

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Jaures' Great Book "Studies in Socialism."

By Victor L. Berger.

STUDIES in Socialism," by Jean Jaures, translated by Miss Mildred Minturn, has been sent to our office. Jean Jaures is probably the most famous Socialist in France today. The book before us is a collection of articles that appeared in 1901 in the "Pelle Republic," and which were afterwards collected for the "Cahiers de la Quinzaine."

The translation is very well done. Therefore we are sorry that the translator has omitted the articles on French politics and rural conditions dealing with the "Farm Question and Socialism," which latter phase is of particular interest to the United States.

Jaures all throughout his book shows the impossibility of the catastrophe theory. Also the tremendous difference that must necessarily exist between the tactics of the Socialists in a monarchical country, like Germany, for instance, and democratic republics like France and America. But the articles omitted discuss the difficulties with which the Socialist party has to deal in countries where there are many farm owners as in France. And, we may add, in America.

These obstacles do not exist in England or in Italy, where much of the land is in the hands of large owners. Even in Germany, where the feudal lords still have very large holdings, the difficulties to be met are very much smaller.

We also should have been glad to see included in this translation the essays dealing with the French law regulating property and inheritance. The translator thinks these essays "are extremely interesting in themselves, but not applicable to countries where the Napoleonic Code is not in force." We differ with the esteemed translator in this. These essays would be most valuable to all intelligent Americans.

Jaures proves by history how paradoxical and full of contradiction is the bourgeois idea of personal property. He shows that the great bourgeois revolution of the 18th century, the revolution of Robespierre and Marat, tried to fix the right of private property as a personal and natural right. Yet nowhere in history before was this personal and natural right limited more than in the great French Revolution. Proof of this is the inheritance legislation of the Code of Napoleon.

Just now this would be of particular interest to Americans.

A Theodore Roosevelt is advising a high and graduated inheritance tax to curb swollen fortunes. Even a Carnegie is not averse to the confiscation of large fortunes of the deceased.

Besides, the peculiar inheritance legislation of the French Revolution had two results.

First, a very large distribution of land ownership. Second, the practical application of the Malthusian theory in France. The French peasantry restricted themselves in the number of their children in order not to divide up their land still further. This in turn brought about a standstill in the population of France.

It might also be interesting to note in connection that this extreme individualism caused the same sort of sterilization of the population as did the communism of the Jesuit state in Paraguay. There was also a standstill and afterwards a retrogression in the population. Extremes meet.

The book of course is exceedingly interesting as it is. Special attention should be given the chapters where Jaures discusses a posthumous manuscript of Liebknecht, which was reprinted in the Berlin *Vorwarts* of August 7, 1901. From Liebknecht's views Jaures draws conclusions for the French Social-Democracy, particularly against Guesde and the ultra-Marxists, who before the unification of the Socialist forces in France formed the French Socialist Labor party and were opposed to Jaures and the constructive Socialists.

Jaures says, "That method of procedure which of late years has gone by the somewhat insulting name of 'Socialist opportunism' has never been more energetically formulated."

Here are some sayings of Liebknecht as quoted by Jaures.

"We have seen that it is impossible to decide beforehand on tactics for our party which would hold good in every case. Tactics must depend upon circumstances. The interest of the party is our only law, our only rule."

"We have seen the necessity of emancipating ourselves from the bondage of certain catch-words, and of developing the power of the party in the direction of clear thought and brave and methodical action, instead of displaying it in phrases of revolutionary violence, which too often only serve to hide a lack of previous thought and vigorous action."

"We must not limit our conception of the term 'working-class' too narrowly. As we have explained in speeches, tracts, and articles, we include in the working-class all those who live exclusively or principally by means of their own work and who do not grow rich through the work of others."

"Thus, besides the wage earners, we should include in the working class the small farmers and small shop-keepers, who tend more and more to drop to the level of the proletariat—in other words, all those who suffer from our present system of production on a large scale."

"Not to contract, but to expand, ought to be our motto. The circle of Socialism should widen more and more until we have converted most of our adversaries to being friends, or at least disarmed their opposition."

"All the legislative measures which we shall support, if the opportunity is given us, ought to have for their object to prove the fitness of Socialism to serve the common good, and to destroy current prejudices against us."

"Socialism pre-supposes our modern civilization. It does not go counter to it in any way. Far from being the enemy of civilization, Socialism wishes to extend it to all humanity, whereas now it is the monopoly of a privileged minority."

"Some people may be surprised that we lay so much stress on the question of taxation, since in the Socialist State there will be no question of taxation."

"It is true that if we could pass over to Socialism at one bound, we should not need to concern ourselves with taxation at all, because the funds necessary for public expenses would come from the product of social labor. And in a still further stage of development, when all economic functions would be State concerns, there would be no longer any difference between public and private expenses."

"But we are not going to attain Socialism at one bound. The transition is going on all the time, and the important thing for us, in this explanation, is not to paint a picture of the future—which in any case would be useless labor—but to forecast a practical program for the intermediate period, to formulate and justify measures that shall be applicable at once, and that will serve as aids to the new Socialist birth."

