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Socialism Grows Fast

ON the liner Mauretania, which arrived here yesterday from Queenstown and Liverpool, came W. A. Clark, formerly United States senator from Montana, with a story of the astounding growth of Socialism.

"England is going along at a very fair rate of progress," said Senator Clark, "but is now, of course, much upset by the budget question; enough so that there are few industries of that country which are not much affected. Socialism shows itself very strongly in the matter. In fact, everywhere in Europe there are signs of Socialistic growth. Not only is the movement spreading over all England, but there are few places on the continent which have not shown tremendous strides in the movement in the last decade. In France the government is Socialistic to a remarkable degree."—New York Dispatch.

Comment on Passing Events
By Frederic Heath

Lands-downe et al may in time discover that the jig is up!

The abolition of the house of lords in England would make itself felt in this country. It would make certain a speedy result of the Socialists' demand for the abolition of the American plutocratic senate.

Upton Sinclair, author of *The Jungle*, will, with the January number, become an associate editor on Bernard Macfadden's *Physical Culture* magazine. He is at present contributing a serial story to that fine publication.

The veteran poet, Joaquin Miller, speaking the other day to the convicts at San Quentin, Cal., said that Roosevelt's policy of the strenuous life was responsible for much of the evils and crimes that today send men to prison. That's a hard one on Tumbo.

At Sacramento, Cal., Judge Hughes imposed a novel sentence upon Claude Wood, chauffeur, convicted of manslaughter for running over and killing James F. Smith. Judge Hughes sentenced Wood to ten years in the penitentiary and at the same time ordered that the defendant be stayed and the defendant placed on probation, upon condition that Wood contribute \$25 a month toward the support of the five children he made fatherless by his reckless driving.

The free speech fight of the trade unionists and Socialists at Spokane, Wash., still continues and the excitement does not die down. As fast as the men and women get up to speak on the streets they are marched off to jail. There is no disorder, one policeman frequently arresting and taking seven or eight with him at one time. It is told of one officer after he got his bunch of unresisting arrests to the station, that he asked one of them whether he was one of those he had arrested. The man did not take advantage of his uncertainty, but assured him that he was indeed under arrest and ready to be locked up.

Thus far over 300 men and women have been convicted and are serving out thirty-day sentences. After the county jail's capacity was reached, a school building was made to do service also, with guards armed with Winchester, and some have also been sent to the federal prison at Fort Wright.

The charge against the free-speech advocates has been changed to disorderly conduct, as this gives the authorities more leeway. At the same time some of the leaders are charged with criminal conspiracy. Both are far-fetched, and there has been no disorder, and conspiring to maintain the constitutional right of free speech is not yet a crime in this country in the eyes of the common people.

The men are now fighting an intention on the part of the judges to conduct the trials behind closed doors.

Jubilant German Socialists!

Berlin, Nov. 30.—As a result of their numerous victories at the recent bi-elections, the Socialists are the only members of the reichstag who face the convening of that body, Tuesday, with any degree of satisfaction. The bourgeois parties are in a bitter mood because of their great weakness shown before their constituencies. The Socialists are jubilant.

Not only the national, but the local elections as well, everywhere showed the drift toward Socialism and the reactionists are very unhappy because of it. All that these parties can do is to claim that the session will be a quiet one, forgetting the embitterment even among themselves, growing out of the financial reform legislation, which is still intense. It is expected that the Socialists will again fan the flame in an attempt to reduce the heavy "peace armament" appropriations.

Impressions from Abroad — By Victor L. Berger

I. England

WHEN I landed in New York on Wednesday, I visited the office of one of our great magazines. One of the most famous writers of our country said, "Victor Berger, you have been in Europe. Now tell us what is your message?"

"The world is getting more democratic every day and—Europe is leading at present," was my answer.

I was asked, "What else do you have to say?"

"The social conscience has been awakened in Europe," said I. "And you can see it working from England down to Austria, and from Austria as far as France, to a degree unknown in America."

Just at the present moment England leads in the political revival. The reason for this may be that the awakening took place in England last, and that there it is the freshest.

The revival in England crystallized around a court decision, the now historic Taff Vale decision. According to this decision the trades unions collectively, and the trades union men individually, were held financially responsible for any damage caused by a strike or a boycott.

Whereupon the trades unions and the workmen of England rose in mass. They would trust neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals any more. They formed a Labor party of their own.

Primarily their object was to get rescinded this court decision, which had been upheld by the House of Lords (as the supreme court in England).

The workmen were successful enough. They elected about fifty-three men of their own, and incidentally they broke the rule of the Conservative party.

The Taff Vale decision was, of course, remedied by law—easily enough—because there exists in England no supreme court to declare a law unconstitutional, and any law passed by the English parliament is supreme.

However, the English workmen were not satisfied with the annulling of the Taff Vale decision. They had gotten a taste of their power and they were going to use it.

Under the pressure of the Labor party, the Liberal cabinet was compelled to advance from step to step. Factory legislation and the right of workmen to damages in case of accident were very much extended.

The best old age pension bill yet enacted was passed.

And last but not least, Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal finance minister, brought in his famous income tax measure, which means the beginning of a new period in the history of England.

Why? Because the principle of this tax means the confiscation of a good share of the "unearned increment"—and that as high as twenty-five per cent. of the entire income of the rich lords and capitalists shall go to the state as income tax.

Because more than the act itself—which is not as severe as it looks—the motives and the arguments behind it scare the lords and the capitalists. These show the strongest evidence of the awakening of the social conscience.

Mr. Lloyd-George—himself a Liberal, and not a Socialist—said in bold language, that they, the rich people of England, particularly the aristocracy, had escaped taxation long enough. He told the Lords that it cost England more a year to keep a duke than to build a dreadnaught. And that, besides the duke being infinitely less useful and infinitely less ornamental, the expense for building the dreadnaught occurred only once, while the expense for keeping the duke has continued for centuries and still continues.

Moreover, he told them that old age pensions for workmen cost a great deal of money and that those who had it would have to pay in the future.

Now, such talk from a Liberal minister, a man representing an influential and wealthy wing of the capitalist class, would have been simply impossible ten years ago in England.

It is unquestionably the result of the Socialist agitation and the awakened social conscience. And the lords and the capitalists are right when they describe this kind of legislation and this kind of an

argument as absolutely Socialistic and as the beginning of the end if they should not be able to stop it.

Especially if we also consider that the Socialists plainly told them that they would not rest until the entire "unearned increment" was confiscated.

And they will not be able to stop it.

Very conservative statesmen and very influential lords, like Lord Rosebery—a former prime minister and a man who left the Liberal party on account of what he called its Socialistic tendencies—has lately advised the lords to accept the inevitable and adopt the budget.

He fears, if they do not, that the love of the English proletariat for the Labor party will grow very much more and the love of the English middle class for the lords will grow very much less. The very next step will be the abolition of the House of Lords and of the hereditary law makers in England.

For Rosebery knows well enough that Lloyd-George and the Liberal ministry did not bring in this finance bill because they love the workmen—in fact they taxed his tobacco, his brandy and his beer.

Nor do they propose this measure because they want to be reformers. The Liberal party in England never reformed anything.

The Liberals propose it because both the dreadnaught and the old age pensions cost money. The English ruling class does not want to go without the dreadnaught, and it cannot drop the old age pensions.

That is the situation in England today.

Therefore, it matters little which way the House of Lords decided last Wednesday. Either way the decision was bound to help the Labor party and the Socialist movement.

There are only two or three of the Labor representatives who still

England is one of the two countries in the world where the factory proletariat forms a majority of the population—the other country is Germany. And the English proletariat is aroused as never before.

There are only two factors helping the lords and the capitalists. One is the High church of England and the other is the "liquor interest." The liquor crowd is very influential with the working class of England. Without these factors in their favor, even the most combative of the lords would not dream of resistance.

As it is, the Liberal majority, being between two fires—between the Labor party and the Tories—may melt away.

However, the Labor party is bound to gain. Democracy is bound to grow.

And we may see, as in 1832, the queer spectacle of a Tory minister carrying out the legislation of the Radicals.

And they are a fine set of men, these proletarians in parliament—these law makers who have graduated into Parliament from the newspaper office, from the printing shop, from the mine, from the machinist's bench.

They have among them the most convincing speakers of the House of Commons. Theirs is not the oratory of a lawyer, but the expression of common sense. You hear no fine phrases, but you hear arguments that fall like sledge hammers upon the opponent. They are generally respected by both their Conservative and Liberal adversaries.

Of the fifty odd Labor representatives hardly half are members of the Socialist party, although almost all of them claim to be Socialists in principle.

There are only two or three of the Labor representatives who still

adhere to the Liberal party, among them John Bell of the Railway Servants, and W. C. Steadman, the secretary of the Parliamentary Labor Committee.

Now, these men have always voted with the Labor party, and Steadman particularly has served in parliament for over sixteen years. He has done a great deal for the working class in that time.

However, I happened to be present in the smoking room of the House of Commons when two of the leaders of the Labor party, Shackleton and Henderson, read the riot act to the old veteran Steadman. He was told in plain words that in the future he would have to sever all political connection with the Liberal party (including Mr. Lloyd-George) and ally himself absolutely and unconditionally with the Labor party.

Should he, Steadman, not do so, the Labor party would put up a man against him in his district. And moreover, the trades unions would take him off the Parliamentary committee, from which his sustenance comes—the members of Parliament receiving no pay.

In vain pleaded Steadman, who, while he may know only a little about history and political economy, is an honest old soul.

He pointed out that he had voted for all the measures of the Labor party, that he was a better Socialist than some of them, and that he would bolt the Liberal party whenever it would go against the measures of the Labor party.

"Bill" was told again in strong words and in presence of "the American" that this fight in Parliament was a class fight and the expression of a class struggle, and that he, Steadman, could not be on both sides of. And that no man was enough of a colossus to stretch his feet across the chasm dividing

dangerous to the damage claims of the widows whose husbands' bodies lying in the third level of the mine will never be recovered; that they will be totally destroyed before the unsealing of the pit. The charge that the company is suppressing evidence is borne out in detail by the story told by Mrs. Love of this city, whose brother, Robert Deans, saw the fire in the mine start. Deans has been taken to Chicago and it is surmised that the company is entertaining him there to make him forget what he knows.

Starving Amidst Vast Wealth.
London, Nov. 26.—Notwithstanding the old age pension bill, which gives five shillings a week to every applicant who has passed the age of 70 years, and the innumerable measures of relief that have been in operation by official, religious, charitable and other organizations, the central government expended the sum of \$1,593,676 for the relief of the destitute unemployed in Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1909, of which \$619,812 was distributed in London, and the balance, \$973,864, in the other cities and towns of England and Wales.

Although the estimate of half a million eligibles for old age pensions made by the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer while the act was pending in parliament was considered far beyond the possibilities, it has been actually exceeded by 150,000, and the number is increasing every month. The cost of the law, which was estimated at \$30,000,000 a year, will come nearer to \$50,000,000.

Properly!
"PEACE and PLURITY of bounteous crops and great industrial production animates a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewal energies of BENEFICENT INDUSTRY and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and GRATEFULLY acknowledge the divine source of those blessings.—President Taft's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Thanksgiving Joy.
New York.—While on his way to the Salvation army headquarters to get a Thanksgiving dinner, John Devery, homeless and friendless, collapsed and a few hours later died from starvation. Before expiring Devery told the hospital doctors that he had had scarcely a mouthful of food in a week and his emaciated condition tended to confirm this. Unable to obtain work, he had slept in doorways.

Capitalistic Tactics.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 27.—The sealing of the St. Paul mine, ordered by the state mine board, is looked on as

dangerous to the damage claims of the widows whose husbands' bodies lying in the third level of the mine will never be recovered; that they will be totally destroyed before the unsealing of the pit. The charge that the company is suppressing evidence is borne out in detail by the story told by Mrs. Love of this city, whose brother, Robert Deans, saw the fire in the mine start. Deans has been taken to Chicago and it is surmised that the company is entertaining him there to make him forget what he knows.

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For this time I will only say that I liked England exceedingly well. In no other country was I made to feel the pulse of the awakened social conscience and of a new democracy more directly than in England.

