado and declared the Western Miners guilty while their trial was on, yet they were afterwards pronounced "not guilty" by a jury.

The prerogatives of the senate were rudely handled by Theodore Roosevelt. He stepped on its corns without mercy.

That was fatal to him. Even the majority of the Republicans voted against him. He leaves his office with the cordial hatred of all the dominant factors of the Republican party.

As it was, Theodore Roosevelt was only an accident in the presidency. No one thought of nominating him for president in the Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1900.

That convention was a typical capitalistic convention—dominated by the late Mark A. Hanna—and it renominated William McKinley unanimously.

But the unexpected did happen. McKinley was assassinated and Theodore Roosevelt—the man Thomas C. Platt of New York wanted to dispose of by making him vice-president—became the president of the United States.

The rest is well known. The outcome could not have been different. It was easy to foretell it, for anybody acquainted with the history of the Republican party.

And the history of the Republican party furnishes many lessons of interest, upon which we may fitly dwell on this occasion.

The growing hostility towards the institution of chattel slavery as existing in the South, where it was considered perfectly lawful and constitutional, formed the basis for the foundation of the Republican party.

The demand for its abolition appealed readily to all idealists. The constitutional bar against the abolition of slavery, instead of checking or awing the abolitionists, spurred them on to greater enthusiasm.

Back of the idealists and their undaunted ardor, however, were aligned powers and interests of a very material nature.

Slavery as an economic institution had run its course and grown out of date. It was not adapted to modern production. It had become more and more expensive and less productive from year to year.

However, the South discovered that it did not derive through this exchange the advantages it sought. An exchange trade with Europe, especially with England, offered greater advantages for the Southern slave owners.

Under the influence of this material fact there arose in the South a strong movement in favor of free trade.

The manufacturers in the North clearly recognized the danger which threatened them through the loss of their Southern market. They were resolved not to lose this market at any cost.

The Northern manufacturers availed themselves with rare skill and cleverness of the idealistic Abolitionist movement, and the patriotic sentiment for the preservation of the Union, to further their own purposes.

The North finally succeeded in defeating, by force of arms, the attempted secession of the South. In this, the newly organized Republican party served them in good stead.

The evolution through which the Republican party has passed in the course of time is not essentially different from the development of other bourgeois parties, proclaiming high-sounding phrases, but founded on a material basis.

The apparently progressive parties in England, France and Germany have all undergone the same metamorphosis as our Republican party.

The ideal demands for liberty originally set forth by those parties have entirely disappeared after having served to gain the coveted political power for the bourgeoisie.

In the ranks of the Republican party, this change kept pace with the rapidity which marked the development of our economic conditions. A few of the original founders of that party are still living, and can cast a backward glance upon the work they helped to create.

A retrospective review of the last half century must surely make them smile at their former idealism.

As early as 1876, this victorious party in the struggle for the human rights it so pompously proclaimed, was so dominated by lust for power that it considered it quite the proper thing to gain control of the government by means of election frauds. And the Republican party even stood ready to defend its attitude, if necessary, by force of arms.

The Republican party today is the patron saint of the trusts and all other capitalistic organizations.

It stands before the American people today as the bulwark of exploitation and monopolies. The buying of a seat in the United States senate by spending a quarter of a million dollars—as in the case of Uncle Ike Stephenson—is the visible embodiment of a "popular government," as even many "reform" Republicans understand it.

The president's chair will be occupied by William H. Taft, "In-

The mayor of Des Moines, Ia., in a recent letter to a Chicago editor, says that "the art of ruining young girls is made easy through the lack of interest of parents, the contemptible, mean treatment of servants by employers, and the lack of civility which men should extend to the humblest female workers."

Too many parents believe their girls are immune and cannot go astray. House servants, treated as inferiors, lose their self respect, and the loss of this gives the traffickers something as a basis for work. Many men consider chambermaids, waitresses, and all girls of the working class as being practically prostitutes, and treat them as such.

Capitalism in charge of government has no regard for human life or for humanity. It is there to serve dollars, not men. Four years ago an official investigation showed that in the city of London alone there were 1,463 men, 116 women and 50 boys and girls who had to walk the streets day and night and were without homes. On the night the census was taken 901 men and 17 women had been turned away from overcrowded lodging houses and shelters.

With such a problem of humanity on its hands you would think the government would do something, but it apparently didn't care, even in the face of the agitation of the Social-Democrats to make it act.

Four years have passed. And again we hear from London. Now the official figures show that one person in every fourteen of the city's teeming millions has to be kept from starvation and abject poverty by public aid, exclusive of the pensioners. And the outside districts seem to be little better. For England and Wales the figures are one in sixteen.

To this plight has capitalism brought the proud citizenship of England! Capitalism there is constantly overwhelmed by the multitude of human wrecks which it constantly piles up upon itself.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century magazine, Francis Wilson, the comedian, John B. Pine, treasurer of Columbia university, and several others have combined to erect an apartment building in New York city on a co-operative basis. The plan is to put

the guardian-angel and defender of the capitalistic state, the man who longs for the power to summarily dispatch all labor agitators to prison.

With the ascendancy of William H. Taft, the Roosevelt episode is closed.

Within less than a year the administration will quietly slide back into the sluggish and quiet waters of the McKinley channel of capitalism.

Taft will pride himself on emphasizing this difference between his administration and that of President Roosevelt. Capitalism, including the "evil-doers of immense wealth," will have full sway.

Taft will make less enemies in his own party—but at the same time Socialist sentiment and Socialist organization will grow under his administration as they never grew before.

For Roosevelt has left an inheritance that cannot be undone, overlooked or abolished.

All his attacks upon the rich malefactors have left a mark upon the minds of all the people. His continuous blowing of trumpets against "predatory wealth" has aroused even the most sleepy among the working class, the professional class and the lower middle class.

These are the fruits which the Republican party has naturally begotten. The bourgeoisie has reached the end of its development. In the course of its development it has produced the germs of its own destruction—the proletariat.

This child of the bourgeoisie is rapidly gaining in strength and will grow until it is old and strong enough to take possession of the inheritance left by its aging mother.

The history of the Republican party is one of the infallible proofs of the correctness of the materialistic view of history as held by modern Social-Democrats.

Victor L. Berger

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison: The resolution offered by Senator Sanborn, to the effect that the investigation committee first finish up the Stephenson matter, doubtless indicates a general feeling that the senatorial investigation is getting tiresome.

Since Speaker Bancroft acknowledged that he received money from the man the committee is investigating, and to whom he promised on the assembly floor to "give a clean bill," no one of an ordinary degree of horse sense can expect that the committee appointed by him will do anything very bad to "Uncle Ike."

The Social-Democratic prophecy that "nothing will come of it," still stands as the most accurate diagnosis of the whole disgusting affair.

Meanwhile the joint assembly has been treated to a series of "bolts" and "shocks." On the first day the bolt worked all right, and the president's gavel announced "No quorum" in a manner decisive and effective—for the time being.

The next day it did not work so well: for four "bad democrats"—Rose Democrats, at that—stayed by the Stephenson ship, and gave the allies a bad scare, by coming within two of electing the "timber thief" to the United States senate again.

In this matter the Social-Democratic members are co-operating in order to bring out the largest possible result from the investigation. Nor do they care to be caught even "staying with" the crowd that acknowledges they received Stephenson money.

Meanwhile, if by standing pat on their own candidate, and co-operating with the better elements, it is possible for the Social-Democrats to influence the selection of a somewhat better United States senator, that will be some help toward decent government. But this does not seem likely at this writing.

The first Social-Democratic bill to receive final action in the senate has been ordered engrossed and read a third time, which seems now to be equivalent to its passage through the senate at an early date.

Comrades and friends of liberty will do well to write their representatives in the state legislature to vote for this resolution. It is known

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate: Winfield R. Gaylord, Sixth Milwaukee district.

In the Assembly: Ninth Milwaukee District: Edmund J. Berner; Eleventh, Fred. Brockhausen; Sixteenth, Frank J. Weber.

those who first framed it. It will probably be better framed at the next session.

Social-Democratic measures are beginning to go through senate committees in bunches this week, and the one Socialist senator will soon have fewer bills on his mind than when he began the session.

IN THE ASSEMBLY. Madison: During the week several of the Socialist bills have been killed. These bills came recommended for slaughter from the committees, and as in such cases it would be well-nigh impossible to advance a Socialist bill on the floor, the Socialist delegation considered it a waste of effort to struggle against the committee recommendations. Where the bills even come recommended it is exceedingly difficult to squeeze them through the various stages provided by the rules before they finally pass the House.

Claimed a Socialist Senator! Comrade Weber caused a live-

up a skyscraping building that will be made up of several homes, all within one outer wall, with the privacy of the home kept intact to each apartment, but such service rendered in common as will properly lend itself to such arrangement. Great savings will thus be possible.

We do not care to drop into any utopian dreams about the future, but from present indications it would seem that a Philadelphia experiment more nearly approximates the home of the future. It provides practically separate dwellings, but they are lighted, heated, suction-cleaned, and victualled from centrally located plants. But it provides also plenty of yard space, which is the fault with the New York plan.

"It is impossible to understand any man apart from his surroundings, and especially apart from what he calls his home. Most of these people who find their way into the criminal court and eventually into prison may be traced back to the miserable alleys and hovels which exist in such large numbers in our city and which are a reproach to our civilization. No one who knows how these people live wonders at their habits or their crimes."

The above is a pregnant paragraph from a rather remarkable report just made to congress by a special commission appointed to investigate the prison system in the District of Columbia. Here is another paragraph:

"Humiliating as it may be to confess it, the confession must be made that society is still in a state of siege. The property classes, and they comprise the vast majority of our population, live in a state of siege. If we doubt it, we have only to notice the bolts and bars on every hand, the watchman, the policeman, everywhere. After four thousand years of social order of one sort or another, after two thousand years of Christianity, it is still the fact that those who have must maintain their possession by force or the threat of force."

Society gets what it deserves. Social injustice begets crime inevitably. And people have become so used to it that the thought of a society bereft of incitements to crime, such as Socialism offers, is frequently spoken of as a system "too good to work." Well, it is a little hard to think of a society without thieves, yet thievery is an effect of a cause and Socialism unmistakably points out the cause. When it pays to be good the building of jails will become a lost "art."

ly time Friday noon at the daily customary vote for United States senator. Before the clerk starts the roll call on such occasions the Stephenson people have ever since the second day of voting for senator entered a protest against the proceedings in the joint session. After this was done again last Friday, and again declared out of order by the presiding officer, Assemblyman Weber offered the following protest:

"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order and protest against any other proceeding being taken by this joint assembly at this time except the announcement of the presiding officer that the Hon. Jacob Rummel is elected to the United States senate. I do that for the reason, that it appears from the journal of the senate and from the journal of the assembly of January 26, 1909, and the journal of the seven-teen sessions of this joint assembly, convened for the purpose of electing a United States senator, that Jacob Rummel has received each and every vote of the representatives elected to the 49th session of the Wisconsin legislature, by the Social-Democratic party, which is the only political party in this joint assembly that has complied in all details to the carrying out of the aim and object of the primary election law. If the principles of complying with the primary election laws are to be strictly adhered to in the selection of a United States senator, by this joint assembly, then it becomes the duty of this joint assembly to simply instruct the president and clerk thereof to certify the election of the Hon. Jacob Rummel to the governor and secretary of state and they to certify his selection to the United States senate. Any other proceeding that may now or hereafter be approved of by a majority of this joint assembly in the election of a United States senator is contrary to the aims and objects of the primary election law, and should be declared out of order by the presiding officer."

The President: "While the chair hopes that the words uttered by the gentleman from Milwaukee will sink deep into the hearts of all

(Continued on page 4)

BRIEF COMMENT ON PASSING EVENTS.

By Frederic Heath.

No cages of 'gout from high living on the part of the working people have as yet been reported as a result of Taft prosperity.

"It is mighty hard to be a member of the kingdom of God and a member of the Republican or Democratic parties at the same time," said a Chicago preacher the other day.

During the war of the rebellion they had a habit of building the sorts of palmetto logs. The enemy's shot would strike the soft wood as if it were so much mush. There would be a sort of spatter of wood, but the force of the cannon ball would be spent before it could penetrate the walls. We are reminded of this by the Taft administration and the timber of which it is to be built. Taft capitalism will be soft and turn away wrath, but it will meantime keep on sawing wood for capitalism.