Thus wrote Liebknecht in 1888, at a time when the "social laws" against the Social-Democrats were still in force in Germany. And Jaures tries to explain the inconsistency of this same Liebknecht in so bitterly condemning the entrance of a French Socialist (Millerand) into a bourgeois government.

Jaures thinks Liebknecht's reason for this was that under Bismarck's rule there was no room for Socialist and democratic activity, but that Liebknecht hoped that the Socialist party would obtain political control even under the Imperial regime after Bismarck.

The fact of the matter is, there was a dualism in the ideas of Liebknecht. He was a practical Social-Democrat and also a utopian communist at the same time.

In the first place, Karl Marx, the great teacher of Liebknecht, was a communist in his early days. The "Communist Manifesto," which Jaures very often criticizes, is a communist, not a Socialist document.

Beware the fake mining stock company promoter, no matter who he is. He is lying in wait for you!

In this country alone, says *Everybody's* magazine, more people are killed in one year of peace than were killed in the entire Russo-Japanese war.

"Tew enjoy a good reputashun," said Josh Billings, "give publicly and steal privately." This is an indictment that will cover a multitude of sinners under the capitalist regime!

By the time this issue reaches our readers the election in Germany will be over, but we go to press too early to even give an inkling of the result further than to voice the expectation of good gains.

The Rev. Father Clifford out West says, "I unhesitatingly say that a Catholic cannot be a Socialist." And the Rev. Father Stafford down East says "Nothing is further from the truth than that there is a deadly hatred between religion and Socialism. Rightly understood the Christian religion is Socialism." Isn't it about time the fathers of the East and the West got together!

John R. Walsh, proprietor of the *Chicago Chronicle*, the most virulent of ultra-capitalistic opponents of Socialism, has just been indicted by a grand jury as a high grade thief, in connection with the looting

—although some Socialist parties, particularly those in America and in Russia, use it in their propaganda. Very foolishly, it seems to me.

Karl Marx, in his early days, bitterly fought the early German Socialists—men like Moses Hess, Karl Gruen, Arnold Ruge and others. Later on, while he never directly recanted, Marx himself adopted the names "Socialist" and "Social-Democracy." He did this on account of the German movement, where Lassalle and his immediate successors had founded a very promising party by the latter name. And besides this streak of communism there also remained with Karl Marx all his life a touch of *Blanquism*—the miracle working "coup de force" and the catastrophe idea.

It can thus readily be seen that those who are Marxists, pure and simple, very easily become impossibilists, adherents of the catastrophe theory, and believers in some wonder-working "coup de force"—even expecting this miracle or this catastrophe to come through the ballot, which makes it doubly wonderful and doubly ridiculous.

Friedrich Engels, the co-laborer and successor of Marx, later on several occasions took special pains to repudiate the catastrophe idea. He even declared that the Communist Manifesto had value only as a historic document. But those who had practical work to perform, like William Liebknecht, and were still orthodox Marxists, naturally wiggled between Seylla and Charybdis on this point. Therefore we can see Liebknecht issuing some pamphlets which have a strong impossibilistic tinge, while in others he speaks of "the gradual growth of capitalistic society into Socialism."

Or as in the "Studies" which are before us, Liebknecht expresses his contempt for the "frothy and theatrical phrases of the fanatic supporters of the 'class struggle' dogma."

The essays on "Socialism and Life" are also very interesting, and show the origin of Socialist theories. And in these days when the question of a "general strike" and of "direct action" is spooking about in every country and for a while had a foothold even in America, we would advise every American Socialist to read the essay, "General Strike and Revolution."

We should like every one of our readers to get a copy of this book. It is published by Putnam & Sons, New York, and can be obtained through the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*. I also hope that Putnam's will put forth a cheap paper edition, so that the book may be used for propaganda.

There is one fault I have to find with Comrade Jaures. He nowhere makes a distinction between communism and Socialism. In fact he uses these terms interchangeably.

We can readily understand why a Frenchman should do this. The French Socialist movement is deeply rooted in the tradition of Fourier, St. Simon, Cabot, Blanqui and other communists. All of these schools still have some followers. The influence of their writings is still felt in France.

As a matter of fact, the strong touches of Blanquism which are found at least in the early writings of Karl Marx, first made it possible for Marxism to get a foothold in France.

But in other countries, particularly in Germany, England and in America, the communistic experiments had no being at all upon the growth of the Socialist movement.

If there is any communistic sentiment at all in Germany, it is of late growth, through the "Communist Manifesto" and after it had become simply an historic document.

In America communistic colonies have lately been founded to "try Socialism." But the Socialist movement is not the result and has no connection at all with the early utopian experiments.

The Socialist movement grew out of capitalism, as its child or its presumptive heir. It has nothing to do with the communistic theories or experiments of the past.

Socialism is not communism.

We ought to have these terms absolutely clear. Communism means producing together and using together, or even not producing together but consuming together. To consume in common, is always at the bottom of the communistic idea.

Thus the Nazarenes in the times of Jesus, the Buddhist monks and the Christian monks lived in communism. They consumed together, although they rarely produced together, and generally lived by begging. There were also many communistic colonies that produced and consumed together.

Socialism simply means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. We will produce collectively, but we will consume individually.