Besides the men mentioned, I met J. Keir Hardie, George N. Barnes, George Roberts, the secretary of the Labor party, Harry Quelch, the editor of *Justice*, H. M. Hyndman, Francis Johnson, the secretary of the Independent Labor party, Belfort Bax, and many others.

I spent many an intensely interesting hour in the House of Commons. Together with Keir Hardie, I also attended a tremendous mass meeting of the suffragettes in the Albert Memorial hall. About all of these experiences I shall tell more in the future.

England was the first of the modern constitutional countries of the world and in many ways it is still the best.

And that will be readily understood if we take into consideration that England's constitution is not an obsolete, reactionary and oppressive document like ours. The English constitution is still a living and still a growing force because it is not a paper constitution. It can be changed and amended—and often is changed by act of Parliament. In fact, the English constitution has never been fixed on paper.

And, moreover and above everything else—England does not permit five justices of a so-called "Supreme Court"—all of whom are former corporation lawyers and some of whom may be common crooks—to act as the death judges of freedom and welfare and of all legislation of the country.

The world's democracy, therefore—still needs the example of England.

Wall Street Rules
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In his Thanksgiving Day sermon Rev. William D. Moss, pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian church, said:

"We have had a special session of congress to revise the tariff downward on the necessities of life, but I do not know that we need be particularly thankful for it. It is true that the duty was reduced on paraffine and scrap iron, and I suppose the people who live on those necessities are thankful today. The rest of us doubt whether the session was worth its great expense."

"I hope I am not guilty of high treason, but we all know that President Taft is not our real president. He is the social president of the country, but the nation is ruled from Wall street."

Besides, there are some things I shall have to say for the English labor leaders and for the labor leaders of the European continent.

The most conservative of them is more class-conscious than the most radical of our trades union leaders. And they are morally and politically clean, honest and conscientious. A case like that of John Mitchell, who gets a big salary from the Civic Federation—that is, from the employers—and then still claims to represent the working class and even acts as vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is simply impossible in any part of Europe.

And John Mitchell is not the only "re-adjuster," by a long way. Nor the worst of them, by any means.

I have no criticism of the Social-Democratic Federation of England. The only member of parliament it has (Will Thorne) works in perfect harmony with the Labor party.

However, I believe that since there is practically no difference in principle or in vital tactics between the Social-Democratic Federation (the Hyndman-Quelch faction) and the Independent Labor party (the Keir Hardie-Barnes faction), they would do best to unite, and thus make their influence felt to much better advantage upon the labor movement in England.

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Wholesale Murder!
"Wholesale murder," is the unanimous verdict of those who have at all informed themselves at first hand regarding the terrible Cherry mine disaster. The law which makes the members of the working class walk in the straight and narrow way, is not for the capitalists, and they do about as they please. This was the case at Cherry, Sey-

mour Steadman of Chicago, who has been at Cherry since the disaster, looking after the interests of the miners, was in Milwaukee last Saturday for a few hours. He says that all the charges against the mine owners are out and out facts, and that the owners cannot possibly squirm out of them. They had knowingly maintained a gigantic death-trap and trusted to luck. They paid no attention to the state laws, yet called it a model mine. Comrade Steadman says the credit for rescue work belongs first to the miners' union and secondly to the members of the Chicago fire department, who were sent there. The experts, he says, accomplished nothing except to shine in the papers. The deeds of heroism in the rescue work were more wonderful than any similar heroisms of fiction. Union miners, mostly Socialists, walked to Cherry from distant mining towns, aided in the search by day, and trudged wearily back home at night, without thought of thanks, while the Red Cross people did their work mostly in the papers and gave the condition of the rescuers little thought.

Teaching in public schools must be a very exhausting occupation, for in no profession is neurasthenia (nervous breakdown) so prevalent as it is among public school teachers. In the year ending February 23, 1909, ninety-five New York teachers applied for permanent relief from duty, and of these nearly one-half gave neurasthenia as the cause of their inability to continue in the blessed work of educating our citizens and citizenesses. We are not surprised. The surprise is that not more teachers become neurasthenic.—Critic and Guide.

It was our privilege to listen to a number of school teachers "talk shop" at a social gathering the past week. The impression forced upon us was that our teachers are scandalously overtaxed, and that the school curriculum is so bulgingly full of good things that no one thing can be given adequate time. We have always had sympathy for the teachers, and haven't a doubt but that the above clipping is absolutely true.

Socialism in Japan
The Socialist movement is not crushed in Japan, although for over a year and longer no Japanese exchanges have come to our table. There were several of them then, printed in Japanese type, with one column in English for the benefit of Australian, European and American exchanges, but these in time felt the despotic hand of the go-whipped Russia on the grey field, erament, which, having badly straightway itself adopted Russian methods against the right of free press and free speech.

The arrival this week of a bundle of the Japanese *Shakai Shimbun* brings news of the Nippon movement again. The paper is edited by our comrade, S. J. Katayama, who is the Japan member in the International Social Democratic Bureau. The news the paper brings of capitalism in Japan is naturally not a cheering one.

The labor conditions, says the *Shimbun*, are deplorable. After the stimulation of the war there came a crash in industry with all the horrors to labor that such things entail. Last year there were twenty-four strikes alone, conducted by loosely-formed unions, which, however, strived conscientiously to raise the workers' standard of living, and several of these were with but untold suffering on part of the plucked Japs.

The Socialist movement in Japan is in a sad way. The despotic treatment of the government brought the usual result. Force begets force. A tinge of Anarchism developed in our party there, and this, in turn, drew out new oppressions by the ministry and its officers. But gradually the Socialists have divested themselves of the Anarchistic influence and in time the movement will get back its proper color.

Capitalism's Daily Reign of Torment

Destitution Grows.
New York.—More than 30,000 calls from destitute families and homeless men and women during the year ending Sept. 30, 1909, are reported by Charles K. Blatchly, superintendent of the Joint Application Bureau maintained at 105 East Twenty-second street by the Charity Organization Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Capitalist Defender a Thief.
New York.—Col. Edward E. Britton and Frederick H. Schroeder, the former president and vice-president, respectively, of the Eagle Savings and Loan company, who were convicted last March of the larceny of \$4,000 from the company in which they were officers, were taken to Sing Sing prison yesterday.

Col. Britton is one of the best-known National Guard officers in the country and has written books on military tactics, on which subject he is regarded as an authority.

The Living Death.
Clifford G. Roe of Chicago, formerly assistant state's attorney of Cook county, in an address recently on the white slave traffic, brought the parents face to face with their responsibility in the matter. He declared that ignorance of many of the things they ought to know about themselves caused them to be easy prey to the procurers.

"Fathers," he said, "take more care of their horses, their sheep and their

cows than they do of their daughters. Girls who think it smart to flirt are in constant and deadly danger. Ambition in a girl is one of the things which bring them to their ruin."

He charged the low wages paid the girls in the big city stores as being the excuse of many girls' dowdiness. He said that it is impossible for girls to live on some of the wages paid and they choose the easier way.—Ex.

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A Study Course in Socialism

Prepared Under Auspices of the National Party

Lesson V.—The Economics of Capitalism

WE have noted that capitalism is essentially an expanding system. Its expansion is closely connected with the accumulation of capital.

The Origin of Capital.—The amount of capital needed in the early stages of capitalism was comparatively small. This original capital was provided partly from the hoarded wealth of feudal proprietors and mediaeval merchants; more largely by expropriation of peasants, spoliation of guilds and monasteries, and plundering or enslavement of conquered people—Mexicans, Peruvians, East Indians, Negroes, etc. These methods are still used, especially in extension of capitalism to new countries; but they are not now the chief methods by which capital grows.

The Accumulation of Capital.—The industrial plant is continually being enlarged—more machinery, more mills, factories, and railways built and equipped, more mines opened, etc., and more wage workers employed. This increase of capital is paid for chiefly out of the surplus value realized from past operation of capital—i. e., it

is effected by capitalists reinvesting part of the rent, interest, and profit they have derived from the past labor of the wage workers. (This is supplemented to some extent by investment of the savings of the middle classes—farmers, professionals, independent artisans, etc.; but the amount of these is comparatively small.)

Capital increases more rapidly than did the productive plant of any previous system, for several reasons. First, free wage workers are more diligent and efficient than workers exploited by any other method; having nothing but wages to live by, in competing for employment they drive themselves more effectively than bailiffs or overseers could drive serfs or slaves. Second, they use power-driven machinery instead of hand tools, and this further multiplies their productive power. Third, their competition prevents their wages from rising in proportion to their output. Thus the capitalists derive a vastly greater surplus from a given number of wage workers than could lords or planters from a like number of serfs or slaves, and consequently they have a larger surplus from which to spare for adding to the plant. Further, while the use

of machinery and competition among the workers enables the capitalists to reinvest largely, competition among the capitalists compels them to do so. In general, the larger the capital in any establishment, the less is the cost of production—because of the use of better machinery, better organization of processes, less waste of power, materials, and labor, etc. Hence, when one capitalist enlarges and improves his plant, his competitors must do the same or he will get part of their trade. Capital as a whole must grow, because those enterprises which do not grow are destroyed in competition. The increase of capital goes on at an accelerating rate, because each increment of capital increases the amount of surplus value, which in turn facilitates further increase of capital.

Constant and Variable Capital.—Capital may be divided into two parts, both of which are used in different proportions in every enterprise. Variable capital is that portion devoted to the purchase of labor-power, to the payment of wages. Constant capital is that part which is embodied in buildings, machinery, materials, etc. In the process of accumulation, constant capital increases more than does va-

Immediate Demands

N. Y. Call (Editorial): The editorial article in this month's issue of the International Socialist Review, entitled "What Is the Matter With the Socialist Party," has already been touched upon in the editorial columns of the Sunday Call as well as in the two articles by William English Walling.

We refer to it again not because we attach to it the intrinsic importance that Comrade Walling ascribes to it, but merely because in the present state of our movement it is capable of doing much mischief.

At the outset we feel compelled to confess our inability to deal with the problems propounded by the Review in the summary fashion in which it deals with them.

We are mentally far too feeble and temperamentally far too sluggish to dispose of our entire policy by a series of very brief but very vigorous assertions.

We shall, therefore, confine ourselves for the present to the consideration of only one point, namely, "immediate demands."

The Review asserts: "Long enough have we experimented with 'immediate demands' that might swell our apparent strength by winning the votes of people opposed to revolution. . . . Let us cut the 'immediate demands' out of our platform and leave reformers to struggle over reforms."

This sounds extremely revolutionary.

Let us not pay any attention to the condition and the needs of the great bulk of the working class, who are at present total strangers to the very idea of revolution, and we shall thereby become genuine revolutionists.

Let us ignore the actual processes of social life. Let us study nothing, know nothing, propose nothing, "wrangle" over nothing, and we shall be perfectly unanimous and thoroughly revolutionary.

We dare say that no such proposal was ever made to any Socialist party in any country in Europe since the publication of the Communist Manifesto. It is an emanation of that good bourgeois entity, the "American spirit." This proposal is nothing else than utopia.

galvanized into the semblance of a new life.

It proceeds from the assumption that revolution, and a social revolution at that, can be brought about by the sheer force of our will.

Let us but resolve to bring about the revolution, let us talk about it day in and day out, "spread the propaganda of revolution," and we shall surely bring about the revolution.

By no means, say we. We shall only bring about a race of talkers who will cast such discredit upon the Socialist movement that it will take a generation to recover from it.

Revolutionary Socialism does not consist in talking revolution.

Revolutionary Socialism consists in urging forward the revolutionizing tendencies that operate within capitalist society itself.

It consists in understanding the immediate needs of the working people, which cannot be satisfied without profoundly modifying the existing order, and giving expression to them in a series of immediate demands.

It consists in an effective agitation for these same immediate demands, in rousing the slumbering energies of the working class, in urging forward its more backward and laggard elements, in pointing out the shortcomings of bourgeois reform, and in uniting the entire working class in a resistless movement for the realization of these its immediate demands.

And the immediate demands of the workers in this country are: so revolutionary in their nature that they only have to be properly formulated and persistently agitated in order to bring about such a tremendous forward movement as has never been witnessed on this continent.

The workers demand that their indiscriminate and wanton slaughter in the factories and mines and on the railways shall cease.

The workers demand a comprehensive system of factory legislation, carried out by an honest and efficient staff of factory inspectors.