The rapid growth of the Socialist movement in Germany, says an exchange, has astonished many people who do not understand the tremendous vitality of Socialism. The latest report of the Berlin section of the party show that where the Social-Democrats had only 8,000 votes in that city in 1883, they are now polling 100,000 votes in the third class of voters alone, as against a bare 22,000 for all the other parties. The 35 Socialists in the Berlin city council virtually control the body, but their power is greatly restricted by national and state laws.

The papers tell us that the board of trade speculators in Chicago expect to pocket an aggregate of nine millions of dollars through recent fluctuations in the price of wheat. Nine millions is a good deal of money, and it comes out of someone. And while thousands on thousands of American citizens are in want and suffer from semi-starvation, it is possible before their very noses for a sleek crew of moneyed bandits to take that stupendous amount of wealth out of one food product, alone! It is the capitalist system that makes such a social wrong possible.

I have a letter from a wage worker in an eastern city who says: "The company I work for bought some bessemer steel, but the bill for it was made out as structural steel. One of the men asked the boss the reason for this and he said it was done to evade the tariff. And this is not the first time the same sort of thing has happened, although the boss doesn't always tell tales out of school. This is the way the tariff works out in practice, yet some people get excited over tariff reform." Does my correspondent remember the recent case of the Pittsburgh young business men who tried to do as Jesus would do during the business hours of the day and had to give it up as a bad job!

Last August two laborers in Milwaukee stole a horse piece, one while under the influence of liquor, and the other in order to sell it for drinks. They were haled to court. The first got a sentence of TEN YEARS in the state penitentiary. The other got a sentence of TWELVE YEARS in the state penitentiary. Nothing like making the punishment fit the crime, you know.

In Milwaukee last week, a well-known business man, who had built up a big supply business in a short space of time, largely on county board contracts at a time when the era of graft was reaching its height, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted bribery and was fined \$200 and was given his liberty. Nothing

like having the punishment fit the crime!"

Down in Texas an electric car company has made an appeal to the public to avoid certain things so as to lessen the number of street car accidents. One of the reasons for street car accidents, it says, is the habit of children in making the streets their playground. Certain it is that many of the most heart-rending accidents in cities all over the country have come from just this cause. But what are the children to do? Nature provides that they must play. They have the right to play, and if the streets are their only chance, then into the streets they go. Obviously in crowded cities there must be playgrounds provided so that the children can avoid the streets, and it is cheering to note that the old demand of the Socialists for public playgrounds has now become respectable and is beginning to be carried out.

It is largely because of the modern street car system that the streets have become so dangerous. But we have yet to see a street car company that offers to share any of the burdens of this new necessity.

On the contrary, each and every one of them, being organized for the benefit of the public, but merely for profits, dodges all the taxes it possibly can and maintains itself on a bandit basis, corrupting city government "for its own self-protection." It gets a great deal and it gives just as little service in return as it possibly has to. And it helps to make public playgrounds necessary, but does not help pay for them.

THE TROUBLE WITH JUSTICE

The place to reform the courts is in the law-making bodies of the nation and the states, and through changes in the constitutions of the country and of the states. While a Socialist elected to the bench could correct many abuses an administrator more humane than others might, still he could not go so very far, as above him are the higher courts ready to interpret the laws with a capitalistic understanding.

It is practically impossible, while the capitalist system lasts, to have courts of justice. While the capitalist system lasts there will be rich men and poor men, a few rich and many poor. A rich man can afford to go to law. The poor man cannot. Therefore the courts cannot hold out even justice to the two.

The rich man can hire the most expensive and the most skillful lawyers. The poor man cannot. The rich man can take his case up to the highest court. The poor man cannot.

So that when the system of court justice implies the claim of providing even-handed justice for all men, it "implicitly" lies.

The only way the courts could be made equally just to the people would be to make them free to the people, with all the best lawyers also free—a change that is not likely to come about in a hurry, especially as the law-making bodies are now made up, even if it were possible to arrange it. There is no getting away from the fact that, under the capitalist system, the dollar is the measure of citizenship in many ways. The more dollars, the more rights of citizenship. The more dollars, the more justice. Could anything be more capitalistic?

The cable dispatches report that Bebel's ill health has taken an unfavorable turn and that he will be laid up for some time, at least. The trouble is said to be an affection of the kidneys.

A TIP TO THE CHARITY-MONGERS.

A writer in a London magazine, writing of the effect of alcohol on digestion, gives the result of some experiments in the artificial digestion of beef.

Two large bottles, kept at the same temperature as the live stomach, were filled with gastric juice from a calf's stomach.

In the first bottle minced beef was placed, with a little water added. In two hours the beef became opaque, in four it digested and separated, in eight it was broken up into shreds, and in ten it was dissolved like soap.

In the second jar minced beef and alcohol was placed. In two hours there was no change, in four hours the beef became slightly opaque. In six hours there was a slight coating on the beef, but after ten hours the beef was still solid and no digestion had taken place.

While this proves something, it might have been a more convincing experiment had the gastric juice been taken from a carnivorous and predatory animal, a dog or a capitalist, for instance.

But what we would point out to the bourgeoisie is this, that the barrel house in the capitalist-made slum and tenement house districts has now found its scientific justification!

In those districts the people live in semi-starvation. By resorting to the vile alcohol that the barrel house dispenses they moderate the digestive work of their stomachs, the food lasts longer, living is cheapened, and the economy of life improved—selah!

This discovery might even be put to use in connection with the barbaric bread lines that disgrace our civilization in the cities. A dose of cheap alcohol might be given with the stale bread—a rich might be afforded now that alcohol is on the free-list!

And London, distracted with its unemployed problem, might try it; and France, and Germany and the other European countries, for unemployment, like capitalism, is worldwide—the one produces the other.

WORKING PROGRAM A SANE NECESSITY!

CATASTROPHIC UTOPIANISM BELONGS TO THE PAST.

The Socialists Must Fight the Present Battles and Help to Construct the New as Well as Tear Down the Old.

By Gladys Lamb. (From a Debate Held at the State Normal School, Los Angeles, California.)

By immediate demands we mean such improvements under the present wage system as will give help and protection to the working class now, without waiting for the transformation of capitalist society into collectivism.

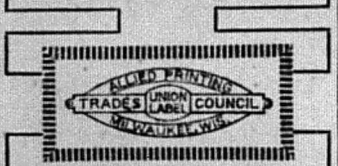
Never for an instant do we consider the gain of the immediate demands an end or goal. We are not satisfied to demand a little fraction more of the wealth created by labor, but shall never rest until the full, complete product of labor goes to the actual producers.

It is precisely because every measure which Socialists can initiate and carry out that shall increase the strength and power of the working class to manage its own affairs without the condescending aid of its industrial masters is a blow to the present order, and the foundation for the new order, that we urge the immediate demand in our platform and propaganda.

We cannot begin too early to strengthen our power to administer things (that is, wealth, productive materials) according to the principles of collective ownership and democratic management. For that reason, we insist that as many Socialists as possible be elected to political office, pledged to work for every measure that can be gained for the benefit of the working class.

For a Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood

The Allied Label

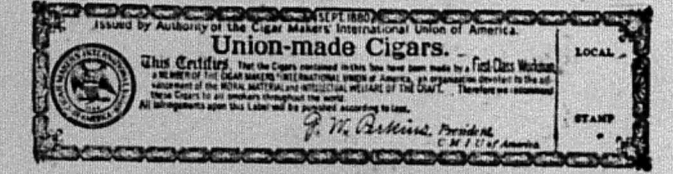


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tion of Socialists in the knowledge of how to execute the affairs of the Socialist society which is being constructed now. Each law we may pass, each concession we may gain that shall ease in greater or less degree the burden that has bowed the back of labor for centuries, that shall bring a little light into a brain darkened by oppression and strength to a body stunted by exploitation—I say such a reform is not only a beneficent thing to be done, but is the starting point for bigger and bolder demands.

Whether we approve or not, the causes are in existence, which force the working class to demand immediate protection and succor. Their only salvation seems to be legislation by a political party; trade unions, with all the benefits they have accomplished, have been found wanting. The working class wants at the present time shorter hours of labor, higher wages, sanitary inspection of factories, municipal playgrounds, public works for the unemployed, municipal ownership of telegraphs, telephones and railroads, anti-child labor laws.

Now the question is: Shall these municipal benefits be established by Socialists or by capitalist parties? If we omit from our program of action these important demands we are giving over a great field of practical work for Socialism into the hands of capitalist parties. The working class must have, and will demand, improvements in the conditions of their existence. Shall these improvements come through parties whose interest it is to perpetuate private ownership, yet who will offer a sop to labor in the shape of a reform? Or shall measures of direct and present benefit to the working class be inaugurated by a party that stops not with a few reforms, but class-consciously goes on with the work of constructing the co-operative commonwealth, the great and noble task of emancipating labor completely and absolutely from the grinding tyranny of capitalism?

It is not enough that we gain reforms—we, the Socialists. Unless there is back of that measure which a Socialist legislator may cause to be enacted a full knowledge that nothing short of the complete abolition of capitalism—the system—root and branch, will suffice—until private ownership of wealth—with its wallowing overfed rich on one hand and its starving, suffering working class on the other—is done away with, reforms will not be even a decent step toward Socialism. But if in the hearts and brains of the comrades we send to political office is the revolutionary spirit that demands, not a microscopic portion, but the world, for the working class, we shall go on to complete victory. In each demand gained we shall have accomplished so much of benefit to labor and so much of education in Socialist administration—all in the here and now.

We accept the class-conscious position, and would wage the class-struggle to a final adjustment. But we believe it is the historic mission of the working class to work for

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ameliorative measures, and it must begin the work of socialization in the very strongholds of capitalism itself. We must work. We must work with aim and purpose, considering the present needs of the people, their demands, rather than a hard-and-fast theory formulated by Marx himself.

We can take one of two positions—either Socialism is to come through a sudden change or catastrophe, involving a more or less bloody revolution, or Socialism is to be established as a gradual, probably slow, evolution, through the ballot and through lawfully established improvements. I do not favor the catastrophe theory. I believe the Socialist party will come into full power, politically and industrially, and wisely exercise that power—by virtue of the very fact that in all its history it has urged in nearly every program and worked ceaselessly for such immediate demands as offer direct relief to a suffering working class. We come into possession of the reins of government learned by experience in legislative affairs. It is not sufficient that we believe in a theory of society. We have to learn to work with the forces and materials that exist now, and shape and mold them to our own uses. The Utopians are those who, as Plechanoff says, seek to build a perfect social organization upon abstract principles. These dreamers ridicule and misrepresent every advocate of changes in accordance with constitutional and legal means. They greet every proposal of reform, of immediate relief to the toiler, with contempt. They sneer at the work already done in legislatures by our comrades. They would not hesitate to use force to bring about a change in the system. They are a stumbling block in the path of the Socialist construction of society.

We have nothing to fear from reform or half-way measures. A string of demands as long as from here to Frisco will never stem the tide of Socialism. The time to be free is now. We cannot wait for a catastrophic social revolution to "free" us at one fell swoop. Every demand that we gain, whether it be a Wisconsin child-labor law that is the terror of capitalism or whether we join the fight in St. Louis for a popular constitutional assembly, the standard of intelligence of the people and their efficiency in the adjustment of their own affairs is being tremendously raised. We are not going to wake up some morning and find Socialism established complete. But it is here a gain, there an improvement, with Socialism the ultimate result.

As a political measure, the working program is an absolute essential. What we need now is not economic reforms, but political action on the part of the workers. To accomplish this, we must have something more than our beloved phrases to offer. We must have a reply to the man who comes to us and says: "What are you going to do?" Another man says: "My wife works in a sweatshop; I am out of a job. What do you Socialists propose to do?" Another: "Are you going to give me an extra hour or two from toil, that I may see the faces of children by daylight?" Still another: "What do you propose to do now for my children in the mills and mine?" Another: "My little ones must play in the streets around street cars and truck wagons. Are you going to establish playgrounds?" What shall be our answer. I ask if anything short of the proposal to give instant and direct aid to a long-suffering class will suffice. If we ignore present needs and demands, then are we indeed reactionary and Utopian. If it is true that in order to accomplish the breakdown of capitalism we must gain the reins of government, then we must find out the source of political strength, and, if we are to be counted at all as a political power, we must use political tactics. We must even be politicians. We need to have the good judgment that some of our comrades have shown to meet political tactics with political tactics, and thus match strength instead of weakness against the enemy.

Capitalism is too firmly established and too complex to vanish suddenly at the decree of a party. But the gradual development of the power of the people to administer their own affairs socially means the growth into Socialism. Therefore, we have a program divided into three parts, namely—a declaration of Socialist principles, a program of political organization, and demands for the immediate protection of labor—which shall result in the construction of a Socialist society.