Thus Socialism is an eminently modern idea. It is really not even a theory—it is the name of a phase of civilization, like feudalism and capitalism. Socialism is the outcome of the revolution in the means of production which makes the collective ownership of the means of production inevitable, if we want to preserve civilization. Socialism was not possible 50 or 100 years ago.

But Socialism does not in any way compel us to consume together. And we, and probably the great majority, would not choose communism as a mode of living. The writer for one would most decidedly object to it.

Yet, of course, the Socialist movement in any country is in its infancy, even when its adherents count by millions. And all these finer points will be worked out in course of time. In fact, the evolution of modern civilization and of Socialism will work them out.

of a bank which he got control of. Still we do not expect that other capitalistic papers round the country will cease reprinting the *Chronicle's* mendacious lies about Socialism simply because of this little unpleasant difficulty of Walsh's.

Milwaukee Social-Democrats were last week treated to a surprise in the form of a tribute to their worth to the community, from the lips of a corporation lawyer, Frank M. Hoyt by name, who was formerly secretary of the Democratic state central committee. He held that the theories of Socialism were good, the movement growing, and its motives pure, but that no practical solution of the evils attacked were offered. The address was made before a men's club in a leading congregational church. Among other things, he said:

"Socialism has become a grave topic in this country, and unless I am greatly in error, will, within the next few years, become more and more a subject of thoughtful consideration for our people."

"The libraries of a Carnegie can hardly blind us to the wrong which has enabled him to pile up the millions he finds so difficult to dispose of, or to present us with regarding Corey's cool repudiation of his marriage vows as a fair reflection of the business methods of his class."

"The Socialists claim that the

concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and the consequent impoverishment of the many is the logical necessary and inevitable result of the present system of private ownership, that thereby labor which, is using the term in its broadest sense, is the source of all values, and of all property, is cheated of its reward.

"To correct this the Socialist propose to abolish private ownership, in the sense in which it is now known, and to substitute in its place a system by which they claim each man shall have a return commensurate with, but limited by, the values produced by his ability and industry."

"The objection, which is the most potent in this country to the acceptance of the Socialists' proposal that the state shall own or control property to the degree asked by them, is the feeling that such a plan would result in the tyranny of the state, and absolutely destroy all individual freedom."

"Whether their aims are practicable and will be efficient as a cure for the evils of which they complain, is open to grave question, but it is certain that many things which were formerly thought sufficiently condemned by the use of the adjective 'Socialistic' are now accepted as right and proper."

"Independent of the possible success of Socialism in this country, there is to be said of it: That, divorced from the crudities and extravagances, which many of its adherents indulge in, in matters neither essential nor relevant to its true doctrines, the Socialist party commands respect by its evident purity of purpose. It numbers among its adherents many men of great intellectual ability, and here in this city, the members of the party have given the rest of us excellent lessons, by their large attendance of political meetings, by their study of political and social questions, and by their clean election methods."

Mr. Hoyt's statement of the aims of the Socialists is unusually fair, considering that he is not a Socialist. There is one slip he makes, however. He says we wish to abolish private ownership "in the sense in which it is now known," which would seem to imply that we wish to abolish all private property. On the contrary, we wish to secure to the producer the wealth his labor produces and to make it his private property. But the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, which is the foundation fact from which flows the great capitalistic game of plunder, that form of private ownership is the thing we seek to abolish.

Our readers may have noticed of late several articles in the *Herald* exposing mining stock fakes and similar catch-dollar stock games. We were led to give so much space to this one phase of capitalistic humbug because of the regrettable fact that at least one Socialist editor had launched a mining stock scheme and was using his prestige among the Socialists of the country to pull in the dollars of trusting men and women. The editor we refer to is Gaylord Wilshire. But it seems that our round about hint to our readers to be on their guard was not sufficient, but that right in Milwaukee three comrades alone have been caught by the scheme, one of them to the tune of \$300. It therefore seems to be our duty to come out openly in the matter. It is not a pleasant duty, but we do not shrink from it. Because a Socialist editor swindles comrades with fake land schemes, as Wayland is now accused of doing, or spreads a net over the entire movement to float a mine scheme, as Wilshire is doing, will not keep us silent when silence is a crime against the party's interests. It may be that the people who have landed in Wilshire's net will come out even or possibly realize a profit in the gamble, but the chances are that they will not, and we say that it is altogether an unworthy action for a Socialist editor to use his standing with Socialists to put through schemes of personal enrichment or to speculate on their trustfulness. There is one editor who is especially given to this sort of faking, and he loses no opportunity to blackguard this paper because of our hostility to his methods. Let Socialists be warned in time. Mining stock schemes particularly are dangerous; if one out of a thousand fulfills its promises it is a high average. The good mines do not have to go advertising in the public prints for investors or capital. If you want to gamble with your savings invest in the Mexican lottery or in some bucket shop, or if you want to throw your money away on mining schemes you will do better to toss it in the gutter—and then pick it up again and put it into Socialist propaganda, where it can at least do mankind some good.

A Second Daniel Come to Judgment!

By Victor L. Berger.

THERE are judges and judges. And there are grafters and grafters. And the legal status of at least some of the Milwaukee grafters has been settled by Judge Vinje of Superior, Wis. This judge was called in because our grafters would not trust our Milwaukee judges any longer.