The workers demand a limitation of their working day, particularly of the working day of women and children.

The workers demand an employers' liability law that shall do away with the nockeries of the "fellow-servant rule," "assumption of risk," and "contributory negligence."

The workers demand that the treasuries of their unions shall not be subject to raids by their enemies.

Socialists Make Tremendous Gains in Europe

BERLIN.—The splendid Socialist victories in the recent state legislative elections in Saxony and Baden were followed by more surprises in the municipal elections throughout Germany. In a number of cities the capitalist parties combined against the Socialists, but failed to benefit themselves very much by doing so.

Of sixteen wards in Berlin where city council elections were held, the Socialists carried fourteen, while in the fifteenth district a second ballot will be necessary between the Socialist and Liberal candidates. In the last council the Socialists had but eleven members.

In Goerlitz the Socialists increased their number of aldermen from four to eight. In Arnstadt (Thuringia) the Socialists carried that their right to boycott be acknowledged, and that their right to strike be not made illusory by the intervention of a judge with an injunction.

Not one of these demands can be satisfied by appealing to forty-five state legislatures. Every one of these demands requires, for its adequate satisfaction, action on a national scale. The national congress must pass the laws and the national executive must enforce them.

Nor can they be satisfied if the courts continue to exercise their usurped power of annulling legislation which they choose to regard as unconstitutional.

Here is a series of immediate demands, every one of them a characteristic demand of the working class, of all and every part of it, and requiring for its realization an extension of the powers of the national legislature and executive on the one hand and an abridgment of the powers of the courts on the other.

These are immediate economic demands requiring for their realization what is tantamount to a political revolution.

The present powers of the national government, and of the courts, are much greater than they were originally. They were extended in obedience to the demands of the growing capitalist class.

Now, in obedience to the demands of the working class, these powers will have to be further extended in one case and abridged in another. Political evolution has not come to a dead stop, but will continue in accordance with the needs of a new rising class and of social progress.

Upon the basis of immediate demands like these we shall surely be able, with the exercise of patience, common sense and good tact, to unite practically the entire working class of this country without surrendering for one moment the one great demand of International Socialism. We shall then be acting in the true spirit of Revolutionary Socialism.

the town by 900 against 600 capitalist votes. Neumunster elected the first three Socialist aldermen. In Rathenow the Socialist had 1,144 votes against 623 of the combined opposition and gained four new seats. In Halle the Socialists increased their vote by 600 and elected an additional alderman. Sangerhausen, which had no Socialist alderman heretofore, elected four "reds" on this trip. In Schraplau, near Eisleben, for the first time, a Socialist alderman was elected. In Bielefeld the Socialists had 3,602 votes against 1,414 cast for the combined opposition in the third class of voters and elected seven of their candidates. Harnau elected the four candidates of the third class. In Eisenach the Socialists increased their number of aldermen from two to three.

In Rheingonnheim, near Ludwigshafen, the Socialists elected Comrade Horlachner, a printer, as mayor.

In Hoehscheid, near Solingen, a town with 15,000 inhabitants, the Socialists elected a majority of the aldermen. In Oberurse the number of Socialist aldermen increased from four to seven. Bernburg increased its Socialist vote by 700 and elected six Socialist aldermen; formerly we had two.

In Elberfeld the capitalist parties combined against the Socialists; result: four Socialist aldermen! Elberfeld had no Socialist in the council up to this time.

In Barmen the old parties also combined against the Socialists, who had but one alderman; now the Socialists have five aldermen in spite of the capitalist fusion!

In Elbing the Socialists elected three aldermen.

Another striking feature of recent Socialist activity is the rapidly increasing circulation of the Socialist papers throughout the German empire.

In Saxony and Baden

BERLIN. The results of the second ballots in the landtag elections in Baden, were quite as remarkable as those of the first, and the Socialists won eight more seats, bringing the total up to twenty.

In order to prevent the Center and Conservatives obtaining a majority the National Liberals and the Socialists came to a working arrangement in the second ballots. Where the Socialists were fighting Conservatives, the Center (Clerical party), the Socialists received the support of the National Liberals, and where the National Liberals were fighting Center or Conservatives the Socialists supported the Liberals. It will be very interesting to watch the doings of this new landtag, because the Socialists are the strongest individual party in the majority, composed of National and Freisinnige Liberals, Democrats and Socialists, with which the government will have to work, and our party will be able to exercise a powerful influence on legislation and administration.

The Liberals are being severely criticised for associating themselves with the Socialists, but it was the only course left open to them to avoid a complete rout at the polls. In the Saxon landtag elections the Socialists captured nine more seats in the second ballots, so that there are now twenty-five Socialists returned to the landtag. This remarkable success is beyond all expectations; at twenty-five points the Saxon Socialists have broken down the barriers of a very bad plural voting system by sheer weight of numbers. The new landtag is made up as follows: Twenty-eight Conservatives, twenty-eight National Liberals, twenty-five Socialists, eight Freisinnige Liberals, one Reformer, one Peasants' Union.

There was only one Socialist in the last landtag, and the Conservatives had a good working majority over all other parties combined, but their power is now broken.

WHY WORKINGMEN DRINK

And why rich men drink—for that matter—is a question worth getting an answer to.

When you have gotten as close to the facts as Senator Gaylord you may feel more ready to go to work on the real problem.

Frances Willard said that the problem was POVERTY, not DRINK.

Read "COUNTY OP-TION," by Senator Gaylord, just published, and find out.

A Study Course in Socialism

Continued from 1st page. riable capital. This means that the whole mass of capital increases faster than does the amount paid in wages; in other words, there is a continual increase in the amount of capital necessary to employ a given number of workers in the most profitable manner.

Capital and Product.—The increase of capital causes an increase of product. The increase of product is less than the increase of capital, but it is greater than the increase in the number of workers. In other words, the purpose and effect of the accumulation of capital is to increase the amount of product per workman.

The increase of product is also greater than the increase of total wages. Taking the capitalist period as a whole, rates of wages have increased; during some portions of this period they have increased rapidly, at other times more slowly, at some times remaining stationary, or even falling. But never for any considerable time do wage rates rise so rapidly as to cause the increase of total wages to equal the increase in the product.

Should they do so, the effect would be to check the accumulation of capital, so checking the growth of opportunities of employment, and thus sending wages down again. Consequently, not only do the capitalists share in an ever larger product, but they get an ever larger proportion of this larger product.

The fact of a slowly declining rate of interest is often misinterpreted as indicating a reduction in the capitalists' share of the product and an increase in the workers' share. It indicates nothing of the sort, for (a) interest is drawn upon an amount of capital which is growing more rapidly than the rate of production rises; (b) the rate of production is rising more rapidly than the rate of interest falls; (c) a decline in the rate of interest does not prevent a rise in the rate of profit—i. e., the rate of return to direct possessors of capital; and (d) rent rises simultaneously with the decline in the rate of interest. In fact, the total income of the capitalists increases more rapidly than the total income of the wage workers, and it absorbs the greater part of the increase of product.

So rapid is this growth of capitalist income that the need for an ever larger reinvestment does not prevent the capitalists from having an ever increasing revenue left to be spent in luxury. On the contrary, in recent years, the great complaint of the capitalist class as a whole has no longer been how to get enough for the necessary increase of capital, but how to find sufficient opportunities for profitable investment.

Reinvestment and Capitalist Consumption.—The capitalist may consume his income—i. e., spend it in luxury, philanthropy, etc.; he may use it in increasing his capital—i. e., reinvest it, usually by the purchase of stocks and bonds, or as is generally the case, he may divide it between the two purposes. The ratio in which the income of the capitalist class as a whole is divided varies continually under many influences. Census statistics for 1890-1900 indicate that about one-fifth of the capitalist income from the manufacturing industries in the United States was reinvested in those industries; besides this, a considerable amount was undoubtedly invested in commercial, financial, railway, mining, and other enterprises in the United States, and another portion in capitalist enterprises of various kinds in more backward countries—Mexico, South America, Russia, China, etc.

When capitalists as a whole tend to reinvest too much of their income, the rate of return on capital falls abnormally and discourages further investment; when they tend to reinvest too little, the rate of return rises and encourages more liberal investment. Thus the accumulation of capital regulates itself in proportion to the opportunities presented by technical and social development, in such a manner as to give the capitalists the largest possible share of the product.

Organization of Capitalist Ownership.—In the beginning, capitalist property was individual property in the full sense, implying also individual control. But with the growing need for larger rates of interest, first in foreign commerce, then in machine industry, came partnerships and then joint stock companies. The latter is now the general form of capitalist organization for industry, commerce, finance, and even to an increasing extent for holding real estate.

Persons forming a company receive stocks in proportion to the capital they put in. Membership is impersonal, depending on ownership of stocks, which may be bought and sold at will. The company's business is transacted by a directorate, elected by and acting for the membership. The members' voting power and share of the profits are proportionate to the stocks they own. Members are not individually responsible for the company's debts beyond the amount of their respective stocks.

The capital thus furnished by stockholders and owned by the company is commonly supplemented by capital which the company borrows

through the sale of bonds, on which it undertakes to pay a specified rate of interest. Bonds, like stocks, may be bought and sold at will by individuals.

This form of organization renders capital highly mobile. By selling stocks and bonds a company can enlist the capital, large or small, of many persons who take no active part in the business, and yet can preserve a control as centralized as that of an individual proprietor.

References: Marx or Hyndman, as before. Questions for Review: 1. What is capital? Distinguish between capital and means of production. 2. What governs wages? What effect does a cheapening of food and clothing tend to have upon wage rates? 3. What is surplus value? What is the relation between product, wages, and surplus value?

Schlitz THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS TELEPHONE: North, East and West Sides, North 400 South Side, South 350

through the sale of bonds, on which it undertakes to pay a specified rate of interest. Bonds, like stocks, may be bought and sold at will by individuals. This form of organization renders capital highly mobile. By selling stocks and bonds a company can enlist the capital, large or small, of many persons who take no active part in the business, and yet can preserve a control as centralized as that of an individual proprietor.

WANTED! \$2,500 AT ONCE THE SALE IS JUST GETTING STARTED NOW WATCH IT PROGRESS No. of shares previously sold 12 Sold last week 2 Total to November 30 14 No. of shares to be sold in this campaign 500 Shares sold 14 No. of shares remaining to be sold 486

Stock and must sell 500 shares of the Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialist books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new Polish weekly, NAPRZOD. Besides the above, the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give a fine set of books free in return for a little of your time. It is the Library of Original Sources. Ten massive volumes, valued at more than \$50 per set.

Will you give us a little of your time? You can earn a set of books which every Socialist ought to possess. No Socialist library is complete without it. Why not get the set when it can be secured without one cent of cost to you? All we want is to have you help us get a few hundred life subscribers to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. In other words, five hundred new shareholders.

HERE IS THE OFFER!

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, publishers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Vorwaerts, Wahrheit and Naprzod, English, German and Polish Socialist weeklies, has had several dull—very dull—summer months. It seems the hot weather was responsible. Our readers and workers laid down during this hot spell and left us to "paddle our own canoe." Still the expenses went on. The paper had to be gotten out just the same.

In addition to our regular deficit this slump made it bad for us. But this slump is not the only thing to bother us. Tom Neacy feels hurt and wants \$10,000 damages from the HERALD. This lawsuit will put us to a lot of additional expense. Besides, we have just started to publish a new Polish weekly. This also means an additional burden. Still we could not postpone getting out this paper. The Polish Comrades have demanded it for years.

While subscriptions, advertising and job printing have picked up fine, we had to borrow money to help us out. Therefore we need your help. And we want more subscribers. Help us get five hundred new life subscribers. This \$2,500 is needed at once. Take a share or more of the stock of the Publishing Company.

To stimulate the sale we will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid in advance sales will be counted in this contest. When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years; according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company.

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Capitalism and Dividing Up

We Must Judge the System By Its Fruits

How Our Capitalists Are Dividing Up the Jobs of the Workers, and Making Hoboes and Tramps of the Jobless. Breaking Up the Homes.

By William Henry Ferber
(Written for the HERALD.)

CAPITALISM has TRICKS in its trade, and the great capitalists of industry know how to pit one set of workers against another set, and how to pit the jobless ones against those who have jobs at present.