Points for Working Program. I—The final aim, the abolition of wage-labor (capitalism) not denied, but the main stress laid on present political and social needs and demands. Adapt legislation to the needs of the day, rather than according to a hard-and-fast theory. II—A means of gaining political power. III—Evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, tactics. If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The Capitalist Viewpoint

Sayings, Reasonings and Conclusions Held and Entertained by a Few of My Rich Friends.

By Wm. Henry Ferber.

God has given US a greater number of blessings and made US his custodians to render mercy, justice and charity to those less fortunate than ourselves.

On Justice. We who have an abundance should accord justice to others who can not obtain it without our consent or will, and we should not use our wealth to hinder others less favored in obtaining justice.

On Equality. Gentlemen and beggars can never expect to be equals, nor have they a right to expect equality before the law or anywhere else.

On Business. It was intended in the beginning that wealth should rule. It always was so and always will be so.

On Opportunity. It is well that wealth is the key to many opportunities, and business ventures; otherwise every poor devil might rival US.

On Employment. We can't give every poor devil a job who wants one.

On Panics. Panics are not so bad after all, for then the miserable working class usually slinks back to its proper level.

On Ethics. God made hills and valleys. He made rich and poor, leaders and followers, masters and servants, and intended in the beginning that it ever shall be so.

On Society. Only those whose wealth warrants it, should be classified as "society," the lower class should be debarred from "society" or social functions.

On Poverty. Poverty is not a curse, but a gauge by which members of society are gauged and measured; therefore a blessing.

On Enterprise. If there were no extremely wealthy people there could be no enterprise, either public or private, as all enterprise is prompted by a well-balanced combination—grit, pluck, foresight and wealth.

On Wealth. Wealth is a great blessing to the rightful possessor of wealth, and one who knows enough to properly invest it to make it more productive.

On Economics. Most people are poor because they are either ignorant, or idle, or indolent. Everybody could acquire wealth if he worked hard, saved all he makes and gets, and would not spend money foolishly, and would practice self-denial.

On Politics. Men should watch their employer and vote as he votes, for what is to the interest of the boss is surely to the interest of his employees, for when the boss is prosperous and making lots of money then the employees also have good times.

On Production and Distribution. It requires rich men to own large plants, and the transportation facilities to give us cheap production and distribution. It requires an abundance of wealth to own and acquire the great machines which

A Beautiful Land Is Death. Written after viewing a bleak cemetery, Christmas eve, 1908, by Gertrude Breslan Hunt. What a beautiful land is Death! How well kept. Her green aisles. How quiet and orderly her streets. How bloom her gardens and flourish her murmuring trees. How exquisite her marble figures. In this supremely blest domain, those unworthy and unwholesome guests—Hate, Anger, Vulgarity and Hypocrisy, may not enter. How courteous and serene her citizens; from these no sound Of ribald laughter; no moan of an anguished soul. No flame of fever stains their alabaster beauty. Their holy place is marred by no gnaw of hunger. No ache and pain of love, no goad of false ambition. How poignantly tender the yearning, loving thoughts. They draw to themselves. How perfect their harmony. With world processes that irk us so in the land. Of the quick—Ah, how beautiful is Death!

IT STAGGERS BELIEF! The old age pension law in Great Britain, which became operative on the first of the year, has revealed a startling condition of affairs. Statistical estimates made by British authorities show that more than 2,200,000 persons are now assisted by the government, national and local, either as paupers or pensioners. One person in every 16 in England and Wales must be aided. In London the ratio is one person in 14, exclusive of pensioners. But the old-age pension law has so many restrictions that it does not reveal the full extent of the national penury. A full pension of \$1.20 goes only to those over 70 years of age, and who have never accepted charity and who never have been in prison. There are about a dozen minor disabilities. Yet London is the wealthiest city in the world. Its property is insured for \$5,200,280,230. There are nearly 30,000 factories, employing more than a half

And Freedom's holy light a radiance shed abroad.

How boldly soared the eagles toward the sun! How bloomed the landscapes 'neath benignant skies! The prize the ages sought seemed nearly won, And their Utopian dreams to realize. Within the land how blessed the estate

Where man with man as equal brother dwells! The grand example nations emulate, And tyrants tremble in their citadels. Thy peans, Liberty, a world in chorus swells!

Superb democracy! What evil fate When thy illustrious, universal name Did to mere party forms degenerate, Called politics—the Ananias art—The game of meanness, dissembling and chicanery!

Of cringing, cunning hypocrites the part; How far from true democracy's domain Is groveling party conflict waged For selfish gain!

They schemed, they conjured with the glorious name— Made truth a lie—with verity beguiled. As when the sacred vessels the profane Belshazzar and his drunken lords defiled.

Could holy grail a pot for scullions be? Can Pegasus's proud, proud neck a collar bear? Are "Freedom," "Equal Rights," "Fraternity"

Mere catch-words in bombastic, wordy war? Orestes' steeds will tamely draw no garbage car. Ah, Heaven-engendered Freedom!—where's the zeal That fired the Mountain Boys of old Vermont, And Minute Men, whom neither tyrant's steel,

Nor winter's frosts, nor hunger's pangs could daunt? Where are the Warrens, Sumters, Marions now? Degenerate, office-chasing Mammon's crew, Have ye a single Washington to show? The sword of Heaven and Gideon is o'er due To smite the hosts of modern Midianites anew.

"No one is born with ready-saddled back, Nor any spurred and booted him to ride." Thus, long ago, the martyred Rumbold spake Upon the Scottish scaffold where he died.

Equality among men is the chief Distinction of Columbia's race of men; And vaunting aristocracy's belief In its own precedence was shaken when

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Its pride went down at Yorktown, ne'er to rise again.

The carpenter of Gallilee proclaimed God's Fatherhood, fraternity of men; Co-tendency in worldly states ordained; And, with the Prince of Peace, in Bethlehem, In all the beauty of the lilies born, Man's equal heritage in Heaven's estate.

Yet have these self-exalted earth-worms worn Their rank's pretended badge, and would 'twixt great And small, and man and fellow-man, discriminate.

A grotesque figure in the muddy haze With which vain Autumn veils the vast campaign, Itself obtrudes upon the careless gaze Of men with nerveless hands and deadened brains.

Around the ill-shaped outline waver the pale Faint glimmers from a Machiavelian tomb. 'Tis thus thy parting soul, Democracy, Enters oblivion, the land of gloom! The star-eyed goddess lonely weeps her champion's doom.

—George W. Freerks. Wichita, Kas.

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THE DOWNFALL

A correspondent writes: "I am sending you a clipping from a Wichita, Kas., daily. The article was written by the recent candidate for attorney-general of Kansas on the Democratic ticket. He is "seeing things." Observe the last stanza, especially the closing lines. I would be pleased if you could find space for this poem in the HERALD."

The rosiest tint that celestial morning wore When Liberty, among the heavenly fair, The fairest, blest Columbia's new-found shore, And made unconquered Demos ruler there. His banner was a patch of starry sky. His throne the hills, his scepter Justice's rod; His crown the people's crown of sovereignty. Then was the people's voice the voice of God.

The Undesirable Citizen

Advertisement for 'The Undesirable Citizen' magazine, featuring the text 'A New Weekly Revolutionary—Vigorous, Unique Will be enjoyed by "REDS" and read by everybody Will issue March 6th, 1909' and 'Subscriptions: One Year, One Dollar; Six Months, Fifty Cents. For Sale at all News Stands. Social Indemnities for Advance Subscribers sent by Socialist Party Locals. Address THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN Room 611, 93 and 95 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.'"/>

TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

William Howard Taft

[Written for the HERALD.]

MARCH FOURTH! Today a new president begins his term of office. Multitudes have gathered in Washington to witness the inaugural ceremony.

Troops from all states of the union will march. The army and navy, Black Horse regiments, the veterans of the Civil and the Spanish wars will form an imposing array to honor the new president.

Judges, senators, governors, diplomats, will arrange themselves in order of precedence to welcome the new president and to farewell the old.

There will be glorification in plenty, fireworks in profusion, balls and banquets on a vast scale and of limitless luxury.

It will be more imposing than solemn, more profuse than dignified, more regal than republican.

And for four years William Howard Taft will be president and James S. Sherman vice-president.

Sherman is a grafter—cheap, ordinary and cunning. Taft is an aristocrat—proud, honorable and capable.

Taft is big in mind, big in ability, big in confidence. His college friends call him "Big Bill." He is the first president we have had for some time who is by association, training and cast of mind an aristocrat.

He is somewhat of the British order. He believes in government by the efficient, by the educated, by the refined, by the wealthy. He is trained in our most efficient school of aristocracy—the school of law and the judiciary.

He is a careful, calm, cautious student of judicial decisions. He will enforce the constitution, not as our fathers wrote it, but as our

judges interpret it. He will be unbending in duty. Rich and poor alike will have to obey the law—the law made in the interests of the rich and judicially interpreted for the benefit of the rich.

He will despise petty grafters and cheap politicians. He will look up to Root, Knox, Wickersham and other men of great talents, who will punish the illegal pirates and reward piteously the legal pirates.

His administration will be highly constructive. He will not shout as Roosevelt shouts, but he will act with great firmness toward those buccaners who are today, by their indiscretion, threatening the whole fabric of capitalism.

He will teach capitalism that whatever needs to be done to maintain in safety the present horrible exploitation of labor can be done more effectually and far more surely by obeying the law than by breaking the law.

William Howard Taft is typical of the new order. Capitalism is ripe. It can now go about its business with confidence and security. It has reached the point in its control of legislatures and courts where its rule will not be imperiled unless it commits the folly of illegality and the unwisdom of indiscretion.

The better classes are learning the wisdom of British rule. Benevolence, kindness, good form, legal action, with gentlemen in control—that is the basis of the new order.

Those who think revolutions are things of blood and fire know nothing of revolution.

The inauguration of William Howard Taft, following on the wild and ferocious reign of Theodore, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary revolution that has yet occurred in American history.

And His Secretary of State.

THE chief man in Mr. Taft's cabinet is Philander C. Knox.

He is a little over five feet in height, inclines to stoutness, and always appears in immaculate dress.

He has a striking head, rather large, with high brow, deep-set eyes, a firm, close-set mouth, a regular nose, and a confident expression of self-possession and importance.

Along with steel and oil and millions, he, too, is a product of the trusts.

Secretary Knox belongs to the new school of lawyers.

Knox, Root and a host of other brilliant men have risen to greatness by strewn with roses the legal path of the trusts.

Without lawyers to instruct them how to break every law without technically breaking any law the trusts would have found it difficult to become so quickly the supreme power in the country.

Root and Knox are the two ablest and most brilliant of the legal advisers of those whom Mr. Roosevelt calls great malefactors.

A prominent lawyer in Philadelphia recently declared, before the

Bar Association of Pennsylvania, that the legal profession had forsaken all ethical considerations and was rapidly becoming discredited.

No lawyer, nowadays, he said, would think of refusing to assist corporations to steal franchises, to evade the law, or to escape the penalty for breaking the law.

It used to be maintained by the legal profession that a lawyer defended a criminal as a matter of duty only. And in such cases a lawyer made no effort to thwart the law—he merely assisted the culprit in obtaining whatever protection the law allowed.

But that day is past. Today every criminal corporation keeps in its employ a corps of trained legal minds, whose work it is to protect the corporation in its career of theft, depredation and murder.

The corporation lawyer defends the stealing of franchises, the evasion of taxes, the juggling of accounts, the taking of secret profits, the robbery of the public and of the stockholders. In case an employe is injured or killed, the corporation lawyer robs the wife and children

of even the poor money compensation.

The vampires are too common everywhere, but two or three states have developed them to the very highest point of efficiency. One of the states is Pennsylvania and the other is New York.

Philander C. Knox is the foremost of the Pennsylvania crowd, and Elihu Root the foremost of the New York crowd, and both have been selected by presidents to be secretary of state.

The trusts owe much to Knox and Root. In no small degree the existence of the biggest industrial combinations of the world has ever known is due to their keen minds and shifty morals.

But our new secretary of state is more than a mere corporation lawyer.

He is a man of sports. And in sports a man's true character is best seen.

He is one of the cleverest billiard players in America. He is a careful, accurate student of caroms. In work, legal or other, which requires nicety, precision, steady nerves, sharp eyes and perfect execution, Knox is unexcelled.

He is also distinguished as a poker player. He is probably the best in the United States, a correspondent says.