The case that fixed the legal status of some of the grafters was that of Tony Kleefisch (read Clayfish) a committee clerk of the county board. Kleefisch has been accused with numerous other grafters by the grand jury. The charge against him was that he extorted \$50 from the plumbing contractor Stollberg.

Now it is well known that big statesmen cannot be reached by the law. But the claim of subordinate clerks to graft and boodle is somewhat dubious—at least as far as courts and juries are concerned. But thanks to Judge Vinje this has now been settled. Even subordinate clerks may in future graft and boodle as much as they like, only they must do so as private citizens. They must not do so officially, even when they boodle and graft in their capacity as officials.

Of course, it will be a little difficult to determine when a clerk grafting in office, is grafting as a private citizen, or when he is grafting as a clerk. But since only the first kind of graft is permitted by the court, the clerks, from now on, whenever they are caught, will always maintain that they have grafted because they are free and independent American citizens, and not as clerks.

Tony Kleefisch, the hero of this drama, was indeed only a committee clerk, but he received a very good salary. He moreover was considered very influential with the County Fathers on the Board. Tony was and is still regarded as a man of great knowledge. That is, as a man who has knowledge of a fearful number of crooked stories about the county fathers. He has knowledge enough to teach and enlighten many a learned district attorney—so it is said.

As is often the case with learned men, however, Tony could not always turn this knowledge to direct account. While he usually was the general cook and bottle washer—as the man who "cut up the melon" in the board—it seems some of the fathers were not always willing to "divvy" up to his satisfaction. Some fathers of the county were indeed hardened and callous sinners who coolly would say to Tony, "Go on with yez," or even "Skidoo," when he reminded them of his great knowledge. They, on their side also possessed knowledge enough to know that Tony had even more respect for the district attorney than they themselves.

At least one such a case is now on record.

Here is the case as it was told in court. Contractor Stollberg swore on Dec. 16, 1902, that Tony Kleefisch told him that he also wanted to be paid for his "work." He claimed that fifty dollars should come to him as well as to the others. (By the "others" were meant the honorable fathers of the county.) Now since Stollberg quite rightly understood that "Tony" was a favorite son of the county fathers and had great influence with the members of the county board, because of his great knowledge—he promised Tony to give him \$50 in case he (Stollberg) got the contract. This promise Stollberg fulfilled by cash payment to the accused in his office. But later, when the moral wave broke over Milwaukee, on account of the agitation of the wicked Socialists, Stollberg confessed to the district attorney, especially because he had been badly plucked by the other grafters on the county board.

The attorneys for Tony did not at all deny that the committee clerk with the great knowledge, had received the money. But they maintained that this was no extortion, since Tony had no vote in the county board. The former district attorney and present grafters' attorney, W. H. Bennett, claimed that according to the laws of the Medes and Persians, an extortion is a compulsion, and not a "voluntary gift" of a sum, as was here the case. And as a freeborn American citizen Tony had a right to accept this "voluntary gift," especially since he was a man of great knowledge, who could work for the acceptance of the resolution.

Assistant District Attorney Hayes, of course, pointed to the fact that Tony had to draw up the resolution. And Tony said to Stollberg, "The others (meaning the county fathers) would not give me anything so you must do it!" The wicked district attorney claimed that this confession sufficiently indicated the extortion. He is a foolish man.

Judge Vinje decided that as a private citizen and clerk of the committee no law forbade him to work for or against the acceptance of a resolution by the body. And to make use of his great knowledge, Judge Vinje accordingly instructed the jurors to acquit our Tony. Is this not a learned decision?

Nothing is left for our county fathers except to reinstate Tony with honors in his former position, so that in the future, as in the past, his knowledge "in cutting up the melon" so prized by the county fathers, may be transposed into hard cash.

Of course, hereafter, as in the past, he will always graft as a private citizen, even while he is doing it as a clerk.

A second Daniel has come to judgment.

This was one case.

But Solomon Vinje sat in judgment on some cases where the grafters were foolish enough to plead guilty. In such cases he was always so considerate as to let them off with a small fine, such as would not hurt their feelings. In fact, in order to make sure, he would ask a grafter how much he was worth?

Now this question is not to be understood as to mean what was the value of the grafter as a man—for it is generally understood they are not worth 30 cents in actual or "exchange value"—but as to the amount of the grafter's worldly possessions. These possessions define a man's worth nowadays.

"\$12,000," said one of the worst of the lot, but we doubt the truth of the statement. Yet the good judge, without further investigation, said, "then you pay \$300 and costs." That happened about two weeks ago.

A good-fellow he is, that judge. No wonder the grafters love him!

Vinje established his reputation about two years ago. Frank Niezorawski, commissioner of public works, who had grafted a fortune of a quarter of a million or thereabout, had been found guilty by a jury. But Judge Vinje in consideration of Niezorawski's "high social position," as he stated in his decision, fined him only \$1,000.

Niezorawski can hardly read and write. He has grafted his way from common policeman to alderman and member of the board of public works—but in consideration of his high social position (he was supposed to be "worth" \$250,000)—this judge from Superior, Wis. only fined him \$1,000.