Those who have jobs today are out of jobs tomorrow, and the jobless ones of yesterday and of today may have the jobs of the workers on the morrow. The worker who is let out today is told that there is no work at present and won't be for several months to come; so he leaves his happy home, if he has one, and travels toward Seattle. He walks, to save carfare; and so he becomes a hobo or a tramp. But at Seattle the same game prevails as in Sacramento, or in Los Angeles, and so the discharged worker or jobless man meets a hobo from Seattle, who is walking into Sacramento, and falling to find work there; walks to Oakland; then drifts across to San Francisco; and failing to find a job there, plods on toward Los Angeles, and on to San Diego.

Failing to find work he drifts back to Frisco or Portland, and finally gets back to the starting point, still workless, jobless, moneyless, spiritless, hopeless.

Now, the master class, who own your job and your tools, often hold out promises to the jobless workers that work will be given "next week," or "next month." Sometimes they "come true" or "make good," and the jobless get a job.

The worker who had a job and lost it, does not stop to investigate and ascertain who is working in his place, or whether the machines or tools which he used are idle or whether another worker has taken up the burden where he laid it down; for he is too busy looking

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Where the Pacific Rolls

(Written for the HERALD.)

HERE is always something happening out here, where sets the sun, particularly in Los Angeles, that means for the cream and likewise the scum of all nations. We had the great American fleet here, and lately a new harbor was built at Santa Monica, with several battleships to celebrate the occasion. The pier, which cost a million dollars, was duly dedicated. And Taft was here.

The assembled thousands always "This concluded my talk with the 'straw boss.'"

Now, you workers who have a job today, what assurance have you that you will hold this job next week, next month or next year?

What assurance have you that you will not be a jobless hobo before next summer?

What assurance have you that your wife will not be forced to give up her household duties, and become a hash-house Hebe or a scrub woman? What assurance have you that you may not be forced to steal bread or meat and get arrested and be placed in jail and branded as a common thief?

Our capitalistic system produces tramps, hoboes, jobless job-hunters, thieves, drunkards and bums. The prisons are filled with the hopeless victims of the working class. The poor-houses are filled with the unfortunates and the profligates who spent their substance with the thieves and prostitutes of the system which you are helping to produce.

The common prostitutes of the red light district are the unfortunates of your class—the working class, to which you belong.

Are you willing to furnish recruits to the red light district from among your female relatives, and jail birds and tramps from your male relatives, or are you ready to begin to think and act, and help the Social-Democracy to redeem for society and for yourself that which you now feign would own, but which is now held by your capitalist boss—your economic master?

At present your boss may determine whether you may work, or whether you shall lose your job and starve. Your boss does not care whether you become a tramp, or a thief, after he has paid your last wage. Your boss does not care what becomes of your family while you live and starve; nor after you are dead. Your boss does not try to prevent your wife, your sister, or your mother, from becoming a scrub woman, or a white slave. Your former boss has no interest whatever in you, or in your family, or in your class. And why should your former boss be concerned in you, or your welfare, or even in the welfare of your class, when you do not show any concern for either yourself or your family?

We, the Social-Democrats, however, are deeply concerned in you, and we extend to you an opportunity to get out of the slough of despair, to become an economic free man, and to assist in demanding for you the right to labor and that you shall have the product of that labor. Are you ready to be helped?

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

Return again to our settlement. The land is the people's. The fixed working hours are ten a day; but the fields are not enough tilled and the harvests are still poor. Now suppose some man seeing this, goes and works five hours extra daily for the common good, he is an industrious man. He is made of the stuff of which real heroes are spun. Or suppose he sees that pick and spade and muscle and bone are overmatched in the struggle to win bread from the obstinate soil, and seeing this gives all his thought and time, sacrifices all his pleasures and desires, to the one task of designing and constructing a plow or other engine to relieve and feed the weary and famished people—well, I say, that is an industrious man; that is noble man. His work is "honest toil"; he is a hero.

Or suppose another case—the case of a man who loves work for its own sake. Here is an artist, say, or a musician. He loves art or music. He labors at his chosen art with all the power he has, with all the thought, and love, and courage, and patience of his nature. With a devotion that no rebuff can shake, with an affection that no triumph can weaken, he stands at his easel or sits at his piano content laboriously and obscurely to create beautiful things for their own sake. Then, I say, that man is an industrious man. He is a man most valuable to his fellow-creatures, but he is not so exalted a hero as the man described just now. There is a great difference between work and toil, between task work and work of choice; and this difference—palpable as it is to a man like me, who has tried both forms of labor—is too often lost sight of by moralists who make it their business to preach to the masses.

Between the day laborer wheeling interminable barrows of clay over endless miles of planks at a fixed pittance, and the struggling author or painter living on dry bread and dreams in a garret, there is this immense difference, that whereas the former's work is a dull, monotonous, uninteresting task, with no motive but that of winning an animal subsistence, no exercise except for the physical powers, and no hope beyond a doubtful promotion to the post of gang boss, the work of the painter of the writer, however poor and obscure he be, is a labor of love; a labor that is in itself a pleasure, a recreation, and an education. A work that employs and trains the highest faculties; that inspires the heart and brain with the brightest hopes; that holds out to the poorest and most insignificant of its drudges at least a chance, a little promise, however remote, of the highest honors and the most magnificent rewards.

It is all very well for the business man, the parson, the author, the engineer, the member of congress, to abuse the workman as idle, thriftless, and drunken; but let us do the workman justice. Let us remember that his work is neither exciting, pleasing, ennobling, nor remunerative. Often I have heard professional men say, "Talk about the working class! what do they know of work? They never work as hard as I do. They have not the worry and strain that mental work involves. I am a manufacturer—a doctor—a lawyer—my work is never done." All this is true. The doctor's work or the author's work is never done. But remember that he loves it so much that he would not wish it ever done. He is so wrapped up in it, so wedded to it, that if it were done, if he were obliged to take off the harness and to go to grass in the prime of life, he would actually break his heart.

It is very nice for professional men to boast of their industry and love of work. They are doing the work of their choice. But take them away from the theater or the desk, the pulpit, or the quarter-deck, and set them to carrying bricks up a ladder, stitching slop clothing, or scribbling out invoices, and see how they will enjoy that, and how industrious they will be.

It is easy to tell a workman to be industrious and contented in that walk of life to which Providence has called him. But it would be neither easy nor pleasant to take his place and show him how it should be done; and I tell you frankly I believe that if Providence called a statesman or a bishop to dig coal or puddle iron, Providence would have to use a long trumpet or the gentlemen would not hear.

Ask any man of taste and sense which he would prefer—a pitcher with a stencil pattern printed on it, a bad copy multiplied a thousand times of some original design, or the same pitcher moulded in a form peculiar to itself, and ornamented with the original design itself, hand-painted, and not repeated on any other piece of pottery extant. He will tell you he prefers the original work.

Now, ask any man of taste and sense whether he would rather tend a machine which should turn out pitchers by the thousand all of one form and color, or himself turn and mould the clay upon the wheel and under his own hand. Ask any man who knows men and life and understands human nature and human work, whether a number of men or women would rather stamp the same design ten thousand times upon a piece of plaster, or set to work with gouge and chisel and carve out leaves and flowers to their own fancy and design.

In proportion as you can make men's work artistic will it become pleasant and elevating and productive of contentment. In proportion as the work becomes more pleasing, more interesting and more noble will the people grow to love it; and the more the people come to love their work, the more industrious and contented will they be. That is one of the practical values of art.

But, again, there is a negative as well as a positive value in art. If a man's work is irksome, brutish, cheerless, and without hope or interest, the man grows jaded and dissatisfied. Getting no hope, no variety, no joy nor excitement out of the labor of his hands and brain, he seeks for change and relaxation elsewhere. He must have change and rest and pleasure. The duller and harder the task, the more his thirst for excitement and for ease. Just think of these facts. Remember that by making a man a drudge, you make him contract a debt to nature; and nature will be paid. If you will or must have drudges, you must and shall provide them an antidote to the bane, or they must and will provide the antidote themselves. You see that, do you not? Well, there are the drudges drudging all around you. Have you provided them abundance of pure and innocent recreation for their leisure and refreshment? You have not. But you grant a great many public-house licenses, I notice. You set them an example on the board of trade and on the counting-house and on the race course which they may follow. And the result—?

(Continued next week.)

That Delusive Victory

Miners' Magazine: The labor papers are rejoicing over what they designate as a glorious political victory in San Francisco. The claim is made that a union mayor has been elected, and that the sheriff, coroner, auditor and supervisors, are members of organized labor. There is a vast difference between a member of organized labor and a union man. There are thousands of members of organized labor who are nothing more nor less than the salaried hirelings of employers' associations and detective agencies. In fact, the spy and traitor on the payroll of a detective agency, have found it absolutely necessary to become members of organized labor in order to be useful to the combination that pay them for their treason. The labor press that is celebrating the victory in San Francisco, will not publish the platform on which McCarty and his colleagues in organized labor, were elected to office. The labor press that lauds the political victory on the Pacific coast, is silent over the fact, that the "interests" that were being prosecuted for graft, bribery and corruption furnished the "slush fund" that made it possible for McCarty and the "union" supervisors to win a political victory. There is a faint resemblance of another labor mayor of San Francisco, who was once a member of the musicians' union, and when he was placed in the executive chair of the chief city of California, the editorials in the labor press teemed with jubilation and joy, but Eugene Schmitz, that labor mayor, that was once showered with encomiums of praise from the labor press, was convicted as one of the most shame-

less grafters and accepters of bribes that ever disgraced a public office. The labor press need not attempt to delude the working class with the brazen statement that McCarty and ten supervisors were elected on a labor platform. The politicians may have dubbed the platform a "labor platform" to delude the laboring people, but when corporate and commercial combinations rally to the support of a "labor platform" it is indisputable evidence that the working class is being swindled.

McCarty became popular as a labor official, and he used that popularity to climb into political power. If he serves the class to which he belongs, then he will be an ingrate to the class of privilege who furnished the funds to pay the expenses of a political campaign. NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS, and the labor press that is now impoverishing the English language to find words to laud the victory at San Francisco, will (in all probability) ere another year has passed away, be forced to make apologies for the frailties and shortcomings of the McCarty administration in San Francisco.

Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferber, is a wonderful book. You cheat yourself by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and new thought aiming at a new and higher life to man.—William Morris.

You miss good ammunition if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Seeks to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, we will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

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 its resources, and 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 his 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 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, parasitic class 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 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 workers 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 dollar. It wastes only hundreds of thousands of workmen 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, bring out the candidates 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 abol-

That Delusive Victory

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UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in. Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with special accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

Single Copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.00

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Every Saturday
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
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344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

The Master Thieves!
If the capitalistic exploiters were translated to the New Jerusalem they would steal the Jasper gates from their hinges and the gold with which the streets are paved, and then debauch heaven's supreme court to obtain a decision that the command "thou shalt not steal" is unconstitutional.—Debs.

Justice, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, is now talking of establishing a daily paper. So is the Independent Labor Party (Socialist).

W. J. Ghent has resigned as secretary of the Rand School in New York city, and Algernon Lee, former editor of the New York Worker and Daily Call, succeeds him.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which has been stimulating propaganda for our cause at the various universities and colleges, has issued some attractive folders for the fall of 1909, which college and high school students will do well to write for. Address W. J. Ghent, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York city.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The official report of the vote cast in this state at the election held on the 2d inst., shows that Dan A. White, Socialist party candidate for governor, polled 10,137 votes as against 10,781 for Debs in 1908.

The highest vote for any of the Socialist party candidates was 12,304, cast for John Weaver Sherman, who ran for attorney-general.

Swedish Strike Bulletin

From the national office of the Socialist party there has been sent to date, Nov. 27, to the office of the strikers in Sweden, the sum of \$5,719.67. Comrade Tholin, the representative of the Swedish strikers, was cordially received at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Toronto, and the convention ordered a special circular to be sent to all affiliated organizations stating the importance of the strike and urging upon the members immediate and generous support for the same.