Now, poker is a peculiar game. It is not played with cards, but with the wits, although cards are useful. A great poker player is a man of nerve, of self-possession, of aggression, of defense, of "bluff" and of retreat. It is a game in which the base and unscrupulous win. It is a sport in which the lion is at the mercy of the fox.

Probably none of us knows much of the duties of a secretary of state. But we do know he is an important person in the cabinet, and it is, I suppose, possible that Philander C. Knox possesses in full the qualifications essential to that distinguished office.

Capitalism Is Crushing Both.

Capitalism is crushing both the farmers and the wage-workers. They must unite and concentrate their efforts against it. For, however important and powerful either class, they cannot alone match the tremendous power of modern plutocracy. The labor union has done wonderful things and accomplished immeasurable good for the wage-workers. But it is unequal to the crisis that is now upon us. On the other hand, the farming class alone cannot cope with capitalism. The Grange, the Alliance and the Populist movement were all efforts of the farming class against capitalism. All were unsuccessful. And the reason for the failure of those efforts was the fact that the very nature of the case made them farmers' movements—and there are not enough farmers to win an economic or political battle.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

RUSSIAN TREATY IS INTOLERABLE

UNCLE SAM IS DISGRACED WHILE IT IS IN FORCE.

This Country Must Hold to Traditions of Liberty and Asylum for the Politically Oppressed. The Pouden Case Still Drags.

By Albert J. Welch.

[Written for the HERALD.]

The developments in the extradition proceedings recently commenced and vindictively carried on by the Russian government in New York and Chicago justify the opposition made in 1823 to the ratification of the extradition treaty, under whose provisions the Russian government is acting.

More than fifteen years have passed since the promulgation of that treaty, and the Russian people have since passed through a revolutionary movement unprecedented for patriotic heroism on the one side and for hideous atrocities on the other—the governmental side.

During the two years succeeding the czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, granting fundamental constitutional liberties, government statistics show that 18,274 persons were convicted of political offenses. Of these, 2,717 were sentenced to death.

An official report of a committee of the second Duma states that in the Lettish region "from August, 1906, on, the punishments assumed the character of veritable tortures, to wring 'confessions' from the prisoners, after which they were delivered to the field courts-martial. Where such 'confessions' could not be extracted, prisoners were shot or bayoneted without semblance of trial."

From the Lettish region came Jan Janoff Pouden, who has been confined in a New York jail for more than a year by order of the czar, and Christian Radowicz, recently liberated. In both these cases common felonies were charged and extradition was demanded under false pretenses.

These cases appear to be only the forerunners of a movement to kidnap from this country and hurry back to Russian torture chambers and Russian gallows, large numbers of political refugees who have sought asylum here from the tyranny of the czar.

Are Americans willing to stand idly by while the time-honored right of political asylum is made a mockery by the czar? Are our courts to be used as instruments of his tyranny? Are the trembling victims to be thrust into our prisons

and later turned over to his custody to be dragged to his dungeons with their nameless tortures, to his gallows and to his shambles? Shall we tamely permit this government to become the cat-paw for a government which has organized wholesale massacres of its own subjects, including defenseless women and children; which has sent to the wilds of Siberia scores of thousands without the formality of a trial; and which rests not upon law, but upon brute force and drum-head court-martial?

We appeal to the American people! The land of Patrick Henry and Wendell Phillips will not, cannot, remain deaf to the cry of anguish rising from the tormented hearts of the Russian exiles.

DOWN WITH THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY!

And let us not forget the Mexican refugees. Antonio P. Aratjo was captured, tried and sentenced to two and one-half years in the federal prison at Leavenworth almost without a word of the facts

reaching the general public until after the whole miserable proceeding had become a matter of history. The people had been lulled to sleep by the liberation of Christian Radowicz, and the capitalist press throughout the country followed this up with copious doses of "We-told-you-so" mental chloroform about the American spirit of fair play and similar rot, which they well knew is not let on tap by the capitalist courts. If the machinery of government and the courts are to be used for the purpose of jailing foreign patriots, then if there are any real patriots in this so-called land of the free (and we think there are many thousands of them), it will be up to them to take up the battle for their brother patriots who are languishing in American prisons, and give the plutocrats of this country and the despots of the old-world monarchies and of neighboring so-called republics to understand that the spirit of freedom is still alive in their breasts, and that they at least cannot be silenced into submission by the power of gold. Let us not be content until every political refugee coming to our shores can be assured at least as much freedom as we ourselves are permitted to enjoy, for if the power of capital is allowed to restrict the freedom of our foreign brothers, it will not be long before our liberties will also be cut off at the behest of the same conscienceless and soulless monster.

POVERTY, AND POVERTY.

We do not know that Lincoln would not have been an even greater man had he not been compelled to suffer a poverty which shut him out from much that is best in civilization.

WE DO NOT KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT THE POVERTY OF LINCOLN WAS NOT THE POVERTY IN WHICH THE WORKING CLASS OF TODAY IS COMPELLED TO LIVE.

The poverty which Lincoln knew was the poverty of the frontier. It was a poverty which, in historical times, has been peculiar to America. It was the primitive race poverty that comes when man tests his strength with naked nature and fights for every vantage gained. It was the poverty in which progress is limited only by the resources of nature and the strength of man.

None of these apologists for poverty even mention the fact that the poverty of Lincoln and the poverty of today are as different as noon and midnight. Lincoln's was the poverty of the frontier, not the factory, of the open sky and the boundless forest, not of the crowded slum and narrow streets.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



SAY!

NOW IS THE TIME—NOW, during these hard and uncertain times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing—simply a desire to "get there."

Incentive Under Capitalism is a pamphlet showing in a clear and practical way what a far-fetched thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will

not only be instructive to you, but will place you in a position to enlighten others who are still in the dark. The people are open to conviction, desirous of getting at the facts if presented in a proper way. Let them have the truth!

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By a Businessman Socialist

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KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50c.
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FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Edward Bernstein. Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 192 pages, price \$1.00.
SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court, in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25c.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1911.
Frederic Heath, Editor
Victor L. Berger, Associate

The national party is considering the subject of helping its state membership in testing the law where it requires a money qualification for the citizen's right to be a candidate for office. Litigation is now being carried in Minnesota for the abolition of the filing fee system, requiring the payment of a fee for each candidate placed on the official ballot. In Illinois attempts were made to introduce the filing fee system, but they failed through the efforts of the Socialists. In the state of Washington a filing fee amounting to one per cent of one year's salary is required for the filing of each candidatureship, provided, however, that in no case shall the fee be less than \$10. This means that \$40 has to be expended to have the name of the candidate for governor filed, while the three candidates for representatives in congress are obliged to pay \$75 each. It amounts to about \$600 for the state ticket, and were all the names of the candidates for county offices and representatives in the legislature to be filed, the cost for our party in this state would be many thousands of dollars.

At the election last fall the Socialists refused to submit to the law. A provision was discovered in the election laws allowing stickers to be used. Advantage was taken of this provision. Stickers were printed and in some of the best organized counties they were used quite generally. But such an arrangement is awkward and not wholly successful. The Socialists of that state were instrumental in defeating three consecutive measures providing for a primary election law and last year the party fought the filing fee system successfully in the superior courts of three different counties, but when the last case was appealed to the state supreme court they were defeated. The expense of this litigation amounted to over \$600 besides a great deal of energy.

Now, unless the fight in Minnesota is won we may rest assured that the fee system will be introduced in every state of the nation. The filing fee system works to disfranchise the working class. Any such movement should be met with vigorous opposition from all true citizens.

The *Social-Democrat*, the monthly magazine of London, reprints from the *International Socialist Review* of Chicago, a review of the Socialist gains and losses in the recent presidential election in this country. But our London contemporary should be told that the *Review* is utterly unreliable in such matters, it having become badly biased in favor of impossibilism of the most erratic and absurd sort. Only recently, for instance, the *Review* seriously nominated for a position on the national executive of our party in this country, a man in the state of Oregon, whose distinguishing mark was his persistent advocacy of the idea that a trade unionist is not a proletarian and that, therefore, the skilled worker is only in the Socialist movement on sufferance.

PARTY NEWS.

One of the constitutional changes made by the adoption of a recent national party referendum affects Section 6 of Article X, abolishes the convention mileage assessment, and provides for setting aside ten

In the Wisconsin Legislature.

members, nevertheless, as presiding officer, he is obliged to rule the gentleman out of order. The clerk will call the roll.

The protest was greeted with great applause.

A Capitalist Slaughter.

Ten Social-Democratic bills are practically killed by this time. One, perhaps, the Trades Dispute bill, which was recommended for passage by the committee on Manufactures and Labor, was re-referred to the committee on Judiciary. This is a customary procedure with good labor bills, as this committee are artists in befuddling the minds of the laymen members of the legislature with the cry of "unconstitutional," to please their clients.

Education Under Ban.

There exists a strong sentiment against all commissions and expenditures by the University. It is contended that the Wisconsin university has attracted and become a "dumping ground" for young people from all the country. Commissions and other state departments are also coming in for considerable criticism, because of "pernicious activity in politics."

Eternal Vigilance Needed.

The members of the assembly have good reasons to watch carefully the rules requiring their bills passing in a legal form. The other day a bill passed which, to legalize it, required a roll call, but the roll was not called and the gentlemen not knowing the rules, were fooled.

Farmers to Help.

The legislative committee of the American Society of Equity will meet here some time next week and it is hoped that some more concerted action will thereafter exist between that society and the wage-earners' interests in the legislature. The bill on compulsory arbitration is up for hearing this week in the Judiciary committee. It is a sweeping measure and would practically destroy all individual and collective action in trade disputes. The Socialist members, with the co-operation of a Maidson comrade, will submit a substitute to the com-

mittee, providing for optional arbitration confined to public service corporations.

More Game for Shysters.

The destruction of wage-exemptions is again before the legislature. It proposes a general reduction of exemptions, but that feature appears only to be one to mislead the workers into believing it to be a fair bill. The meat in the bill for shyster lawyers, collecting agencies and business agents for the grocery keepers is this, in italics: "Provided further, that for the collection of any debt hereafter contracted for necessities of life for the debtor and his family, ninety per cent only of such earnings shall be exempt." This then lays wide open for garnishment 10 per cent of the family's earnings, no matter how small they may be. An unfortunate family will not only be subject to the loss of 10 per cent of their meagre earnings at a time when they can least afford it, but also the entire cost will be added and put upon them, for every case in which 10 per cent is sued for. If such is the benevolence of the Milwaukee retailers, who advance the stereotyped cry of extending credits, the workers ought to be relieved of their friends and purchase only from cash houses and throw themselves upon the county in case of need or deprivation of work.

The Juvenile Court.

The impression has gone out that the Socialist members are opposed to the Juvenile court. Such is not at all the case. The facts are that the Socialists are opposed to saddling upon Milwaukee county an unnecessary expense of some \$50,000 when the work of handling juveniles could be disposed of by giving the judge who is now handling these cases gratis, an additional compensation, and this can be provided for by the Milwaukee County Board when the county board decides for the erection of a detention home with court facilities. This was done with the idea of providing for future needs, but the needs for a separate court to deal with juvenile cases has not really developed. Upon authority it is stated that at no time have there been more than five or six children in the home, and only two or three are there at this time. It is true, there have been 900 juvenile cases in one year, but the judge has not found any trouble in disposing of these in two half-days each week.

The People Be D—D!

The annual appropriations at the session of congress just closing will exceed a billion dollars!

This money is raised by taxation. The burden is placed mainly upon the necessities of life. It is added to the price of what the people consume. It is borne mainly by those least able to bear it—the poor; because they are the most numerous and therefore consume most.

These appropriations are made by congress under conditions, and by a system, that precludes any considerable number of the people's representatives in either branch from participating in their consideration and even from knowing very much about them. In the house, legislative consideration of these bills, aside from the committees that put them together, is limited to the briefest time commensurate with the formality of passing the bills and killing the few amendments offered by the quick and certain "point of order."

The bills come from the house to the senate in the latter part of the session and are there referred to the committees. They are held in the committees until the last few days of the session and then reported and passed. The people are a billion dollars poorer, but very little wiser. Ten legislative days (half days) will cover the entire time given in the senate to the consideration of all these bills—a hundred million dollars a day! It is certain that millions and millions of this money is absolutely wasted.—*La Follette's*.

Dates for National Organizers.

Ralph Korngold—March 7-13 Kansas.