That is about the sum that Niezorawski would "make" on some of his smaller transactions.

A second Daniel is this man Vinje from Superior, Wis.

But we will only mention that a few days ago the papers contained a small item—a dispatch from Ohio—that a man was sentenced for life, because he stole a ham. His children were hungry, so he broke into a butchershop. Imprisonment for life is the penalty for burglary in Ohio. And this was a clear case of burglary.

Compare this worthless burglar with Niezorawski, the man who is worth so much, and who holds a "high social position."

Truly, this is a world of big graft, and Vinje is a judge fit to this world.

But I have read that judges like Vinje were sewn into a sack and thrown into the river by the wise Caliph Haroun Al Rashid of Bagdad. Of course that happened over 1,200 years ago, and most people do not remember that any more.

Victor L. Berger

Victor L. Berger

320 GRAND AVE.
When you can't see well, see WAUGH

ing Tribune
MILLS, Editor
INGTON

NEWSPAPER. It will give all the support the Socialist Party and defend It will not be published until \$5,000.00 have been secured. \$7,000.00 stock was subscribed are coming fast. One comrade secured as a subscriber every person

BLANK
subscribers— but no money at this time— Company as soon as the paper is published to the people whose labor will make it.

TITLE, WASHINGTON—

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Y EVENING TRIBUNE, weekly and half, at the rate of One Dollar a year if the rate of five cents per copy.

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FREDERIC HOATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, this class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a full-neck speed.
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.
The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that they may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism). We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the dregs.
The Social Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:
Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

When I look at the capitalist papers. Look at the fortunes they are taking in on fake advertising of mine swindles. And it isn't the swindlers who pay for all the space thus purchased by any means, it is the poor, gullible public who has its savings enticed out of its pockets in a wild gamble for profits a despairing, unthinking hope that the lightning of luck may possibly strike them this one time. They pay for these advertisements as well as the swindlers' big take-off. We do not say these advertisements are all swindles, there may be one or two that are on the square, though they do not look it. There is a catch-penny air (catch-dollars, we had better said) about all of them. Just note the well-lit-on-in-the-ground-floor air about them. The price of the stock is always just about to be raised—get in on time!
"This Copper Mine will Begin Shipping at Once!" declares a big page advertisement in black type and there's a big sectional illustration of a mountain of ore out of which "a block of copper worth \$10,000,000.00" is to be cut! "Millions in dividends," it says, "Telegraph your orders at my expense!" Here's another big one saying that "for one week only" will they let you buy stock in the Chicago-New York Electric Air Line for \$32 a share, and the promoters of this thing are spending so much on advertising that it is hard to imagine any left for building the road after they have extracted the usual fat out of the scheme for themselves. "Watch this Stock Grow!" says another flaring advertisement. "fifty-two per cent in dividends!—Get in With the Winners!" And here are some more enticing black headings, taken from a single newspaper's yellow advertising columns:
"Another 25 per cent Advance in Cobalt Mines. We have the Ore. Buy now if you want the profit of the sure advance. Thousands of tons of silver averaging better than \$600.00 to the ton."
"The Eyes of the World are Turned Toward Mexico. The Earth's Greatest Treasure House of Gold and Silver. Five cents a Share, par Value, a dollar. Remember this is not one of those rose tinted schemes." etc.
And so on! It is a mistake to think that Barnum is dead. He still lives. And the American people who he said "loved to be humbugged" are also considerably with us!
Just as we go to press we have this wire from Comrade J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, in regard to an alleged interview with him furnished us by the press agent of "Daughters of Men."
"Last thirteen lines, seventh column, editorial page HERALD, Jan. 19, attributed to me erroneously. I never expressed or entertained such sentiments. Evidently work of dishonest theatrical press agent. Please correct."
J. G. Phelps Stokes.
We would say that the press agent work for this play has certainly been of a very daring type. In Milwaukee it was given out to the papers that Dorothy Donnelly was besieged wherever the show appeared by Socialists and labor leaders asking her to forsake the stage and serve as a leader for them!
After having seen "Daughters of Men" we cannot agree with certain Eastern Socialists that it was especially written as an attack upon the working class and the struggle of that class for better citizenship and for economic justice. Mr. Klein simply does not understand the organized labor movement any more than he understands the principles of Socialism, and in his desire to be impartial in rapping both sides to the labor controversy, he makes most of the characters on the labor side grotesque, and the other side escapes because he is better acquainted with it. In fact, on that side the characters are well drawn. The young, inflexible and ambitious managers of the great combine, bent on earning dividends for the stockholders and on the watered stock, at whatever cost in dealing with the men from whose labor such dividends must be taken, are undoubtedly types. And so is