The Free Speech Fight in Spokane, Wash.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Mrs. Fernet, wife of an industrial worker of this city, is now in jail for greeting the arrested workers yesterday, Sunday. As the policemen were marching some of the men imprisoned in the old deserted school building to the city jail for their weekly bath, a number of the prisoners' friends gathered along the route to greet the prisoners and

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. 10c will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5543 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

NEW! A Pamphlet has just left the press and is for sale at this office; which will cause much sensation: THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION OF LOVE. PRICE 10c.

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What is the Matter With American Socialism

By Robert Hunter

(Written for the HERALD.)
IN 1850 Karl Marx resigned from the Socialist organization of that time.
That is a striking fact. That the father of modern Socialism should have disassociated himself from Socialists is a striking fact, significant fact.
He wrote the Socialists a declaration stating his position and requesting that it be inserted in the Minutes.
His reason for this act he stated as follows: "Just as the Democrats make a sort of fetish of the words, 'the people' so you make one of the word 'proletariat.' Like them you substitute revolutionary phrases for revolutionary evolution."
Liebknecht speaks of a small section of the German party as practicing a "hyper-revolutionary dress-parade Socialism," addressing itself exclusively "to the horny-handed sons of toil."
Both these significant statements are reminiscent of the early struggle to clarify Socialist doctrine and to define Socialist tactics.
The first feeble efforts to form a Socialist movement were made by hyper-revolutionary sectarians dealing in phrases and appealing to the proletariat.
When Socialism really became a movement it passed out of the sectarian stage and became working-class in instinct and in personnel.
Revolution by phrase disappeared. The word proletariat was less frequently heard. The movement had BECOME proletarian and no longer from the outside addressed itself to "wage-slaves" and "proletarians." It then spoke of Socialism as OUR struggle for the emancipation of OUR class.
Democrats make a fetish of "the people" because the leaders have become privileged bosses. The early Socialist made a fetish of the word

"proletariat" because they were largely men from another class.
It was a dress-parade Socialism, useful, doubtless, in the beginning but when the workers themselves became aroused they dropped the fetish.
There were no more dress-parades. But there was a movement of the workers themselves appealing to their OWN class to arouse itself to action. Revolutionary action took the place of revolutionary phrases; battle lines the place of dress-parades.
And today, wherever there is most talk, there is usually least action. Wherever the "proletariat" is a fetish he is also largely conspicuous by his absence.
Indeed, wherever the movement is unhealthy, it is composed chiefly of professional "proletarians." Wherever the movement is really revolutionary and actually fighting the class struggle it knows how to use brains as well as beef.
The Italian movement is dominated by professional "proletarians," who are nearly always intellectuals in disguise. Its phrases are revolutionary, its action weak and unstable.
The British Labor party is working class. It has no revolutionary phrases, but plenty of revolutionary action.
The czar travels safely in Italy, arm in arm with the king. The Socialists pass terrible resolutions, give vent to terrible phrases and threaten terrible acts.
The czar and king motor through the country, shoot game in the woodlands, and dine very comfortably indeed.
Revolutionary phrases do not disturb them in the least, but when the czar wanted to visit England he wisely gave up that project. The fact is he dared not put his foot on British soil.

The German movement is working-class. It talks little nowadays about Internationalism. It is so little given to revolutionary phrases that some Socialists are alarmed for fear it has become a mere appendage of Liberalism.
Yet when the Swedish strike broke out it sent hundreds of thousands of dollars with all speed and dispatch to succor "those foreign comrades battling for life."
A group of brilliant lawyers and professors gather in Paris, smile at "parliamentarianism" and "German Socialism" and write stunning revolutionary articles on the general strike.
They are very revolutionary in phrases. As professional "proletarians," they hold, of course, many revolutionary demonstrations. But the workers of Sweden in their life and death struggle look more to the Socialist workers of little Denmark for aid in revolutionary action than to all the "professional syndicates" of France and Italy.
The syndicates call the working class of Denmark, Germany and Sweden, reformist. Herve calls their organizations dues-paying machines. And it is true, Sweden has no PROFESSIONAL proletarians writing books on the general strike but IT IS THE FIRST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO PARALYZE FOR MONTHS THE ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF A GREAT NATION BY USE OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.
We are today discussing all over the country what the trouble is with the American movement. Is it not worth considering that perhaps the trouble is due to the fact that the American movement has not yet become the voice and soul of organized labor—that "the proletariat" is merely a fetish, the class struggle a creed and revolution an empty phrase?

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The Builders' Column

"Making Good"
Every organization in the world has its organ to represent its interests. The well organized capitalists have their organs, which not only cover up all their sins and misdoings, but also defend them.
Through their press they shape public opinion for their game and keep the workers in ignorance for the capitalists' benefit.
You should read the paper which represents and fights for your interest. The capitalists hate the labor paper because they know it does not represent THEIR but YOUR interest. Neither he himself nor his family subscribes for it. That part is all right! What does his family care how you are getting along—why do some workmen read capitalist papers only? Is it so absolutely necessary for them to find out only what the capitalists' tools have to say? Or should they be at least fair-minded enough to find out how the workmen's interests may be protected?
Ask your fellow workers to subscribe to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. If some say they get it, others can't afford it just now, don't get discouraged; don't give up! You'll get some if you only try. Let us constantly strive for a big circulation increase.

Comrade D. C. Sherman is on deck every week. This time with some two-year subscriptions.
Comrades Henry Raasch, John A. Mueller, E. F. Ludwig, Ralph Samsman, Dr. Townsend, J. W. Sansome, S. S. Silvis, Gustave Jackson, John Mueller, Philip Kinner, Louis C. Budin, I. C. Harkness, E. H. Stone, and others, too numerous to mention, sent in new subscribers. Good, comrades! Keep on hustling for your paper. Besides this there were nineteen new subscriptions from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society hall, eight from the Nineteenth ward schafskopf party, two from the Ethical hall lecture, three from Hoolearriers' union, five from Painters' union, three from Shoe Cutters' union; three from Journeymen Tailors' union, eight from Milwaukee Chair Co. factory, two from woodenware factory, etc.

We received among many similar letters the following:
Iron Springs, Nov. 12, 1909. Editor Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dear Comrade: Enclosed find 50 cents, which send me the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD (national edition).
Of the various Socialist periodicals published on the continent of America there are few which can equal the HERALD in sane and telling criticism.
National Organizers.
James Connelly—December 5, 6, El Paso, Texas; 7, en route; 8, 9, 10, Globe, Arizona; 11, 12, Safford.
George H. Goebel—Dec. 31st, Wisconsin, under direction of the state committee.
A. Litman (Jewish)—Dec. 5, Danville, Ill.; 6, 7, Springfield; 8, East St. Louis; 9, 10, St. Louis, Mo.
Lena Morrow Lewis—Dec. 5-11, Missouri, under direction of the state committee.
Anna A. Maley (Women's National Organizer)—Dec. 5-11, Minnesota, under direction of the state committee.
John M. Work—Dec. 5, Bellingham, Wash.; 6, Friday Harbor; 7, en route; 8, Tacoma; 9, Elma; 10, 11, Hoquiam.
J. MAHEON BARNES, Nat. Secy.

What do I need to ask people to subscribe for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for, if they are (or are not) Social-Democrats, anyhow? But don't you think that something had started them on the right road, if they are, and that the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD will start them if they are not converted?
So keep on getting subscribers for the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and NAPRZOD!

There are still a few Republicans and Democrats in the trades unions in Milwaukee. This is no surprise, as the unions always take in new members and they must be educated. No one was born a Socialist, but he becomes one as soon as he begins to think for himself. Besides, there is nothing I like better among the working people than FEW Republicans or Democrats. Make the FEW REPUBLICANS and DEMOCRATS in unions still FEWER by getting them to subscribe to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, VORWAERTS and NAPRZOD. Keep on hustling among your and our brothers.
Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.
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 Printer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.
"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This office. 15 cents a copy.
Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Welcome to Victor L. Berger

HE farewell meeting given Victor L. Berger by his Milwaukee co-workers when he left for his European trip was nothing compared to the welcome given him last Monday night at Freie Gemeinde hall, Milwaukee, to signalize his return. And it was a remarkable sight to see the big audience sit enraptured for a good two hours, listening greedily to the narrative of his wonderful trip and to the wonderful facts he had garnered while in England, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries. Next to making such a trip themselves was the privilege of having it made and told of by an observant and big-minded Socialist.
Feted by the leaders of the Social-Democratic movement in all those countries, by Kautsky, Jaures, Bebel, Harlie, Bernstein, Vandervelde and the like, Comrade Berger yet told his story modestly and simply and inspired all who listened with his wonderful accounts of Socialist triumphs and the still more wonderful Socialist discipline and method and fire. The hall was packed to the doors, for it was a family affair. Lloyd Garrison and John Brown! What would these patriots think were their bodies to arise from the grave?
Duma Socialists Busy
St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—The Social-Democratic members of the Duma today presented a memorial demanding a reform in prison conditions, particularly regarding the promiscuous shooting of prisoners. From a mass of similar occurrences, the Social-Democrats have prepared three cases which were embodied in the memorial.
The memorial recites that there are hundreds of such incidents available, but that the three from one prisoner are quoted as a beginning. If the government does nothing in the matter the Social-Democrats announce they will compile a complete list for publication.
German Socialists Assist American Press.
The Social-Democratic party of Germany, through its executive council, donated the sum of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) to The Call, the daily Socialist organization of New York.

Our Women's Circle
Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

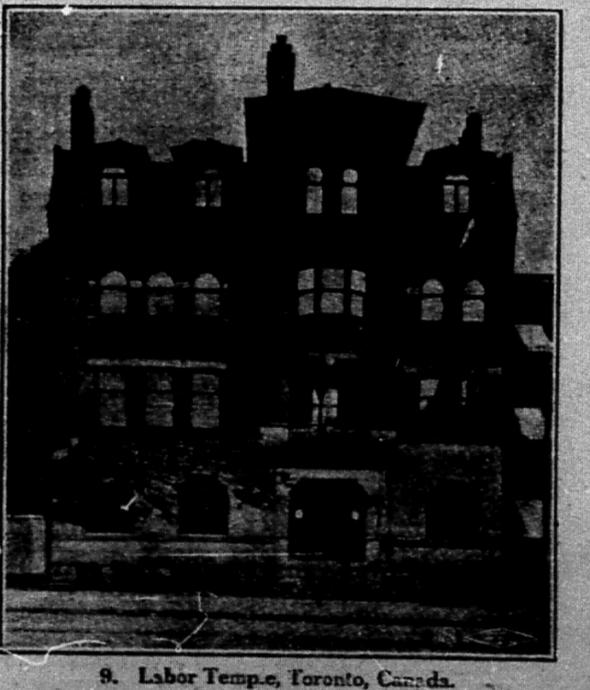
Down With the Dishpan
DID you ever think that while you are washing YOUR breakfast, dinner and supper dishes, thousands of other women in this city are also washing THEIR breakfast, dinner and supper dishes?
Did you ever think what a tremendous waste of labor and time this involves?
And have you ever wondered why all the labor-saving machines are invented to save the labor of men, and not of women?
Some people will tell you this is because women are not ingenious and therefore they do not contrive any machinery to help them out on their work.
But that is not the real reason. I will tell you why it is that women still have to go on working with the old-fashioned tools in use for so many hundred years, and why it is that women still are compelled to use their time and strength over tedious routine and drudgery that has to be done over and over again, so many times a day, and every day in the year.
It is simply because, as things now are, all machines are made for the benefit of the employer. They are made to save him from paying out any more money for wages than he can possibly help.
The machines are made, not for the good of the workingmen, but so that the capitalist can make bigger gains.
Because men's labor costs wages, it is valuable, and machines are invented to save it.
Because you are not paid wages, your labor is supposed to be of lit-

UNION MADE PATTERNS

This little one-piece apron is especially dainty and pretty. It closes with buttons and buttonholes at each side and is held in place at the back by a strap of the material. White lace, trimmed with Swiss insertion and edging, is represented in the illustration, but dimity, crossbar and linen are also available. For plain every-day wear the small checked ginghams are admirable. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 3 to 11 years. For a child of 7 years the apron will require 1 1/2 yards of material 22 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 27 or 30 inches wide, with 3/4 yards of lace and 3/4 yards of edging.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.
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Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Frele Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Dec. 1, 1909. Bro. John Brophy in the chair. Bro. Emil Wollaefer, vice chairman. All officers present. On motion, the roll call of delegates was dispensed with. Minutes read and approved.