A. Litman (Jewish)—March 7, Cleveland, O.; 8, 9, Youngstown; 10, New Castle, Pa.; 11, 12, McKeesport; 13, 14, Altoona.

Lena Morrow Lewis—March 7 to 11, Black Hills, S. Dak.; 12, Hot Springs, S. D.; 13, Deitz, Wyo.

Geo. W. Slater, Jr.—March 11, Cleveland, O.; 12, Buffalo, N. Y.; 13, Erie, Pa.

John M. Work—March 7-13, Iowa.

Clyde J. Wright—March 7-13, Nebraska at large.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec. 180 Washington St., Chicago.

"Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Greenleaf was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

The Christian Socialist.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and inter-denominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance, and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. We will bring you several sample copies, so pay for the paper a whole year. Address 6523 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

FOOLISH NOTIONS AS TO SOCIALISM

BY A BUSINESS MAN - SOCIALIST.

SOCIALISM IS IMPRACTICAL.

This assertion needs to be taken with care. It may poison the minds of the untinking to their own hurt, and beyond the possibility of recall. In considering the question of practicability three things must be taken into consideration—time, place and men.

Just a personal incident, please. In 1885, as a boy, I wanted to do something for myself, and sneaked off to Baltimore and secured a place as conductor on the horse cars of the City Passenger Railway Co. Horse cars were the only kind that were practical for Baltimore at that time.

In this experience of mine, although I should forget all else, I am sure I would never forget one Bulkeley, who was known at that time as superintendent of the Green Line. He has since become very real to me as what is today called a lieutenant of capitalism, and as I now see him I think it was very fitting that he should be placed in charge of the Green Line, for a green man ought to be with the thing he is like.

But as a youth of seventeen; when I was the creature of Bulkeley I had a very different opinion of him. More than once did this swearing, cursing lieutenant cause me to cower and shiver with fear. Bulkeley thought all of the men under him mere children, who knew nothing, and he made it a point to lecture them every morning before he sent them to work.

Here is a sample of one of his lectures: He had the evening before attended the commencement at the Polytechnic Institute, and he told his conductors and drivers (remember Bulkeley's cars were horse cars) that the speaker of the evening addressed the boys as follows: "Well, you've learned a trade, you say you have, you think you have. Let me tell you, you have a lot yet to learn." So I say to you conductors, drivers, you've learned to run a car, you say you have, you think you have. Let me tell you, you have yet to learn.

Of course, the conductors and the drivers had a lot to learn. Bulkeley had nothing to learn. He knew it all. Let us see.

There was an electric car being operated on just one block, about one or two hundred yards just for the purpose of showing it off, and having the company for which Bulkeley cursed and swore so regularly, and so industriously, become interested enough in it to put it into operation on their system. Bulkeley, with some other lieutenants, were sent out to witness a demonstration. I and a few other ignoramuses, who had so much yet to learn, just followed the great men as a few boys follow their daddies. Bulkeley talked knowingly, and used high-sounding language. This was no doubt to still further show his superiority over us small fellows. But I shall never forget Bulkeley's conclusion. His words are still clear in my mind. Here they are: "Electric cars may do in some places. They are impractical for Baltimore."

I quit street railroading in the fall to finish my education, and left I think for twenty years.

Last summer I paid a visit to the old scenes. There was not a horse car in the city. Nothing but electric cars everywhere. I rushed to the shed where I used to stand morning after morning in 1885 in fear and trembling of the severe lieutenant. I asked, "Where is Bulkeley?" Nobody knew of him. I explained. Then they remembered that he died some years ago, and had gone to his reward.

"Where are all of those horsecars that were in use here in 1885?" I inquired. "I was assured that Bulkeley was dead." "Oh, they became entirely impractical for Baltimore, and were thrown aside." I see, I see, they went the same road as Bulkeley. The question of practicability depends upon the time, place and the men.

A most important lesson which should be learned from this is that what may be very practical for the owning or capitalist class, is extremely impractical for the using or working class. Be careful to notice who says Socialism is impractical.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

The Danger to the Schools.

I was very much interested in your Victor L. Berger article "Who is Fighting Our Public Schools," in your issue of February 20.

We too, in this beautiful city of ours have the fight of our lives to keep the Catholics from controlling our schools.

Our schools are managed by a board of school inspectors. Seven men comprise this board. For the last year the president was a splendid Catholic, and his wife is one of the children of this couple have never been allowed to go to a public school.

The new appointee is not only a Catholic, but his wife is one of the children of this couple have never been allowed to go to a public school.

Are Putting Us to Shame!

The African explorer, Mr. Peters, a man of undoubted world's fame, was asked his opinion of the civilization of the United States of America after he had just traveled about our country.

"It lies," he said, "between Europe and Africa!"

I was reminded of that expression when I recently saw a picture in an European newspaper showing the inside of a splendidly equipped and luxurious dining car of the Egyptian state railway, the respective advertisement inviting the tourists of the world to visit Egypt with

but were brought up in Catholic parochial schools.

What chance have we who do not care to have our children brought up in Catholic principles with such a state of affairs. The members of the board practically have the selection of the teachers. We of St. Paul sympathize in your Milwaukee fight for we know not what minute the council will vote cash from public coffers for the support of parochial schools.

Archbishop Ireland is enroute home from Rome. He lives here and dominates the Catholic situation. What may we not expect soon? St. Paul. A Sympathizer.

From a Farmer.

The Socialist movement is essentially educational, if anything. No progress can be made only as the human mind is developed so as to be able to comprehend the situation. We do not want to win only as the voter is capable to hold the reins of government. Then let me urge every Socialist to join in with every movement such as the Farmers Union or Labor Union and help to educate. No greater opportunity is offered us and we should not miss it. Nearly all objection to Socialism is based upon prejudice and all prejudice upon ignorance, and Socialists as well as others have too much of both. Let us embrace our opportunities.

J. WELLS LONG.

Nat. Lecturer A. S. of E.

Prof. Smith's Book.

I want to say regarding the notice in your paper of the book by Prof. J. Allan Smith, under the head: "The Spirit of American Government," that I have read it, and also Eliot's "Constitutional Debates." The work by Prof. Smith is, in my idea, the best educator that I have seen.

Wash. Olaf Anderson

the nation, a ne plus ultra of corruption. They have not learned enough to stand on their own feet. In the cities, for instance, they help to elect bankrupt business men, professional politicians and dive keepers as aldermen. The Milwaukee Democratic aldermen, with one or two exceptions, are fearful specimens, and Mayor Rose himself is a perpetual private business failure. These fellows have not sufficient education to feel a sense of shame to sit at the public crib to be supported by the people and render only damage in return.

Japan, Egypt, China and other countries which we considered half-civilized, are ahead of us. Mr. Peters was right in saying that our civilization at that time was between Europe and Africa.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Milwaukee.

Books Received.

- THE MACHINATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, by Henry R. Strong. Paper, 131 pages, price 25c. St. Louis: The National Druggist.
- THE CONFESSIONS OF SEYMOUR VANE, by Ellen Snow. Cloth, 77 pages. New York: R. Rentsch & Co.
- THE LAW OF THE RHYTHMIC BREATH, by Ella Ad-ha Fletcher. Cloth, 372 pages, price \$1. New York: R. Femo & Co.
- Elkton, Maryland.
- For Socialist literature address: L. Juster, P. O. B. 437, Elkton, Md.

its many ancient wonders along the line. It seems to me that, if Mr. Peters were today called upon to compare our civilization with that of the rest of the world, he would very likely say European, African and then American civilization.

With very few exceptions, all governments own and operate their own railroads. Our private dividend railroads kill and cripple more people than all the railroads of the world combined.

Last summer there was an international convention of all the

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BUILDERS' COLUMN

By TEDDY

What do the workers need most in these days of the fight of Labor vs. Capital? A good constructive Socialist paper. What must the workers have beside their muscular sinews to help them fight their way to freedom? A good headlight to guide the way. In other words, a Socialist paper like the *HERALD*. What is it that has so far accomplished at least recognition of our big capitalist and their greatest helpmate, the capitalist press, especially in Milwaukee? That great constructive Socialist weekly, the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*. And, lastly, what is it that will conquer the situation for the workers and be the real cause of the capitalists' Waterloo? *The Socialists press!*

How can the Socialist press accomplish all this? That is easily answered. The Socialist papers must reach every workingman's abode. It is up to you to put them there. You will have to be depended upon first, dear reader. After you do your duty the Socialist papers will do theirs. We must have the help of each one of you in getting the *HERALD* before all of your friends. When you have accomplished this, you will have done your duty for the *HERALD*.

We will then be able to say to the capitalists just what the rain said to the dust when it poured down upon it: "Your name is mud, and as such we can trample you under our feet."

Is there any reason for you not to get subscribers for us? How can there be? The *HERALD* is an "up to snuff," "tip-top," constructive Socialist paper. Its accomplishments in Milwaukee are well worthy of mention. We must have a bigger circulation throughout the United States. You can enlarge the circulation in your locality. Will you do it? Sure you will.

You wouldn't refuse such very little amount of work. You are not the kind that would sit idly by and pass up this call for more subscriptions. Your efforts and readiness to assist has been a great help in the Socialist movement. You surely are not going to forget the *HERALD*. Your help is wanted, dear reader, and is positively needed. So do not forget the *HERALD*. The victory will be yours.

"MAKING GOOD."

It is only a fortnight before the onrushing spring will have us in its clutches. This will put more vigor into the human system, and no doubt keep us rushing to handle all the subs you are preparing to send in. We at least hope so!

Comrades Wilcox of Missouri, Beardsley of Connecticut, McKee of California, Thompson of Michigan, Eschrich of Wisconsin, Brown, Elsner and Pfeiffer of Milwaukee, Dewar of Minnesota, Reese of Alabama, and Crouse of Utah, are the ones who have been "making good" the past week, with their subscription cards.

Comrade Olson of Wisconsin: "Your last number of the *HERALD* certainly was an 'eye opener'." To fill up the page he puts in ten names, all to get the *HERALD*.

Comrade Blake of Texas, pays for ten *HERALD* sub cards and receives our big premium, "The Emergency Combination."

Our Comrade Welch of Wisconsin is still hitting them on the head—three more to the good.

All for the "good of the cause," our ever ready Comrades Johnson of Washington, and McKee of California, made a grab at our Emergency Combination Offer. We readily accepted their cash and reciprocated with the big premium. I can see them now, snickering to themselves, as it was as much a bargain for them as it was for us.

It made no difference to Comrade Foster whether he had a *HERALD* sub blank or not. He sent in a bunch of five without any trouble whatever.

Through the endeavors of Comrade Barr of West Virginia, we have added seven new recruits to our growing list.

A tail-end reminder: Do not forget our Emergency Combination Offer. All good things go quick. This is also on the run. Get your end of it now. Don't delay.

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

Regular meeting, March 3, 1909. Bro. Thomas Feeley in the chair; Bro. Joseph Sultaire, vice-chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Shipwrights, Joiners and Carpenters No. 30, Meat Cutters No. 222, Plasterers No. 138, Carpenters No. 1748, Newspaper Writers No. 9, Bartenders No. 64, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 47, Machinists No. 47, Machinists No. 301.

The committee to see the county board committee in regard to union label bread for the county jail was given further time. The committee consists of Bros. Feeley, Handley and Griebling.

The Building Trades council reported the new agreement that had been decided on as to the work to be done by the plasterers, and the tile layers. The council reported that Bro. Wm. Griebling had been elected business agent. Report approved.

The Metal Trades section reported on its meeting. Report approved.

The Executive Board reported a recommendation to turn over to the S.-D. P. Carnival committee their percentage of all moneys collected in on tickets, which was approved.

The board recommended that Bro. Griebling's resignation as assistant business agent be accepted, that a new assistant be chosen, and that Bro. Basenberg be selected in his place. Moved to concur in the recommendation.

Bro. Sultaire in the chair. The subject of dispensing with an assistant altogether was discussed. Bro. Feeley in the chair.

Moved to amend that an assistant business agent be elected by the council.

On the motion as to whether the position of assistant business agent be maintained, the council voted in the affirmative. Amendment in favor of electing from the floor. Carried, 77 to 57. Nominations declared in order. Bros. Basenberg, Feeley and Sheehan were nominated. Bro. Sheehan declined.

Bro. Sultaire called to the chair. Nominations closed. A ballot was taken, and the rollers retired to count the votes. Bro. Feeley resumed the chair.

The board reported resolutions to be sent to the president and secretary of state and members of congress demanding the release of the Russian refugee, Jan Pouden. Resolutions approved.