Attitude of the German Trades Unions Towards the Reichstag Elections

Under this heading, the last number of the "Bulletin of the General Committee of the Trades Unions of Germany" prints an excellent, stirring article which closes as follows:
"The trades unions, of course, cannot bind their members by statute, or resolutions of conventions or meetings, to vote only for Social-Democrats, yet they can exercise pressure upon their members in this direction. But even this is not necessary, since industrially organized workmen, in this era of class legislation, class rule and class jurisdiction, have learned to feel as class comrades. And they know how to profit by the good advice we give them, without the slightest political compulsion.
"We therefore expect from the organized working class of Germany that on election day they will do their duty as befits every politically ripe citizen. No vote should be wasted. No right of suffrage should be left unexercised. Let no man vote for an enemy to the right of labor to organize, nor for an enemy to the right of universal suffrage. Let no man give his vote to an enemy of self-government of the workingmen, nor to one who increases the price of the necessities of life. On the contrary, every workman should use his influence to get all workmen to unite their votes for the election of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.
"This is the best service which he can render to himself, to his trades unions, and to his fellow workers and class comrades.
"But whoever, as a citizen of the country, wishes to act politically and secure political influence to his vote, must also enter a political organization. Without organization there is no success, without union no strength. Every trades union man knows this. Therefore it is not enough to vote for the Social-Democracy on election day, but it is also the duty of the workers to join the Social-Democratic organizations and work for their extension.
"Let the ruling classes feel that they cannot with impunity play with the rights of the working class, that it is dangerous to raise the price of the daily bread of the poor and take away their meat. On election day, the working people will give their answer on this, and we hope that this answer will forever annihilate the plans of the workingmen's enemies!"
So says the Bulletin.
But the financial contributions of the trades union local and federal unions to the Social-Democratic election fund of the various districts are growing most encouragingly.
We note the following contributions:
Bremen: Bricklayers, 3,000 marks; Builders, first installment, 200 marks; Musicians, 20 marks; Shoemakers, 200 marks; Traffic and Transportation workers, 50 marks; Window cleaners, 25 marks; Factory workers, 500 marks; Tailors, 200 marks.
Bremerhaven: Sailors, 500 mks.
Leipzig: Bricklayers, 3,000 mks.; Carpenters, 200 marks; Builders helpers, 200 marks; Potters, first installment, 100 marks.
Kiel: Carpenters, first installment, 200 marks.
Cologne: Metal workers, 500 marks; Union of free inn and bartenders, 500 marks.
Flensburg: Federal union, 1700 marks.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Bright Prospects in Nebraska.
To the Herald: At last, after five years of vicious mismanagement and unfortunate alliances with the forces of Deceit and semi-anarchism, the Socialist party in Nebraska has disentangled itself and set up a real Socialist movement.
About five years ago a certain Barney MacCaffey—a rank Deleonite who has since again joined the S. L. P.—came to Omaha and by the usual methods of intrigue got control of Omaha local, and then of the state. With the assistance of the state secretary, J. P. Roe, the Socialist party of Nebraska was torn from the basis of International Socialism and turned into an impossibilist and semi-anarchist movement. All sincere Socialists who did not agree to this policy were either driven out of the party or forced finally to leave in disgust.
The regular Socialist party papers, pamphlets and books were thrown out, and the S. L. P. papers put in their place. Regular party speakers were denounced and driven from the state.
In 1904, under the leadership of ex-State Secretary Roe and ex-Comrade MacCaffey, local Omaha openly repudiated the national platform and undertook to replace it with an S. L. P. essay without a constructive program.
And in spite of all efforts this regime of impossibilist rule maintained itself until very recently.
As a result the cause suffered fearfully. The vote went down from 1,617 in 1902 to 362 in 1905 in Omaha, and the membership from several hundred to about twenty, with similar results over the state.
Last year, however, a new element came into the party, and a new era began.
Comrade G. C. Porter, then pastor of the Presbyterian church in Laurel, Neb., resigned his pastorate and joined the party. He is a bright, energetic, fearless fellow of mighty convictions, and withal a man of great tact.
He was soon made state organizer, and with his assistance the local at Omaha has grown from 20 to 130 already; the different sections of the state have been visited, new locals organized and old ones revived. And what is most important of all, the absurd and destructive policies and doctrines of impossibilism and anarchy have been repudiated.
Of course, all this has been steadily opposed and vehemently fought by State Secretary Roe, and a few of the Deleonites who remained. Roe made a desperate effort to keep the S. L. P. forces in the party and in office.
MacCaffey went to Kansas City over a year ago. Roe reported to the Omaha local that he was doing "great work" for the party there. Upon writing the state secretary of local Kansas City it was found that he was a member of the Socialist Labor Party and was doing everything possible to destroy our party.
And yet, in spite of this fact, Roe proposed that MacCaffey be the candidate of Omaha local for the position of National Executive Committee, now being elected by referendum. MacCaffey replied to this in a long, venomous letter which was published in the New York People, organ of the Socialist Labor Party. In this letter he declared, among other things, that the man who does most to destroy the Socialist party does the most good.
About this time Omaha local arranged a propaganda meeting and asked Roe to speak. He accepted and read this vicious attack upon the party, written by MacCaffey and read it from the New York People.
And this was the man that Roe wanted to make a member of the National Executive Committee.
This thoroughly aroused the loyal comrades of the Omaha local, and they at once brought the long struggle to a climax with the result that Roe, Alexander and Vall are expelled from the party.
Meanwhile Roe was trying to keep control of the party by refusing to

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the
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1000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only if called for) .. 6.00
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sustain local Omaha in its heroic stand. EXAMINER.
Nebraska.
To the Editor: There will be an election in this Province on Feb. 2, 1907. Of the 42 Provincial Ridings we will contest about 20. Five candidates will be run in Vancouver city, the other 15 in outlying districts.
We will wage a vigorous campaign and expect to elect from 7 to 9 members to the legislative assembly. We will telegraph you the full Socialist returns of the polls at your expense (press night rate) if you care to have them.
Yours for the revolution
J. A. PETERSON,
Vancouver, B. C. Sec. Cam. Com.