The executive board reported that at its special meeting the consideration of a working agreement between the Pile Drivers and Truck Teamsters was put over to the board's regular meeting, next Sunday.

The trouble of the Glass Blowers and Hack Drivers was amicably adjusted. The board considered a complaint by the Musicians against some members of the Beer Bottlers, who were alleged to be playing with non-union hands. The board recommended that it was the sense of the council that any members of any organization playing music for remuneration should become members of the Musicians' Union. On motion the report was concurred in.

The board, at its regular meeting, decided to ask for a committee of three each from the Pile Drivers and Machinery Movers and the Lake Seamen and Truck Drivers to be present at its meeting next Sunday, when the working agreement is to be drawn up. Approved. On the recommendation of the executive board the council ordered a circular letter from a labor spy company printed in the official organ. [It will appear in the next issue.]

A communication from the Railway Federated Trades, Galeton, Pa., was read to council and the council recommends that unions contribute as liberally as possible to the expense to the lock-out on the Buffalo & Susquehanna railway.

A communication announcing the annual ball of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at the Hippodrome, Saturday, Dec. 4. The proceeds to go to pay sick and accident benefits.

On motion the secretary was instructed to purchase twenty-five copies of the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention.

The board reported that Secretary Brockhausen of the State Federation of Labor had requested the executive board to meet jointly with the executives of the state federation, the Label section, the Metal Trades section, the Building Trades section and the state commissioner of labor, on Dec. 16, for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of

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the out-of-work problem, and recommended that the request be granted. Approved.

A letter from the Iron Molders of Waterloo, Ia., asking moral support in their strike against the Waterloo Gasoline Engine company, was read and the delegates were instructed to report the matter back to their unions. The firm not only sells to retailers, but does a mail-order business.

On motion the report of the executive board was adopted as a whole and its recommendations concurred in.

A communication was read from the United Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo., complaining that the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. had locked out its workmen, and reporting that the firm of Jandt & Bluemel, Milwaukee, handled their goods. On motion the request that the firm be seen, was granted and the business agent was instructed to wait on the firm.

Bro. Schwab of the Molders, brought up the Auditorium and the West Side Turn hall matter. Moved that the council notify the unions not to allow their members to work under any circumstances at the Auditorium or West Side Turn hall. A point of order was sustained to the effect that the former action must first be reconsidered. Moved to reconsider the action taken at the last meeting. Lost, 53 to 53.

Moved that the Building Trades section be not allowed to have its men work in the two buildings. Amended that the motion be in the form of a recommendation. Lost.

On motion a credential was granted to Bro. E. G. McClurg, an invalid painter, to sell collar buttons and cuff links among the locals.

Bro. E. T. Melms, as delegate to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor, read his report at length. Moved that the report be received and printed in full in the official organ. Amended that the report be approved and Bro. Melms be given a vote of thanks.

A substitute motion that the report be received and that the recommendations to read certain resolutions and addresses from the American Federation of Labor convention at the next meeting, be concurred in. Carried.

Bro. Weber reported on the subject of hall rent. Moved to continue in the hall for the present at the price asked. Carried.

Bro. Reichert reported that there were still eight unions owing for Labor Day tickets. Moved that the list in arrears be given Business Agent Weber and that he appear personally before the unions. Carried.

RECEIPTS FOR THE EVENING.

Garment Workers' District Council, rent \$4.00
Sign Painters, 022 6.00
Hoisting and Portable Engineers, 139 1.8c

Total \$10.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Executive Board, two meetings \$0.50
F. I. Weber, salary 50.00
F. I. Weber, office expenses 6.8c
E. Reichert, postage 1.50
E. T. Melms, delegate to Toronto, balance 14.30
Co-operative Printery 3.50
Co-operative Printery 4.50
S.-D. Herald, adv. 15.00

Total \$105.55

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

Must Make New Start

Fellow Workmen! Comrades! The "Arbeiter Bildungs Verein" (Workmen's Educational Association), Elizabeth, organized February 18th, this year, was made homeless by a terrible calamity. Its headquarters, which at the same time was also the headquarters of several branches of the Socialist party, the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 27, the Cremation Society of the United States, Branch 24, the Socialist Liedertafel, the Socialist Women's Society, Branch 6, and a number of other progressive organizations and societies, was completely destroyed by fire on October 26th. The fire originated in a saloon located in front of our club house, and spread to our halls. The Association not only lost its entire inventory, but all the results and labors of months of hard and sincere work by many of its members, were destroyed.

The association carried no insurance. We rented the halls at a low figure for two years, but had considerable expenditures in connection with repairs, putting the halls in shape, installing fixtures, bowling alleys, etc. Only after things were properly shaped could we take up the matter of insuring our belongings. Arrangements were being made with the agent of a local insurance company, and during the same night the fire broke out, resulting in the loss of everything we possessed.

There is nothing for us to do now but to make a new start, which, however, will be hard on us, since we will be compelled to suffer our loss in addition to meeting the many obligations we are still under. We alone are not in a position to do this, which makes it necessary for us to appeal to the solidarity of your worthy organization for aid. No matter how small your share may be, we hope to be able to at least partly recover our loss.

Organized Labor



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

The progressive working class of Elizabeth has always done its share, both financially as well as morally, whenever a call for assistance was issued by any organization of society in need. We, therefore, trust that our appeal will not be lent a deaf ear. We express this wish, since it is the first time we are compelled to look for financial assistance from outside. Every donation, no matter how small, will be thankfully received. All questions of information, correspondence and donations should be addressed to the financial secretary of the relief committee, Mrs. Johanna Grace Cramer, No. 56 South Fifth street, Elizabeth, N. J. In closing, we wish to extend our fraternal greetings in the name of the "Arbeiter Bildungs Verein" (Workmen's Educational Association), of Elizabeth. The Board of Directors, Friedrich Maier, Pres.

Ask for Solidarity

The International Union of Hatters and the United Hatters of North America.

We are asked to print the following:

The United Hatters of North America keep intentionally cut off the way of the International Union of Hatters, to which adhere the hatters' unions of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, France, Italy, Norway, Austria, Russia, Rumania, Sweden and Hungary. All the efforts that were made by the International general office, at Alton, in order to bring in touch with the United Hatters of North America had no success. The secretary of the United Hatters of North America, Mr. Lawler, at Waverly place, New York, does not exchange annual reports of any other important publication of his union with the International general office of hatters. Likewise, Mr. Lawler did not answer the offers and reclamations that were brought against the bad treatment of organized hatters emigrating from Europe to North America. The attitude of the hatters of North America against the organized European hatters was roughly criticized by the last international congress of hatters, held in August, 1909, in Vienna. The discussion was finished by carrying the following motion:

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UNFAIR—WAS IT? The United States Supreme Court has ordered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

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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.

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- Sunday, Dec. 5, 2:30 p. m., "The Social Revolution," by Daniel W. Hoan. Thursday, Dec. 9, 8 p. m., "The Duties of a Public Official..."

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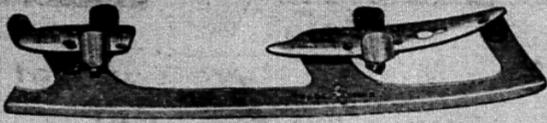
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At the Theaters Next Week

Davidson. Charles Frohman has given Francis Wilson an excellent supporting company for his new comedy-farce, "The Bachelor's Baby," which the comedian wrote for his own use, including Clarence Handyside, Franklin Roberts, Robert Connors, E. Soldene Powell,

Harold Merriam, Edna Bruns, Lillian Lawrence, Helen Strickland, May Davis and Baby Davis, who is one of the brightest and most precocious of stage children. Francis Wilson will be at the Davidson theater for an engagement of three performances. Miss Billie Burke, one of the newest and also one of the most popular of Charles Frohman's many stars, will be seen at the Davidson theater for a half week, beginning Thursday, Dec. 9, in "Love Watches," an exquisite comedy adapted from the French, in which she scored a notable success at the Lyceum theater, New York, last season.

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A Salary Grab Gets Its Death Blow

The Social-Democratic supervisors won a splendid victory in the county board Tuesday, when at their initiative, and after a fight extending through several meetings, they succeeded in having killed the resolution to increase the salary of the county clerk from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The clerk had offered to turn over \$700 of the license fees which he pockets each year, if he was given the increase. But the Social-Democrats challenged his right to the fees in the first place, Supervisor Mensing (S.-D.) showing that the intent of the law was that the fees should go to the county, and not to the county clerk. The Socialists all took a hand in the fight and Supervisor Jeske (S.-D.) even advocated abolishing the hunting license fees until it was made legally clear to whom they were to go. Supervisor Friedrich (R.) introduced a resolution to put all county salaries on a \$5,000 basis, except the coroner, who gets \$3,600. This would give the county clerk the coveted raise, but would also decrease the county treasurer's salary, which now is \$7,000. Supervisor Urbanek (S.-D.) introduced the following: Whereas, The National Engineering & Construction Co., building the Grand avenue viaduct, is about to discontinue all work for the season, except as to the filling in with earth; and Whereas, Such work does not require the services of the present force of engineer and inspectors, and a large sum of money can be saved to the county by the temporary laying-off of these employees; therefore, be it Resolved, That the services of Gustav Steinhagen, supervising engineer at the Grand avenue viaduct, and such other employees and contractors as can be dispensed with, be and they are hereby dismissed for the period extending from the time of the cessation of the construction work until its resumption in the spring. A resolution was introduced by Supervisor Boness providing for the filing of affidavits by the district attorney showing that no matter referred to him for a legal opinion has been kept over thirty days without the rendering of the opinion.

Wage Workers' Risk Under Modern Methods of Production

During the month of November up to the 22d, four Milwaukee pattern-makers lost twelve fingers during the operation of dangerous machinery. H. Piper lost four fingers on the jointer; Mr. Rainey, three fingers taken off by the jointer; J. Roberts, three fingers taken off by the jointer and J. Armstrong, two fingers taken off by a band saw. The Milwaukee Pattern-Makers' Union has begun collecting evidence on the maiming and crippling of its members by dangerous machinery. This is very commendable and should be copied by all organizations of labor in the city. Following the resolutions offered by Assemblyman Weber on ambulance chasers and recently adopted by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, business agents and union officers in general should not confine their activity to protect their members against ambulance chasers, but should at once begin to collect data on accidents and deaths occurring to workingmen, whether in or out of the union. For it is most likely that such data may prove to be an important factor in proposed legislation on industrial insurance; in other words, a compensation act as desired by organized labor. In this connection it may be of interest to many HERALD readers to see in these columns a few lines about the special committee on industrial insurance appointed by the last legislature of Wisconsin. Up to this time this committee has had many sessions and taken much testimony. The bulk of the testimony is from employers who have some private aid system of their own invention with employees contributing voluntarily, it is said, but Injunction Tom Neacy of Milwaukee, says with him it is compulsory. The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor testimony has also been taken and aside from that some very favorable statements were recorded favorable to labor. In addition to that Schedules A and B, containing an elaborate system of questions for particulars on fatal accidents and injury cases, covering a period of years 1906, 1907 and 1908, have been mailed to 4,000 Wisconsin employers, and it is expected that 50 per cent. will answer in a reasonable time. At this point the committee adjourned to meet again at Madison, Wis., as soon as the 50 per cent. of replies have been received and results condensed. In the meantime the various bills proposed by the committee members and perhaps also the one by John Hughes, a Democratic member of the legislature, will be furnished all parties interested. Mr. Hughes is not a member of the committee. However, he made his appearance at its last session, at which he gave notice of his bill on industrial insurance. And here is where the trouble starts, or at least confusion, for there are now five bills reported under way, at the bottom of which there seem to be personal motives and ambitions. To an on-looker this seems to be an unbusinesslike procedure, and if adhered to will not come up to the expectations of the legislature, which, in my judgment, wants a comprehensive bill from the committee, and not a number of pet schemes. From the beginning of its sessions and up to the present time the committee is still investigating; the testimony and the schedules sent out for information proves this. Such being the case, it is untimely to worry about any new bills now, except the one referred to the committee and presented to the legislature years ago by the State Federation of Labor. Considering all the circumstances under which the committee is laboring, it would seem far more practical and businesslike to await the results of its investigation, and when satisfied at that point to proceed to draft one bill on compensation which at least will distribute to the suffering wage-workers directly on a co-operative basis the amount, or even some in excess thereof, now paid by employers of the state to liability companies, including also private contributions, now paid to the families of the injured. With such record to its credit, and a unanimous report with the purpose of giving for once the whole loaf to the so-called under dog instead of social leeches, the committee could not fail in having the utmost confidence of the legislature and pass the bill on straight-forward explanation. Fred Brockhausen, Secretary-Treasurer Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee.