The board presented resolutions on the Milwaukee school situation, calling on the aldermen to vote the \$300,000 in bonds so badly needed by the schools. (The resolution appears above.)

On motion the resolutions were approved and the delegates were asked to report back and urge members of the locals to attend the public meetings that were being held all over the city.

A communication was read from the Racine Trades and Labor council, showing that Assemblyman Wallace Ingalls had a bill before the legislature that would paralyze factory inspection and result in taking away much of the protection the workers now had in the factories.

Moved that the secretary write to Madison a protest in name of council. Carried.

A letter was read from the Chain Makers of Mansfield, O., asking for financial aid in the strike against the Seneca Chain Co., and delegates were asked to report back and urge such assistance as could be given.

A communication was read from the Allied Printing Trades council announcing a settlement of the grievance between Web Pressmen and the Milwaukee Sentinel, and that the label had been restored to that paper. Filed.

Credential for Geo. Widule as delegate from the Musicians' union. Moved to seat delegate. A question was raised as to constitutionality.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the agitation now going on to protect the public schools, and pledge our full sympathy and support; and finally, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the common council and to the daily press of this city

Secretary Reichert reported receiving \$234 for the Hatters to date.

Receipts for Evening Newspaper Writers No. 9..... 98
Carpenters No. 522..... 2.32
Glass Bottle Blowers Association No. 15..... 29.70
Butcher Workmen No. 222..... 2.29
Bartenders No. 64..... 9.26
John Reichert, Carnival tickets..... 9.00
Machinists No. 301..... 1.08
Sheet Metal Workers No. 176..... .78
Typographical No. 10..... 12.60
Wood Carvers Association..... .60
Millwrights No. 1519..... 2.83
Upholsters No. 29..... 2.10
Plasterers No. 138..... 9.00
Carpenters District Council Plumbers No. 75..... 6.00

Disbursements, \$50.54
F. J. Weber, office expenses 5.00
John Jantz, office rent..... 20.00
F. J. Weber, r'y expenses 3.28
Executive Board meeting.. 4.75
Carnival Com. S.-D. P..... 77.25

We Are Making an Advance Showing of

New Spring Styles in FOOTWEAR

For Ladies—Smoked Gray and Black Suede Ankle-Strap and Lace Oxfords.
For Men—Tan and Ox-Blood Bluchers and Oxfords.
GIVE US A LOOK

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CUCUMBER REAM URES HAPPED Hands and Face

To Be Had of **J. G. Mueller** DRUGGIST
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WASHDAY BLUE MONDAY! If it is, USE ENGLE BLUEING. It goes twice as far as other blueings, does not spot the clothes, and it restores color to faded linens, lace and worst goods.

ENGLE AMMONIA saves labor for you; and not only does it save work, but it makes your clothes cleaner & whiter than ever. **ASK YOUR GROCER**

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THEO. SCHELLE
318 West Water Street

Cashmere Balm is an elegant preparation—rubs in quickly and softens and whitens the skin. For sale only by **Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.**
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Howell Avenue and Clarence Street

Labor Takes a Hand! Organized Labor

Passed by the Federated Trades Council Wednesday Night.

WHEREAS, The people of Milwaukee, by referendum vote, in the year 1908, voted \$400,000 for the erection of school buildings in Milwaukee; and

WHEREAS, \$300,000 of these bonds have not been issued, and the mayor, backed up by a number of aldermen, is trying to divert a large part of this fund for other purposes, contrary to the spirit and wording of the law and the expressed will of the people; and

WHEREAS, The working class of Milwaukee is vitally interested in the public schools, which we consider the bulwark of liberty and an indispensable part of democracy in this country; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the school board and the aldermen favorable to the public schools to stand by their guns and to accept no compromise, but to insist upon the full amount due to the schools, according to law; and to the expressed will of the people; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the agitation now going on to protect the public schools, and pledge our full sympathy and support; and finally, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the common council and to the daily press of this city

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 303 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 208 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 825 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
E. B. HILSTEAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has enshrined the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including the LA BURE UNION. Compliance with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

OTTO E. FISCHER HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER

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Smoke TAMPANOLA 10c CIGAR

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575 SIXTEENTH AVENUE

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HENRY F. SCHMIDT Saloon, Sample and Wine Room

HALL for Club Parties, Weddings, Entertainments, School Exercises, Tournaments and Meetings
TWENTY-FIRST AVE. AND ROGERS STREET, MILWAUKEE

THE HOME TEA CO. A Full Line of Groceries

393 Grove St., Milwaukee
YODENITZ & BUNKE, Proprietors

JOHN LUELL MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS

667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE
MY BRANDS: 100—Santiago de Cuba—City League—Golden Harvest—Lone Star—No. 125

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WINE AND LIQUORS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Ph. 0. 2290 308 Chestnut St.

Chicago House ALL REPT. FURNISHED

OTTO GROSSE, Prop. Throughway
524-526 East Water Street
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Sample Room and Bottle House

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A. W. HAAS TELEPHONE SOUTH 1891

Fresh and Salt Meats 211 BOWELL AVENUE 211
Poultry & Game in Season

G. D. WAUGH EXPERT OPTICIAN

320 GRAND AVE. WHEN YOU CAN'T SEE WE SEE WAUGH
Over Day and Night—LADY ASSISTANT
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EVERY VOTH UNDERTAKER

E. RACHMANN Jeweler and Optician
811 Third Street—Near North Avenue

Keep the Wheel Turn in' COAL COKE=WOOD

and let the Social-Democratic Party benefit by getting the profit thereon. "Every little bit helps"—remember that.

PHONE GRAND 2394 34 SIXTH STREET
H. W. BISTORIUS



Capital: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction."

WOBBLING "JUSTICE."

Since the notorious Wright decision quite a few judges have come out in bitter denunciation of the injunction abuses that make a farce of representative government and turn courts into monarchical institutions. Justice Gaynor, of New York, ridiculed the Wright decision, the supreme court of California declared the unfair lists of organized labor as perfectly lawful, and other judicial bodies have backed away from the Wright usurpation. The latest declaration on this question comes from Judge Roby, of the Indiana Appellate court, who scored government by injunction in a decision rendered against the Vandalia Coal company. The whole system of government by injunction was denounced in the decision, and it was pronounced absolutely unjust in many cases. The right of every man to come into court and ask a trial by jury was held to be inherent. The decision is the outgrowth of 18 suits filed by miners asking damages against the Vandalia Coal company. The company asked the Appellate court for an injunction against the plaintiffs in the 18 suits, and an order compelling them to consolidate their several actions. This the court, in the longest and most elaborate opinion in the Indiana higher courts in a generation, refused to do.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE LABOR MARKET.

It was a piece of bitter irony—that of the Brooklyn clergyman who recently set up a slave auction block in his church for the sale of men out of work. The men were masked—twenty-six of them, all told—and bids were called for. Here was a young man of 24 who had been vainly hunting for work for eight months. A baker bought him for \$10 a week, to drive a wagon, and three loaves of bread a day thrown in. And so the sale went on. The clergyman called it the most tragic thing he had ever known. It was a demonstration, both in the number of able and willing workers offering themselves for sale and in the low prices they brought, of the fearfully glutted condition of the labor market. "God knows, I don't," said Mr. Taft when asked the cause of these conditions.—The Public.

Co-operative Printery..... 5.00
S.-D. Publ. Co..... 15.00
Wm. Griebling, assistant business agent..... 29.17
F. J. Weber, 2 days bus. agt. salary..... 8.33

The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

Is Slavery Abolished!

The Sunday papers published a story which must have made the patriotism of every true American patriot and his heart lose some of its beats.

"On the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the great liberator and in the largest, richest city of the nation he struggled—and died—to keep whole, a new slave auction is to be set up, if only the philanthropist who has the matter in charge can secure a hall large enough for the purpose.


"They will not be African slaves, however. Not black men, but white. Some of them, no doubt, will be the children of those Boys in Blue who fought their way through the belching fires of hell at Antietam and at Gettysburg in order that the Union of the States might be preserved and the shackles of the slave might be unloosed.

"Most of the 300 who, says yesterday's report, are to mount the auction block Friday—Lincoln's birthday—are able-bodied men and women who for weeks past have walked the streets of New York vainly seeking work. But there is no work. There is no food for their clamoring stomachs. They have no shelter to keep out the cold and the wet.

"The blank, dreadful fact can be no longer evaded: Industrial slavery exists in this country today as surely as African slavery governed the councils of the nation fifty years ago—Denver Times.

It Makes a Difference Who!

Here is another contrast of how the law, or rather the capitalist political power, is manipulated. John Mitchell, of the Miners, is sentenced to six months in prison because he boycotted the Buckle stoves and ranges. Down at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Superintendent George W. Steel and foreman John L. Williams, employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., were charged, tried and found responsible for the death of eighteen miners and the injury of twenty. They had neglected to provide safety devices as directed by law. Yet the court declared that, although guilty, the finding was sufficient sentence and that the pricks of their conscience would be adequate punishment. They were permitted to roam at large. Query: If a labor official is given six months for advising others not to purchase a scab stove, how many miners must be killed and wounded before a fine of six months' sentence?—Cleveland Citizen.



Schlitz Bock

Old and Mellow

Will be on tap at all customers Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

For Bottled Bock Telephone East and West Side—North—400 South Side—South 353

The People Shall Rule!

A Plain Statement of the Facts in the School Controversy.

We take the following from a circular just issued by the school defense committee of the Federation of Civic Societies:

"The mayor and the board of estimate of the common council now offer to compromise on a bond issue of \$200,000 for school buildings. Their former offer was \$120,000, which was raised in the open session of the council to \$245,000, only to receive the veto of the mayor; which veto was barely sustained in the common council, two votes only being lacking to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to override a veto.

"But the mayor and the common council have no authority to offer a compromise or to tamper with this matter at all. It does not rest within their discretion.

"The present law, under which we are acting (Chap. 459, laws of 1907), was passed by the legislature at its session of 1907 for the express purpose of taking school matters out of politics and to make it unnecessary for the school authorities to beg the mayor and the common council for funds. Funds for maintenance and for repairs are to be raised by a special tax for the purpose. New buildings and additions—provision for which is the immediate matter under difficulty—are to be erected from the proceeds of special bonds to be issued for that purpose. These bonds are to be (a) requisitioned by the school board, (b) passed upon by the voters at a city election, and (c) issued 'forthwith' by the common council. The city is protected from extravagance of the school board by the limitation that 'the amount of such school bonds outstanding at any one time shall not be greater than one per cent of

the total assessed valuation of all property."

"It will be seen from the statutes that the discretion to issue bonds is vested in (a) the school board, and (b) the voters; but it is not vested in the mayor and common council, whose duties in the matter are purely clerical and absolutely mandatory. They act with usurped power when, as now, they defy the referendum vote of the people. The issue which we must meet immediately is this: 'Shall the people rule?'

"Early in the year 1908 the school board made requisition upon the common council for school bonds to the value of \$640,000. This was well within the legal limit. The issue was voted at the spring election of 1908 by the largest majority given to many of the proposed bond issues.

"Instead of 'forthwith' issuing these bonds, which the statute provided that the common council 'shall' do, bonds to the amount of \$280,000 only were issued for the purpose. The school board has waited a full year for the remaining \$360,000, to which they are entitled by the referendum vote of 1908; but the common council sought again this year to put them off with \$245,000, and the mayor vetoed even that. The people intend to get the full \$360,000.

"The direct issue is therefore raised: 'Shall the people rule?'

"The school defense committee, appointed to represent the Federation of Civic Societies, proposes to meet the issue. The question is not one of dollars or schoolhouses, but of principles and of resistance to usurped authority.

"Three things are possible:

"(a) We propose to hold mass meetings in every part of the city at which this direct issue shall bluntly be laid before the people: 'Shall the people rule?'

"(b) Legal proceedings are inevitable if the rule of the people cannot be enforced otherwise; but they are to be deprecated as tending to cause serious delay in connection with all the bond issues proposed, and possibly as clouding such issues and rendering them unsalable. Our first appeal is therefore to the mayor and the common council to withdraw opposition and 'forthwith' to do what the statute declares they 'shall' do.

"(c) If they refuse to do this, application may be made for a mandamus to compel them to issue such bonds, on the ground that the duty incumbent upon them is clerical and mandatory and not discretionary; or,

"(d) Injunction proceedings may be instituted to restrain them from issuing bonds to the full legal limit which do not include this full school issue, \$360,000; for if bonds are issued for other purposes up to the limit as is proposed, they will involve an illegal diversion of funds to other purposes than those passed upon by the voters at the spring election of 1908."