MILWAUKEE ALDERMEN
The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.
IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen— Benjamin Baumele, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Haasman, Supervisors— Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jenke, Gustav Gerdtz, Justices— Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables— Herman Kanitz, Edw. Gardner, John Breen, County Surveyor— Alex. Glaeser, School-Director— William A. Arnold.
IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Alldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.
IN RACINE: Aldermen— J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koestermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors— Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.
IN MANITOWOC: Mayor— Henry Stolze; Aldermen— A. J. Braxmeier, John Kaufmann.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen— Conrad Hoffman, David Grover, Supervisor— Ernst Tendie.
IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen— Frank Sanders (Second Term.)
Milwaukee: The Social-Democrats in the city council lost out Monday on their effort to get a provision into the new contract for lighting outlying districts with gas lamps, a clause by which the equipment would be city property at the end of the contract. The contract was let for three years instead of two, as was urged by the Socialists.
A memorial to the legislature in favor of home rule for Wisconsin cities was approved by the council, the Social-Democrats being among those who favored it. It shows that there has been no convention to consider amendments to the state constitution since that document was adopted in 1848. The demand for the rule of cities has been very general and acting on the suggestion of the recent convention of the state organization of municipalities, various cities have been memorializing the legislature on the subject. Already the Social-Democratic legislators have a bill in to carry out the change from state government of cities to home rule, and the chances of its passing seem bright.
Ald. Melms introduced a resolution requiring the appointment of practical bricklayers as sewer inspectors, recent disclosures having shown that the city has been at the mercy of inspectors who were incompetent if not worse. Ald. Wild introduced a resolution to put the council on record with regard to illegal privileges.
Monday's meeting was largely a gab-fest, and some of the business had to be put over to an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND
Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners Magazine," is filling a number of dates in the Eastern States speaking of Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meetings.
By a recent referendum in Connecticut, Ernest DeWitt Hull, at Naugatuck, and Samuel Ely Beardsley of Shelton, were elected members of the National Committee.
Comrade W. E. Farmer, who was our national committeeman from Texas for 1905, died in Naegodoches, Monday, January 7. The Texas movement loses thereby one of its most ardent and effective workers.
A debate on Socialism between Morris Hillquit of New York and Pres. Schurman of Cornell University, took place last Sunday at the theater in New Rochelle. Admission was free, and there was a large attendance for New York.
A great protest meeting in the interests of Moyer and Haywood was held at Grand Central Palace, New York last Sunday, the speakers including Comrades John O'Neill, editor of the "Miners Magazine," Franklin H. Wentworth, Alexander Jonas, and others.
The Socialist Party at Cincinnati at its recent convention elected a new City Central Committee, with Daisy Conklin as secretary, and Nicholas Klein as chairman. W. I. Millard is the City Organizer with office at the New City Headquarters, 304 W. 9th St. An active lecture campaign is being outlined.
The following information has been received from Comrade James Kerwan, acting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners: "We received word from our attorneys in Idaho, a few days ago, that for some unknown reason the opening of Canyon County Court has been postponed until March 5, at which time a date will be set for the trials of our officers."
The recently elected plate matter committee of the national organization is making good progress in the task set out for them. A proposition has been secured from one leading plate matter company to establish a Socialist page of stereotypic matter once every three weeks, so that papers taking the service could use two columns each week, providing the national organization will guarantee to meet any deficiency in the number of orders, the number required being sixty each issue of the service. The service will cost publishers one dollar a page. Outside of the papers that would in all probability take the service it is believed that local comrades at various places could well afford to expend something like \$1.34 a week to reimburse the publishers of a paper who would agree to print two columns of the Socialist matter each week. Comrades will do well to give the matter investigation and be ready to respond promptly should the national secretary be instructed to make such a proposal to them.
To a correspondent: We paid no attention to that yarn, supposing its own foolishness would be its best refutation, and that the unreliability of DeLeon was well known. But you are entitled to the facts if you want them. It is true Ald. Buech is in the saloon business, but he introduced the measure in the Milwaukee council as to worthless checks at the request of laborers who were employed by contractors who often paid in checks when there was not enough money in the bank to meet the checks. Especially was this true of a contractor for the city named Duke, and the men were put to hardship often by having their week's wages tied up in a little piece of paper that the stores, from previous experience, were afraid to cash. These are the facts, and you will doubtless see that these