Crystal. Since the raise of prices of the first eleven rows, the Crystal has had two headlines each week instead of one. The Three Ernesto Sisters and Canfield and Carleton will headline next week's show. Canfield and Carleton are two of the best comedy sketch artists in vaudeville. The Three Ernesto Sisters perform on a tight wire. The rest of the show will consist of Lucier and Ellsworth, Two Blacks, Mitchell and Cain, and the Crystalgraph Empire. Arnold's Trained Leopards feature a strong bill at the Empire theater next week. Other acts are: The Empire Singing Four, Lewitt, Ashmore & Co., The Gleissandors, Ike Vogel in a character illustrated song and Empirescope first-run pictures. Columbia. Henderson's Happy School Boys and Girls, in the one-act musical comedietta, "Examination Day in Township High School No. 37," features next week's bill at the Columbia. Other are Emmet De Vey and Dayton Sisters, Lawrent Trio, Wayne Christy, Steve Budnick and Columbiaograph first-run pictures. Hippodrome. The attractions that have been held at the Hippodrome rink have proven pleasing as the attendance has grown considerable since the feature events have been carded. The program for this week is as follows: Tuesday night, dancing after skating session; Thursday night, a half-hour team race—and will be as interesting as those held in the past.

UNION HACK DRIVERS. The following drivers in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their names are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering, insist on a union driver: Brett, Arthur, 281 Reed st. Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave. Crocker, C. J., 1226 Grand ave. rear. Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave. Fenning, K., 405 Lincoln Avenue. Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st. Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st. Kasik, Emil J., 708 4th St. Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st. Kohn, M. A., 870 Thirty-sixth st. Miller, Sam R., 139 Market st. E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street. Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.



ing Sunday matinee. This tuneful offering, which has been accorded the emphatic approbation of all who have seen and heard it, is said to be far and away the most pleasing offering that has been sent on tour this season. Gayety. W. S. Campbell and Johnnie Webber, two clever comedians, assisting Miss Rose Sydel and her famous "London Belles Burlesquers," will be the offering at the Gayety theater next week. The company opens with a matinee performance tomorrow. "The Girl from Sherry's," a two-act musical comedy, will be presented. A chorus of forty people is carried by the "London Belles" organization. Of this number thirty are handsome show girls.

New Star. Tom Miner's "Bohemian Burlesquers" will appear at the New Star theater next week, when a performance of unusual merit may be anticipated. "The Behemians" have the reputation of always carrying a very strong aggregation of players, but this season it is claimed, that the performers are without doubt the best that have ever appeared with this famous organization. The

Advertisement for The First National Bank of Milwaukee. Safety 1st Safety. The safety of your savings is the most important thing. You will secure this by depositing in this bank and in addition our savings department will pay you interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The First National Bank of Milwaukee.

Advertisement for Books Worth Having. THE CRISIS. By Robert Hunter. A valuable pamphlet for trade unionists with reference to the whence and whither of the working class movement. Price, paper, 10 cents. ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM. By Patrick J. Cooney. An appreciation of the one and a plea for the other. Written to dispel erroneous impressions of Social-Democracy. Paper, price 10 cents a copy. THE ROAD TO POWER. By Karl Kautsky. Called the "greatest Socialist classic since the Communist Manifesto was written." Price, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. By H. M. Hyndman of England. A concise exposition of the Marxian philosophy. Price, cloth, \$1.

Advertisement for Don't Miss Tuesday's Lewis Lecture! Local Labor News. C. E. Gilman, president of the Wisconsin State Barbers' association, has sworn out a warrant against Harry Roberts, a barber at 410 Wells street, charging him with violating the Sunday closing law. Roberts will be tried in district court on Dec. 8. Plans for an extensive campaign to advertise the label are being perfected by the Label section of the Federated Trades council. The plans are being perfected by the officers and will be launched at the next meeting of the section. "We will organize a campaign committee of fifteen and go through the city from one end to the other," says H. P. Bock, secretary. The molders employed by the West Allis Malleable Iron and Chain Belt company, who went on strike last Saturday, adjusted their differences with the firm on Monday. The company will revise its schedule, granting an increase in wages for some grades of piece work and leaving others as they were. M. H. Whitaker, business agent of barbers, returned on Monday from a trip through the northern part of the state. He had three barbers in Reedsburg and one in Merrill arrested for violating state laws. E. H. Basenberg, special organizer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, has returned from a trip through the northern part of the state. He organized several unions, one of them being a brewery workers' union in Wausau.

Advertisement for Social-Democratic Herold. 242-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Ws.

Advertisement for Iron Workers' Ball. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 8 will give its annual ball on Saturday evening, at the Hippodrome. The ball is for a noble and humane purpose, the proceeds thereof being used to pay sick and accident benefits to its members.

Advertisement for HALF OF THE CURE IS THE QUALITY! Unless the drugs are of perfect quality, fresh, potent and pure, the medicine is not going to produce the results expected. Let us fill YOUR prescriptions. Satisfaction is ASSURED you. Facility and knowledge—with the right kind and class of drugs—invite all YOUR prescription business. There's safety, TOO, in trading here. H. F. Steinert PHARMACIST 1112 TEUTONIA AVE.

Advertisement for FREIE GEMEINDE 262-264 Fourth Street. Large and Small Halls for Rent. For Lectures, Concerts, Conventions, Entertainments, Banquets, Private and Public Meetings, etc. The entire building has been remodeled, and the large hall was decorated according to the most desirable designs, making it second to none as to homelike and cheerful combinations of art for practical demands. IT WILL PAY prospective renters to book for the hall in time, as the same is more in demand than ever. For particulars inquire at Rud. Hesselbein, 260 Fourth St.

Advertisement for West Side Y.P.S.S. Hurrah for the Young People's Socialist League! Increasing their number little by little. That's a good sign of advancement, isn't it? Four new members were taken up at the last regular meeting. They are waking up. All young people eager to enlarge their friendship circle, ought to join this Young People's Socialist League. The meetings are very interesting and inspiring and ought to be attended as much as possible. You are missing a lot of fun if you do not join this league soon. Meetings are held at Siegl's hall, northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. Make it a point and attend our meetings if possible, every second and fourth Friday of each month. Dec. 10, at 8 p. m., will be a regular business meeting. Come and see what we are doing.

Advertisement for Bargains in Millinery. Every woman who appreciates elegance and style in hats and wishes to buy at reasonable prices should not neglect to visit our store this week, and see the large assortment we are offering. FRANCES JILEK 618 CHESTNUT STREET

Advertisement for BOYS WANTED. Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on downtown streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for five boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

Advertisement for SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Fred Meier 469 Eleventh Avenue

Advertisement for QUIT USING THAT RUBBERSTAMP AND GET SOME REAL LETTER HEADS. Good Letter Heads Are Good Business. WE PRINT THEM FOR YOU THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN 342-344 SIXTH ST.

Advertisement for Social-Democratic OFFICE HEADQUARTERS. 344 6th St. DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Advertisement for 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 property.) Yours truly, A Socialist.

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Advertisement for Bijou. "St. Elmo," by Willard Holcomb, will have its first presentation in this city beginning with Sunday matinee at the Bijou theater tomorrow. There is much human interest in the story of a contest between the old and the new South. The principal roles being played by

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Fifth Grand Mammoth Prize Social-Democratic Mask Carnival

Saturday Eve., January 29

Make No Other Appointments for This Date

Hippodrome

Wells Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

\$300.00 IN PRIZES CASH AND MERCHANDISE

Prize Contestants Must Be on the Floor Promptly at 9:30 P. M.

Admission 25c each Person At the door 50c

Stupendous! Magnificent! Spectacular! Unrivaled!

Our Masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other Carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most gigantic show of all. Entertainment of the highest class—orderly, polite, clean, moral.

Don't Miss This One! Greater Than Ever!

Public Office a Political Snap

In the county board, last Tuesday, the Social-Democrats killed off the county clerk's \$5,000 salary grab. He will have to be content with the mere pittance of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR and SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of hunting license fees—fees which he pockets illegally, as we believe.

At the same time an old party supervisor introduced a resolution to pay all the county officials, save one, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year! Most of them get that now, however!

There is something strange and almost weird in the way the county over-pays its officials. It seems that the minute some old party ward coyote gets elected to county office he straightway becomes a paragon in the eyes of the county administration and must be paid accordingly. Then he earns his salary by walking about with a cigar between his teeth and his thumbs in his vest armholes, or absents himself for days and weeks at a time on pri-

ivate business or private pleasure. The city gets more work from its officials and pays smaller salaries. The mayor gets \$4,000. So does the city attorney, the comptroller, the city engineer and the chief of police. And they get enough and those offices do not go begging.

The health commissioner, who has arduous and constant duties, gets but \$2,500. So does the busy city clerk. So do the three commissioners of public works and the tax commissioner and the water registrar.

In the light of all this, why should county officials, most of whom have official snaps, get FIVE THOUSAND? Why should the county treasurer, who handles really less money, get \$2,600 more than the city treasurer? Wherein is the clerk of courts' job more onerous than that of the public works commissioners, who receive only half as much pay?

The county treasury is much too close to the itching palms of the old party politicians.

A Christmas Gift Appreciated by Every Member of the Family

An Important Silver Sale

10.00 value Silver Plated Table Sets

One Hundred and Fifty Sets on Sale

6.98

The Howard Watch

The best in the world—the most accurate of all timekeepers—25 year guaranteed gold filled cases.

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Our Holiday Catalogue Mailed Free to any Address on Request

Actual 10.00 values, this sale the entire set for

6.98

Archie Tegtmeyer

392 National Avenue, Cor. Grove Street

Open Evenings

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Just like the picture; 10.00 value for

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Police Administration Delay in Zinda Case is Investigated!

There were lively times at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon, when the committee on police of the city council met to act on the resolution of Ald. Weiley (S.-D.), and that of Ald. Bulder (D.), the latter resolution having to do with the street railway's grab of the Onecida street sidewalk with police administration consent. Ald. Bulder was no match for the adroit Chief Janssen, and his measure was, therefore, poorly defended, but it was not so with the Weiley resolution, which reads in full as follows:

To Investigate Police Delay

Whereas Milwaukee has been deeply stirred by the murder of Hattie Zinda, on the evening of Nov. 12;

And whereas, it appears that after the murder took place over forty-eight hours elapsed before the police department took proper cognizance of the matter or employed any energetic measures for an investigation of the case, although urged by the relatives of the murdered girl to make search for her; therefore,

Resolved, That Chief of Police Janssen and Inspector Riemer be summoned to appear before the police committee of the common council at a meeting of the committee to be held before the next regular meeting of the common council, and that the relatives of the murdered girl be notified also to appear before this meeting of the police committee; and be it further

Resolved, That as this may be the only opportunity for citizens to state their grievances in this matter, any citizen having such grievances be advised to appear before the police committee and make their statements.

The big committee room was crowded Tuesday with citizens willing to be witnesses against the police administration. Ald. Bogk (D.), as soon as the Weiley resolution was read, started in by declaring that the aldermen were not to be the judges of the police department. He wanted everything left with the police commissioners.