MOURN THEIR COMRADE.

By the death of Comrade Albert Moorbeck, the Twenty-third Ward Branch loses an earnest and faithful worker for the cause. He was always present at his branch meetings. He was out early and regularly to distribute his share of the literature; and ever willing to bear his share of the financial burden.

During his illness, which covered a period of one and one-half years, his constant hope was to be back among the comrades to do his share of the work. He was 38 years of age, a molder by trade, and an active member of the Molders' union for more than fifteen years. He held every office in the union. The Twenty-third Ward Branch extends its heartfelt sympathy to his grief-stricken family.

WISCONSIN

OFFICIAL	
STATE OFFICERS	
E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 214 Sixth St., Milwaukee.	
CHAS. B. WHITNALL, Treasurer.	
STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.	
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.	
W. A. Jacobs, Charity, Sandburg.	
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melius, Jacob Kummel, Winfield R. Gaylord, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Fredrick Heath.	
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Ammann, Kl. William Kaufmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.	
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN	
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Fredrick Heath.	

State, Secretary's Financial Report for February.

State Dues:	
Members-at-large	\$ 10.20
1 of West Allis	3.00
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
Scandinavian Br., Kenosha	.00
1 of Richland Center	3.00
20 of Milwaukee	6.00
7 of Racine	2.25
Danish Br. of Milwaukee	6.00
3 of Town of Lake	6.00
Bohemian Br. of Milwaukee	4.00
21 of Milwaukee	15.00
1 of Mountain	10.80
Polish Branch of Kenosha	3.00

LAUER'S

National Ave. Cor. 1st Ave.

March Specials New Spring Goods

A Chance to Supply Your Wants in Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel for Spring at a Great Saving

One Day Only March Eighth One Day Only

Men's Fancy Golf or Band Shirts, regularly sold at 50c, all sizes—MONDAY **37c** Men's Balbriggan Underwear, the very best 50c grade, all sizes—MONDAY **37c**

Workingmen's Specials

Overalls, blue or black, with or without bib—union made, the best 50c overall made—Monday, not over two pair to customer—Monday **25c** Socks, heavy cotton, regularly sold three pairs for 25c—MONDAY, per pair **5c**

Specials for the Boys

Wash Waists, all sizes, regularly sold at 50c—MONDAY **37c** Boys' Cravenettes—just the thing for spring and summer wear—regularly sold at 7.50 to \$10.00—your choice MONDAY at **\$5.00**

HOSE, black rib, sizes 5 to 10, regularly sold at 10c—MONDAY **5c**

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

It is the same old Francis Wilson, with his effective mannerism and style of acting that has made him famous as a comedian, that is to be seen the first half of next week at the Davidson in his merry farce, "When Knights Were Bold," by Charles Marlow. The comedy is a laugh from start to finish and tells the story of an unromantic baronet who drifts backward seven hundred years for the benefit of a doubting sweetheart, to prove to her that the knight of old were all right in their day, but that the men of today, the twentieth knights are really the best after all. Charles Frohman has made an elaborate production for the comedy and the company numbers forty odd people.

BIJOU.

Hypnotism plays a unique part in that musical melodrama, "The Phantom Detective," that opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. The melodrama is sensational to a degree of constant thrills and surprises. Thirty people are in the cast; a chorus of exceptional talent; the greatest of all quartettes, the American Newsboys' Quartette, a cage of real lions and two carloads of special scenery, electrical and mechanical effects are used in the performance. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

ALHAMBRA.

For its second week at the Alhambra theater the Van Dyke-Eaton Stock company will offer the lively southern melodrama, "The

Embezzler," with Ethel May, "the mystery girl" as a special feature. The scenic setting, electrical effects and other details will rival



any stock production ever seen here. The company has made a strong impression on the Milwaukeeans, who are amazed at the quality offered for the exceedingly low price. Reserved seats for the evening performances may be secured a week in advance.

GAYETY.

Fred Wycoff, comedian, famous through his clever characterization of the "Rube" in a number of the large musical successes, and Miss Lillian Berg, a popular comedienne, are featured in the offering of Harry Bryant's Extravaganza company, at the Gayety, which opens its week's engagement with a matinee performance tomorrow afternoon. The offering this year consists of a two-act comedy entitled, "Gee Whizz." The chorus consists of thirty-five stately girls, ranging from cute little broilers to stately burlesque queens. The musical numbers are lively, too.

MAJESTIC.

Cecil Lean and Florence Holbrook, the popular musical comedy stars, will be the headliners at the Majestic the coming week, presenting a lively little musical sketch, "As They Really Are." The large circle of personal friends and admirers of this clever couple will welcome the opportunity to greet them again. Other features: Millman trio of wire walkers; Gracie Emmet and company, in "Mrs.

MURPHY AND HER SECOND HUSBAND.

Vinie Daly, late feature of "George Washington, J., in songs and dances; Klein and Clifton; Lewis and Green; Davis and Francisco, comedy acrobats; the Great Jarro, magician, and the kinodrome pictures.

NEW STAR.

The presidential election in all its glory is to be reproduced on the stage at the New Star theater Sunday, where "Follies of the Day" plays an engagement. The introduction of impersonations of William Jennings Bryan, W. H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon and Boss Murphy of New York, will be "going some," and there are twenty-two original musical numbers by the well-known composer, Albert von Tilzer. The book of lyrics is by Barney Gerard, and dancing effects by James Gorman, stage director for George M. Cohan. There are thirty-eight people in the show.

CRYSTAL.

Manager Winter has booked a big illusion for next week's show at the Crystal in Lind. "The Envy of All Woman Kind." Other features: Von Mitzel and Maynard; in a comedy sketch; Tops and Topsy; Halley and McKonnon; Ada James in illustrated songs; and the Crystalgraph.

EMPIRE.

Prof. Bangan, hypnotist, features a strong bill at the Empire. Other acts: The Ten Roberts, in musical comedy; Wilbur, ventriloquist; Von Hooven, comedy magician; Geo. Malchow, in a new illustrated song; and the Empirescope.

The C. W. Fischer Furniture Co.

221-223 SECOND STREET

March Clearing Sale

We will continue this sale until April 1st. There is a great deal of **Choice Furniture** on our floors at reduction discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. These are odd pieces, all brand new, having been less than six months on our floors; but we must have more room for our new spring stock, and these pieces must be sold regardless of cost. Any goods purchased at our store will be absolutely guaranteed as to quality and price. Money will be cheerfully refunded if goods are not satisfactory or not as represented. We invite all lovers of fine furniture to call at our new store and inspect our line. You are welcome at any time, even if not in the market for furniture. We show two cuts of a couch which can be used as a bed at night. It is absolutely sanitary and can be operated by any child. Same must be seen to be appreciated.

Rugs, Draperies, Curtains **CHARGE ACCOUNTS**

LUEDKE'S

SPRING Oxfords



\$3.50

LUEDKE'S

SPRING Oxfords

Our Spring Shoes are all in. We want you to see them—even if you are not ready to buy yet. We've got them. All the newest Oxfords for Women—Button Blucher, plain Lace and ankle-straps. They come in Patents, Dull Leather, Tan and Swede—light and heavy soles. Any quality you want.

From \$1.95 Up to \$4.00

P. S.—Don't forget to wear RUBBERS this weather. They keep away all sorts of troubles. We do not carry "seconds." The best none too good for our customers. The best is Goodyear Glove.

Open Evenings **LUEDKE'S** Closed Sundays

413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE 413-415

Milwaukee Free School Lectures.

Given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors.

No charges or collections—Children not admitted—Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.

Travel Lectures.

Illustrated with colored slides by Rev. Charles A. Paine.

Monday, March 8—"Syria and Palestine, Damascus, Baalbec, Galilee, Jerusalem," Tenth District school No. 1, Lloyd and Thirteenth streets; Twelfth street and North avenue car lines.

Tuesday, March 9—"Greece and the Islands of the Mediterranean," Twenty-first District school No. 2, Ninth and King streets; Eighth street car line.

Wednesday, March 10—"Rome—The Eternal City," Twenty-first District school No. 3, Frattney street and Concordia avenue; Holton street car line.

Thursday, March 11—"Alaska and the Klondike," Eighteenth District school No. 2, Bartlett street and Lincolnwood avenue; Oakland avenue car line.

Friday, March 12—"Famous Cities of Italy," Seventeenth District school No. 1, Dover street, west of Kinross avenue; Delaware avenue or Howell avenue car lines.

Saturday, March 13—"Hawaii," Twenty-third District school No. 1, Sixteenth avenue and Mineral street; National avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Monday, March 15—"Egypt and the Nile," Nineteenth District school No. 2, Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets; Vliet of Walnut street car lines.

Tuesday, March 16—"Paris and the Netherlands," Sixth District school No. 1, Third and Galena streets; Third or Walnut street car lines.

Wednesday, March 17—"Switzerland and the Rhine," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; All South side car lines pass Park street.

Thursday, March 18—"The Romance of Science," Eighth District school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue; National avenue or Washington street car lines.

Friday, March 19—"London and the British Isles," Twelfth District school No. 2, Mound street, north of Lincoln avenue; Delaware avenue car line.

Saturday, March 20—"Constantinople," South Division High school, Lapham street and Eighth avenue; Mitchell street, Sixth Avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Poisons, the Body and Health.

Illustrated with colored slides by Dr. A. H. Brundage.

Saturday, March 20—"Poisons and Poisoning," West Division High school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets; State street car line.

Monday, March 22—"Care of the Body," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; all south side car lines pass Park street.

Wednesday, March 24—"Hints on Health," Tenth District school No. 1, Thirteenth and Lloyd streets, 12th street or North avenue car lines.

nut street, when Dr. Rodermund will lecture on the causes and prevention of smallpox.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

A NEW PLACE TO BUY YOUR BUTTER AND EGGS

671 THIRD STREET—NEAR HARMON

SPECIALS

Good Creamery Butter, lb. **17c**
 Guaranteed Fresh Eggs, doz. **12c**
 Sliced Herrings, each **3c**
 Fresh Smoked Fish, lb. **13c**

Socialist Literature for Sale

"Walter Jacob," "Wene Zeit," etc. Also English or German Pamphlets, Narratives, etc., etc.

JACOB MERGET 1919 Galena St.

TO DISCUSS SMALLPOX.

Quite a number of cases of small pox have been located in the state, a hundred cases being recorded at Port Washington. The Wisconsin Association for Human Advancement, in order to educate people who are interested in the matter, will hold a meeting Wednesday night, at Paschen's hall, 325 Chest-

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

"THE CRIMINAL"

At Ethical hall, Sunday evening at 8 p.m., Harvey Dee Brown will lecture on "The Criminal." Good musical program will be given. Come and bring your friends.

Attend the School Meetings! Watch daily papers for place and date.

Money seems to still talk—at Madison!

The people demand the full \$300,000!

Anyway, Mr. Beggs has not yet applied for membership in our party!

By all means let the courts decide whether the aldermen can grab school board funds set aside for the schools by the law!

Beggs says his cars couldn't run over the Oneida or State street bridges. Then let him fix them up if he wants to use them!

DAVIDSON

Commencing Monday—3 Nights Only

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

FRANCIS WILSON

IN CHARLES MARLOW'S COMEDY

When Knights Were Bold

Prices—\$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

How much did you get? will be the question that will confront a good many of the legislators who helped fasten a Stephenson upon us for the next six years.

Ald. Joe Carney really seems to think that his motives are not understood by the average citizen. It is no trouble to read Joe, or to see what interests he is serving.

Some papers seem surprised that Ramsey et al. (Democrats) helped Money-Bags Stephenson get the senatorial election. And I am surprised that they are surprised.

All friends of the public school system should attend the mass meetings to protest against the assault on the schools by Mayor Rose. See daily papers for time and place.

It appears that the Rose Marching club showed a great fondness for monkeys while in New Orleans. They brought some home as mementos of the trip.

Labor cannot expect much at Madison as long as the work of its chosen representatives is blocked by the men who have also been elected by workman votes, but who serve the capitalists.

The friend of the public schools who sits at home these evenings while those red hot meetings are being held, doesn't count as much for the schools as he ought to. Not only should he present himself on the battle line, but he should insist on adding his voice to the general protest.

The Rose heels have been ordered out for duty at the school meetings. The first one bobbed up in the Twenty-second ward meeting Wednesday night. He was a Rose sidewalk inspector! The fellow sat in the body of the audience and interrupted the speakers as often as he dared.