The Nickel Theater Insult

Ald. Weiley said that whenever anything rotten came up there was always an effort to turn the matter over to some department or commissioner for whitewashing purposes. Yet it was well known how those commissions were made up. However, the police department is owned by the citizens. If the police department owned the city, it was time the citizens found it out. He called upon Mr. Kuszewski, the brother-in-law of the slain girl, Hattie Zinda. Mr. Kuszewski said that at 10 o'clock in the morning his sister came to him and said that Hattie had not come home

[The murder was committed Friday, Nov. 12. The body was found Wednesday, Nov. 17, six days later. A mass meeting was arranged by indignant Polish citizens Saturday, Nov. 20, to discuss the police department's delay in searching for the victim and running down the murderer or murderers. The mass meeting was postponed to Tuesday, Nov. 23, through pressure brought to bear by Chief Janssen and certain politicians, who did not relish the idea of the police department's conduct being held up to public view. The meeting took place, with 600 people and over in attendance. Contrary to Janssen's prediction, the meeting was so orderly that the large number of police officers in plain clothes present were sadly disappointed. The feeling, however, was bitter and there were calls for the chief's removal.]

the night before, and he went to the police headquarters, and a man with many stripes on his sleeve took the description and told him to call again at 6:30 and he would send a detective with him. He called at that hour, but instead of getting a detective, was told that "As soon as we get her we will bring her to you." He answered that a crime may have been committed. The reply to which was that she may have gone to a nickel show and that he might spend a few nickels and look for her. "We may find her dead," he answered. "If he had had fine clothes on we might have been offered a seat."

Inspector Wasn't Interested

"Then we went on a search along the river, but having no police authority, could not look in locked barns and sheds. We went to the newspapers, but the next day they printed nothing about it. Finally a reporter took us to Inspector Riemer, but he did not seem to be interested in the case, and told us to spend a few nickels to look for her. He also declined to take her picture for identification. We left and then, Monday, telephoned again and finally a detective called at the house and inquired into the case."

Frank Zinda, brother of the murdered girl, also told of offering the photograph. When the detective started in the case it was too late to catch anyone.

Chief Janssen (sarcastically) — "You ought to be a detective!"

Mr. Zinda—"If a was I would have started investigation at once."

Free Public School Lectures

Lectures, to which admission is free, are to be given in the public schools in the evening for adults as follows:

- "Archaeological Research," a course of six lectures by Prof. W. Notz, Jr., Watertown University, to be given on consecutive Saturdays in the Eleventh District school No. 1, Tenth and Forest Home avenues. Take Forest Home avenue cars: Dec. 4—"Nineveh and Babylon." Dec. 11—"The Re-Discovery of Nineveh." Dec. 18—"Pompeii."
- "Moral Problems of the Workers," a course of six lectures by Prof. Hugo P. Selinger, University of Chicago, to be given on consecutive Tuesdays. To be given in North Division High school, Center and Twelfth streets. Both schools reached by Twelfth street cars: Dec. 7—"Morals and Unions." Dec. 14—"Morals and Peace."
- "South America"—Lectures by Prof. Paul S. Reimsch, Wisconsin University, to be given in the West Division High school, Twenty-third and Prairie streets. Friday, Dec. 10—"Politics and Social Life in South America." Friday, Dec. 17—"Commerce

Robert Zinda, another brother, corroborated what had been told. He thought if the department had begun at once they might have found his sister alive. Not even a description of her clothing was taken.

Chief Janssen thereupon called the investigation "peanut politics." He read the police reports and said that the man who called was under the influence of liquor.

At Ald. Weiley's request Mr. Kuszewski defended his good name. "I was never drunk in my life!" he exclaimed, with feeling. "I am a business man."

Janssen Is Defiant

Ald. Seidel—"When was this report made, Chief Janssen? (Taking the report from the chief's hands.)"

Janssen—"As soon as it was completed." (1)

Ald. Seidel (looking at date on report)—"This report was made out ten days after the crime was committed. That looks queer to me. Why, you could put anything in the report then. It is absolutely valueless!"

Ald. Biersach (D.) made a long speech defending the police management and attacking those present. This created a bitter feeling, and Mr. Roselski declared:

"We are a committee elected by a mass meeting of 600 people, and anybody who questions our sincerity is insulting us."

Ald. Bogk here interjected the belief that nothing could be accomplished by an investigation.

Ald. Biersach tried to blame matters to the electric lights, but Ald. Melms reminded him that Beggs had kept back lights because of the long wires needed.

Uses Police Telephone

Then Ald. Weiley gave the chief a moment of agony. He told how he had called up the Riemer Detective Agency's night telephone according to the number of the book, as advertised, and found that the telephone was the police department central station. In other words, a private detective agency was in partnership with the police department, and presumably got business from it. And the Riemer of the detective agency, he found out, was the son of Inspector Riemer, the head of the city detective force!

Here Ald. Bogk (D.) moved to place the resolution on file, Ald. Weiley agreeing, with the understanding that it could be brought up later when it seemed necessary.

"The Message of Walt Whitman" BY Harvey Dee Brown ETHICAL HALL SUNDAY, DEC. 5th 8 P. M. Fine Musical Program This Invites You

"The Message of Walt Whitman" "There is no better place in Milwaukee to spend Sunday evening than Ethical hall." This remark was overheard on a recent Sunday evening at the close of the lecture at that place. Many people are coming to feel the same way. Last Sunday evening Carl D. Thompson spoke on "The Fulfillment of Democracy" in a way which completely won his audience. Special interest was added to the occasion by the presence of representatives of lyceum bureaus, who are planning to use Comrade Thompson extensively on the lyceum platform. They were much gratified by the address. No Sunday Harvey Dee Brown will speak on "The Message of Walt Whitman," a theme which is sure to call out a large audience. An excellent musical program is in course of preparation. Bring your friends, whether they are Socialists, near-Socialists or non-Socialists. It will inspire them all to learn more of the good, gray poet who was every man's comrade.

South Side Turn Hall 473 National Ave. FOR RENT FOR Weddings, Parties, Balls and Theatricals. WM. F. SCHMIDT Manager and Proprietor of TURN HALL SALOON

MAJESTIC THEATRE ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS Week Starting Monday, Dec. 6 EDWIN HOLT & CO. in "The Mayor and the Minister." Matinee Daily 10c to 35c Evenings 10c to 75c

ALHAMBRA Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre Week Starting with Sunday Mat., 2:30 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday Only Musical Show in Town THE GIRL IN THE GRANDSTAND 60 Singers, Dancers, Comedians, Girls \$1.00—BEST SEATS—\$1.00

New Star WAT. DAILY Commencing Sun. Mat., Dec. 5 Tom Miner's Bohemian Burlesquers Patsy's Busy Day

Gayety LEADING BURLESQUE THEATRE Beginning Matinee Tomorrow Miss Rose Sydell AND HER FAMOUS "London Belles" Presenting "The Girl from Sherry's" Billy Campbell and Johnnie Weber COMEDIANS A Large Chorus of Show Girls

CRYSTAL Canfield and Carleton

COLUMBIA THEATRE Eleventh and Walnut Streets Henderson's Happy School Boys and Girls 5 Other Acts 5

EMPIRE THEATRE Mitchell and 6th Avenue Arno do's LEOPARDS 7 5 Other Acts 5

WANTED — Every Wisconsin Comrade outside of Milwaukee in line for our plan to distribute literature thoroughly and systematically throughout the whole state. Ask the secretary of your local for particulars. Or see state organization column in the paper. Or write to state headquarters. But act at once. Always ask for union drivers when you engage a hack. Cowardice is — to know what should be done and not to do it.—Confucius. Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

Freie Gemeinde Hall FOURTH STREET, NEAR STATE

Lewis Lectures Don't Miss Next Tuesday Evening's Lecture on "Socialism and DeVries' Theory of Mutation" Admission Free

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Will L. B. please send the letter referred to to this office?

A Pittsburg survey for Milwaukee ought to show up a few things, we guess!

The hold-up of the county treasury seems to spring eternal from the old-party breast.

Of one thing we feel quite sure. Prof. Selinger's job with Rockefeller's Chicago university is safe!

With a wily chief and an Ald. Weiley locking horns, the people can afford to sit up and take notice.

The Printers' union had a most attractive exhibit at the Auditorium this week, in connection with the Industrial Education convention.

It is amusing to see how industriously a certain "reform" morning paper seeks out anti-Socialist stuff for its columns to please the fellows up on the hill.

Ald. Seidel gave the chief's "official report" a deserved cuff at the committee meeting last Tuesday. The chief always figures that he can win out by springing some "of-

DAVIDSON SHERMAN BROWN, Manager 3 NIGHTS STARTING MONDAY CHAS. FROHMAN Presents Francis Wilson IN HIS OWN COMEDY "The Bachelor's Baby" Three Solid Hours of Laughter Special Matinee Wednesday All Performances 25c to \$1.50 3 NIGHTS Starting Thursday Matinee Saturday Charles Frohman Presents Billie Burke In the Exquisite Comedy "Love Watches" By R. de Fiers and G. de Callivat Adapted by Gladys Unger All Performances 50c to \$2.00

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow Mats. Wednesday & Saturday Other Matinees Announced Later The Vaughan Glaser Company Presents the Only Authorized Version of Augusta J. Evans' Famous Novel

St. Elmo High Class Company and Production A \$1.50 Attraction at Bijou Prices Week Begin's SUNDAY Dec. 12 Henry B. Harris' New York Success PIERRE of the PLAINS New York and Chicago Agree That It is The Best Melodrama Ever Seen

icial" records—no matter how or when those records may be put together.

Street car patrons are loud in their protests against street car congestion morning and evening on Reed street, due to the bridge and the railway crossing. Yesterday morning the street cars were delayed 35 minutes, and people going to work were doubtless docked in consequence.

Supervisor Moerschel has introduced a resolution in the Milwaukee County Board which provides for an appropriation by the county of \$5,000 to assist an effort to establish a free or penny lunch system for poor children who attend the public schools. Mr. Moerschel is a member of the cigarmakers' union. After investigation, he finds a necessity exists for establishing free lunches for "thousands of our school children."—Typographical Journal.

So far, so good, but the disgraceful fact remains that Injunctionman Neacy brandished his incessant threat of taking it into the courts and frightened enough old party supervisors to kill the measure. What is done in this town must be by permission of Millionaire Neacy!

This Prof. Selinger of the Chicago university, who gave a free school lecture at the North Side High school Tuesday evening, is a Jim Dandy. "The workingmen enjoy better housing, better food and more of it, better clothing and more of it, today than they did fifty years ago." To this he added the astonishing lie that the wages of industrial workers "have greater purchasing power than they ever had."

This kind of verbal soothing syrup is just the sort of thing that successful old thief, Oily John Rockefeller, had in mind when he turned over a few spoonfuls of his thievings from the people to found the Chicago university. Every workman FEELS that the words of the Chicago professor are cruelly false. He does not even need to go to statistics, he FEELS in his daily experience the increased exploitation to which he and his dear ones are subjected by the present system. It is almost incomprehensible that a professor would dare to talk such stuff in the face of the universally admitted fact that the cost of living is way up, and that the purchasing power of the workers' wages is way down!

Here is a letter from a reader that was mislaid at the time of its receipt, but which is "better late than never."

"I noticed that you have almost the same idea about the State Fair that I have. You say that 50 cents is pretty near a hold-up. Well, that is not it alone, they advertise about the different FREE attractions in front of the grandstand, and if you do not pay another 25 or 50 cents, you can't see very much of those FREE attractions. Now, I think everybody ought to be entitled to see those FREE attractions. I think that anybody going to the grandstand pays for the seat not for the attractions. They ought to have it so that if you wished to

Hip Roller Rink Good Attractions TUESDAY NIGHT DANCING after Skating Session THURSDAY NIGHT Half Hour Team Race SATURDAY NIGHT Last Preliminary of PRIZEWALTZ Elegant Gold Watches as Prizes

stand you could see everything and if you wish to sit, then you pay. That I would call FREE attractions. "I wrote to one of the daily papers about those FREE attractions they advertised a few days before the fair and after that they cut out the FREE and only said attractions, and I wrote them that I would like them to print a few words about it and give the State Fair managers a hint, but they did not mention a word about it. I think if they would try and do more for the people the people would do more for the fair. All they want is 50 cents to get to the park, and when they get you in the park they want the rest that you have in your pocket, and why don't they try to get one fare on the John I. Beggs line to the park instead of two fares. It is all right when there is nothing going on in the park to ask two fares, but for the State Fair one fare would be enough. But the papers do not say a word about that. They only say about the FREE attractions, for which you have to pay when you get there."

The gradual rise of the cities of Christendom is one of the most interesting and significant things in written history. Socialists should post up on it. Send a nickel for a copy of "Socialism and the City," by Winifred R. Gaylord, this office. Twenty-five for a dollar.

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