When Joe Carney, enemy of the public schools, asked a question and got an answer in kind at the Twenty-second ward meeting he resorted to the politician's trick of crying out "politics." But Emil Seidel gave him a talking to he will not soon forget. These school meetings are getting decidedly interesting!

Wisconsin's reform legislature votes down a memorial to congress in favor of government ownership of the railroads, and votes to send a rich, self-confessed buyer of men to represent the state in the United States senate—otherwise, the millionaires' club house! Of what use is such "reform" to the people—the real people?

The school children will be given dodgers announcing the protest meetings on the school question. Watch for them. All patriotic citizens should attend! Watch daily papers for announcement.

A gentleman named Lee Benson, who has a long standing appetite for political jobs, is after the chief truancy officership. I am told. Men of his type are bound to bob up whenever there is the smell of a job vacancy. The last we heard definitely of Mr. Benson was when, after discovering that our party offered him no short cut to an official berth, he devoted a part of his time to denouncing Socialism to saloon audiences.

At the school meeting the other night, Carney took the floor after some good hot resolutions had been passed. With his usual "smartness" he began to whine that the meeting was unfair as it had passed resolutions without giving a hearing. But it was an obliging meeting. It immediately reconsidered its vote, brought the resolutions before the meeting again and insisted that he speak on them. Then, when he was through with his "explaining," if proceeded to pass them over again!

We are not at all displeased that some rich citizens are to make a test case of the city sidewalk building business, but the trouble is that the people who really were victimized by the raw and brutal work of Rose's sidewalk condemners, the working class home buyers, went ahead and had the new walks laid. They will have no benefit from any favorable result in the court contest. Whether any of them actually lost the homes they were buying through the added and unexpected burden, we do not know.

The work of the Rose sidewalk gang was little short of criminal. Sidewalks that would easily last and remain in repair several years, were condemned just to make a record for the beeler holding the job. He had to show that there was a necessity for his job.

A more bankrupt crew than Carney and Ald-at-Large Schneider at the hearing at the city hall Wednesday afternoon would be hard to find. They were the only ones that dared to open their heads in defense of Rose's attack on the public

Removal Sale **Barrett's** DEPARTMENT STORE Removal Sale

SHOPPING INTEREST CENTERS IN THIS GREAT SALE

We are gratified—but not surprised—at the great response which our Removal Sale has attracted. Such a sweeping under, ricing of fresh and dependable merchandise could not fail to excite highest interest among careful, prudent shoppers. Only to the fact that our impending removal to our great new store requires us to greatly reduce all stocks in the quickest possible time are due the present

Astonishingly Low Prices on Stylish Appareling Home-Furnishings and Dry Goods of All Kinds

It is simply an economical duty for everyone to share as liberally in the generous, timely savings which the sale provides.

Removal Sale Offerings

- 29c Women's Cashmere Hose—plain or ribbed tops, sale price..... **19c**
- 10c Bottle of Imported Bay Rum—Removal Sale price..... **5c**
- \$1.25 Hot Water Bags, guaranteed 1, 2 and 3-quart sizes—sale price..... **48c**
- 98c Heavy Dotted Spot Net, 42 inches wide—sale price yard..... **50c**
- 29c Women's Bleached White Vests—Removal Sale price..... **19c**
- 15c Children's Heavy Fleece Hose, double soles and knees, all sizes, pair..... **10c**
- 59c Wool Shavels, plain or fancy, black and colors—Removal Sale price..... **35c**

SPECIALS Any Coat Worth Up to \$35 Now \$10.95



Ladies' Long Coats of finest black broadcloth and kersey—beautifully trimmed with silk braids and satin—made up in the semi-fitting styles, full lined with best satin. They are the finest coats of the season and are the higher priced coats accumulated during our Great Removal Sale. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity to procure a \$35.00 coat for only..... **\$10.95**

\$4.50 Ladies' Waists \$1.98

Removal Sale of Waists Ladies' New Lingerie Waists 59c

Ladies' Waists of fine lawns and lingerie, extra well made, new long sleeve, prettily trimmed with rows of embroidery and fine valenciennes lace, others allover embroidered fronts, waists which you would gladly buy at \$1.00, our Removal Sale price is only..... **59c**

Removal Sale Offerings

- \$1.00 fine Imported Brilliant Rhinestone Hat Pins—sale price..... **48c**
- 50c Ladies' Cuff Buttons, in turquoise, jade and indestructible pearl—now..... **25c**
- \$1.00 Allover Embroidery, 22 in. wide, all new patterns, yard..... **59c**
- 25c Corset Cover Embroidery, 17 inches wide—at this sale, per yard..... **15c**
- 25c Skirt Flouncing, 17 inches in width—Removal Sale price, per yard..... **15c**
- 15c Children's Knitted "M" Waists, all sizes—sale price..... **10c**
- 25c Cole's Carbolic Salve, on special sale now at..... **15c**

Irresistible Bargains in Women's and Children's Shoes

- WOMEN'S FINE SHOES—\$1.69** \$2.00 and \$2.50 values, at
- GIRLS' SHOES—98c** \$1.50 values at
- BOYS' SHOES** Made of plump box calf and satin calf leathers, blucher lace style, all solid. Sizes 1 to 5½, at **\$1.49** | Sizes 9 to 13½, at **\$1.19**

Iron Beds and Mattresses

- Regular \$3.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and color, go for..... **\$1.25**
- Regular \$8.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, go for..... **\$4.98**
- Regular \$2.50 Excelsior Mattresses, sale price only..... **\$1.98**
- Regular \$5.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, go for..... **\$2.75**
- Regular \$3.50 Cotton Top Mattresses, sale price..... **\$2.48**



Another Lot of These Big Granite Bargains on Sale

- 13c Grey Granite ware just as illustrated—in this lot are:
- Wash Pans
- Pudding Pans
- Soap Dishes
- Water Dippers
- Preserving Kettles
- Handled Sauce Pans

Bed Springs at Special Removal Sale Clearing Prices

- Our Regular \$2.00 Woven Wire Springs at..... **\$1.19**
- Our Regular \$3.00 Supported Wire Springs at..... **\$1.98**
- Our Regular \$4.50 All Iron Springs—sale price only..... **\$2.98**



- Regular \$25.00 Haviland China Sets now at..... **\$18.95**
- \$5.00 Nicely Decorated Parlor Lamps, big bargains, now at..... **\$2.50**
- \$3.00 Cut Glass Bowls, at this Removal Sale..... **\$1.69**
- 5c Colonial Water Tumblers—Removal Sale price..... **2c**

Dinner Sets at Less Than Wholesale Prices

- Austrian China—100-Piece Sets—Complete Service for 12 Persons
- Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 Sets—Removal Sale price..... **\$5.95**
- Regular \$15.00 Dinner Sets—Removal Sale price..... **\$9.95**
- Regular \$18.95 Dinner Sets—Removal Sale price..... **\$12.50**

school system. Carney was too smooth to fool anyone, and Schneider, a very narrow and bull-headed fellow, was too stupid to hold his hand and boldly declared against the schools. And their "arguments" fell down like broken-legged chickens. Every objection was squarely met until their side-stepping became pitiful. The best argument that enemy of the school Schneider could muster was that the school board still had unexpended money. This was explained by showing that under the law no public work can be started until the money is at hand for it, and that it then begins to be paid out. And it was shown that the city treasury contained a good deal of such inactive money, and it had to be so under the law. This made Schneider wince, and his talk of the board's extravagance in paying interest on money that was lying idle was a good deal of a boomerang, besides showing his shallowness as a business man.

Milwaukee was staggered last Wednesday when it read in the papers that John I. Beggs had declared himself a Social-Depocrat. Was he bowing to the inevitable, they asked. Here's how it happened:

It was at the rate commission hearing. The appointments of the Public Service building were being inquired into. Attorney Manson wanted to know if it was necessary to provide a club room, bowling alley, billiard tables and the like for the employees.

"Yes, it is," replied Mr. Beggs. "When the comfort of employees is

EVER THINK OF THIS?

Milwaukee's street railway system is privately owned and it gives POOR service.

Milwaukee's gas lighting system is privately owned and it gives POOR service.

Milwaukee's telephone service is privately owned, and it gives POOR service.

Milwaukee's electric lighting is privately owned and it gives POOR service.

BUT—

Milwaukee's water works system is PUBLICLY owned and it gives GOOD service.

Are you in favor of public or private ownership? Are you in favor of having the things the people need in common owned by the people and run for the people, or owned by private capital and run to make profits out of the people?

concerned I am in complete harmony with the Socialists."

No one need be alarmed. Mr. Beggs has not been suddenly converted to Socialism. He was only paying our party and our principles an unintentional compliment, and trying to make a point for his company at the same time.

The squid, of the devilish family, has the ability to eject an inky fluid that beclouds the water when it is being pursued, in the midst of which it manages to throw the pursuer off the track. Milwaukee's great municipal squid is the Hon. Dave Rose. He has recently been in trouble. And it has only been possible for him to defeat the budget by means of his grand dukes,

the aldermen at large. And this has called added attention to these men and made it more probable than ever that the legislature would take a hand and cut their heads off, as obviously Milwaukee could well get along without them.

So it seemed up to Dave to do something to preserve his own bacon and that of his grand dukes. Dave has therefore beclouded things, and hopes to get his pursuers off the track. He has given it out that he will retire from politics when his present term is over. But even at that he has been game, for he has arranged to give Milwaukee a Catholic mayor (Schoenecker) in his place.

Let those be deceived who wish to be. Dave knows he is too good a servant for certain interests to be set aside. When the time comes the "business men" petitions will be presented to him to please run again. And Dave will hear his master's voice, and take heed.

Meaning Dave knows that the feeling against him will be appeased by the story that he is no longer a political factor. The strategy is quite in line with Rose methods.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Buy union label goods. Patronize union clerks. Ask for clerks' union store card.

"Socialism Made Plain" is a nice book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is snappy at the same time.

Socialists in Action

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Ries, Ninth ward; William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund T. Melms, Eleventh ward; Max Grass, Twelfth ward; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth ward; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward; August Strobel, Twentieth ward; Charles L. Weiley, Twenty-first ward; John Hasamann, Twenty-second ward.

Milwaukee: Last Monday's city council meeting concerned itself principally with the question of bay window privileges and the closing of the bridges during the noon hour. And it gave the mayor a turn-down on his veto of the Melms resolution for a legislative bill giving Milwaukee the right to operate a municipal ice plant. The noon closing of bridges was debated at some length and then the opposition "to escape immediate defeat" had the matter referred to committee. The nearest the council came to the school bonds tangle was to refer a newly prepared budget to the finance committee. Notice was given that Thos. J. Neacy had served the city with an injunction to prevent the specifying of the union label in contracting for the city printing, and so the Weiley resolution was sent back to committee.

Form of Will.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of..... (or, if other property, describe the

"Eight Letters to an American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and wear themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

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POPULAR Concert and Ball

WILL BE GIVEN BY PROF. F. MAYR'S ORCHESTRA

Sunday, March 7, 1909

AT BAHN FREI TURN HALL

Concert Begins at 3 P.M. Admission 25c

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Commencing Sunday, March 7

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN BURLINGAME

FOLLIES OF THE DAY

All-Star Cast—LARRY McCALE, GERTRUDE HAYES, SAM SIDMAN and 50 PEOPLE—50

New Prices—Matinee 10-15-20c. Evenings 10-15-20c—Not Any Higher

CRYSTAL

DAILY at 2:30

WEEK OF MARCH 8

L I N D

IN A BIG ILLUSION

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

EMPIRE THEATRE

MITCHELL ST. 201, 6th & 7th Aves.

Week commencing Monday, March 8

PROF. BANYAN, Host

5-OFFER ACTS—5

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Beginning SUNDAY MATINEE (Majestic Wednesday and Sat.)

Roland & Clifford

Present the Newest Idea in Musical, Mystic Melodrama

The Phantom Detective

Now U C Him—Now U Don't!

Beauty Chorus Quartet Singing

Cage of REAL LIONS

BIG PRODUCTION

Week Beginning Sunday, March 14

Has the Play for All Humanity!

THE KENTUCKIAN

A Play for the Family.

MAJESTIC

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ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

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Every Week Day:

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ALL NEXT WEEK THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANY

The Embezzler

with ETHEL MAY, the Mystery Girl

And Other Features

Matinee Every Day 10c | Every Night 10c

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Commencing Sunday Mat.

(Leading Burlesque House)

HARRY BRYANT'S Big Extravaganza

It Would Take a Column to Describe the Good This Show is! Come and See It!

The Loudest Laughing Town! The Best Fun! The Show Itself! The Heeban Show!