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Madison, Jan. 21.—The Senate has passed a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate life insurance printed. This includes also the report of the subcommittee on state insurance, which again carries with it the minority report which was put in by our Social-Democratic senator Rummel.
In this way 5,000 copies of a very strong presentation of the arguments for the state operation of a system of insurance to cover not only life insurance, but also accident, sickness, old age and invalidity, will be put into circulation by authority of the state legislature.
Speaking of this report of our comrade Rummel, one of the prominent newspaper men of the state, who is something of an expert on matters pertaining to life insurance, declares that it is the most carefully prepared, thorough-going, logical and conclusive presentation of this particular phase of the subject that has been presented in this state.
At any rate the report has become the talk of the legislature; has been immediately filed as a real contribution on the subject of life insurance in the legislative library, and will receive not a few votes for its adoption by those who are not Social-Democrats.
The man who sits still and does nothing deserves to be a failure. Are you satisfied to live in the atmosphere of present conditions? Are you willing to do your share to obtain these better conditions? The man who would succeed must sacrifice something to his cause. The work of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is your work. It remains for you to say whether this work shall be continued. It is you that must help to keep it a-going. There is a way in which you can make your help effective. There is a way in which we will know for all time that you are a ready and willing worker for the cause which we represent for you. Subscribe now for one or more shares of stock in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. Do this and you will receive weekly a reminder free for life that you have shown your determination to sacrifice something in your efforts and fight for better conditions for the people who work and do things. Can we count you amongst the faithful. Fill out the application below before it escapes your memory.
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To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.
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Return Minstrel Tickets

The Entertainment Committee of the Social-Democratic Party desires to close up the minstrel entertainment matter and would kindly request you to return, at once, all tickets not used, and money for those used or sold. Send all tickets and money to headquarters, 344 Sixth street. If it should not be convenient for you to send in please have tickets and money ready at home when our collector calls for them and who will give receipt for all payments. By giving this matter your prompt attention you will save the collector many extra trips. Therefore, lighten his work, and greatly oblige.

The Entertainment Committee of the Minstrel Show

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Score another point for Wisconsin! We have had to engage another organizer for the First Congressional District. The man who is now enlisted for the war in this new capacity is Comrade J. E. Harris of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Comrade Harris was formerly at Green Bay, and was largely instrumental in putting the movement there upon its feet. He is a "real workingman," having been a practical printer, who later climbed into the editorial chair and served in the capacity of city editor at Green Bay on the staff of the Green Bay Gazette. He is now in charge of the mechanical department of the Door County Democrat, having had to give up the blue pencil temporarily on account of an injury to his eyes.

Comrade Harris will be on the ground at Racine by the first of February, and the comrades there are looking forward to a strong campaign in that city this coming spring under his leadership. He will make his home in Racine.

This is a new departure in our state movement, but one to which we have been looking forward for some time. It is only a matter of time when we shall have to put other men on our force in Wisconsin in some of the other districts where the movement is developing pretty rapidly. It seems likely now that the Manitowish movement will be the next storm center to require a special pilot for our efforts in that neighborhood.

Kenosha comrades are arranging for a mass meeting of the various branches there, with a view to putting the organization on a more coherent basis. We have English, German, Finnish and the beginnings of an Italian local there. These have so far been working somewhat disconnectedly, and it is now proposed to bring representatives of them together into a City Central Committee for the unification of propaganda and campaign efforts. This is the next logical and necessary step for the Kenosha movement, and the comrades will soon find out the increased advantages of it.

Make Each Day Count!

The light that is being turned on to the demoralizing effect of wage-slavery, by the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD should be an incentive to every workingman to help to spread this light as far as possible. It should be a part of his daily life to see that he has placed in the hands of some new reader the means through which he can educate him to see things as they are with the line light that publicity gives. Clear the road for action. Resolve that not another day shall pass ere you put this plan into execution. The publishers of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD want 25,000 new readers for the HERALD. This means that educational socialism will be placed before double this number. What do you think of the plan? Are you willing to use your energies to make this project a success? Does it mean anything for you? Get a few new subscribers today. Don't leave this go until tomorrow. Each day has its own duties, and those left over duties become a drag tomorrow. Show us the right spirit and we will produce the educational matter that will make new converts to the principle you are fighting for. Remember only one new subscriber each day will do the work.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

State Treasurer's Report for Nov.

Account with Comrade E. H. Thomas, Secretary.	
Balance brought forward	\$11.64
Cash received Nov.	758.74
	\$770.38
Disbursements.	
Nov. 1, Social-Democratic Publishing Co., print leaflets	20.00
Nov. 2, E. H. Thomas, postage	2.00
Nov. 3, E. H. Thomas, postage	.45
Nov. 5, C. D. Thompson	.45
Nov. 5, U. S. Express Co.	1.17
Nov. 5, E. Ryan, salary to date	6.00
Nov. 8, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Nov. 8, Social-Dem. Pub. Co., print leaflets	5.00
Nov. 8, E. Ryan, salary to date	4.00
Nov. 12, E. H. Thomas, postage	.50
Nov. 12, R. P. Rasmussen, distributing literature	2.40
Nov. 12, W. R. Gaylord, for salary and expense on ac.	15.00
Nov. 14, C. D. Thompson, salary and expense	22.30
Nov. 15, E. H. Thomas, postage	1.00
Nov. 16, C. D. Thompson, salary and expense	16.00
Nov. 20, W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense	11.00
Nov. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage	.45
Nov. 22, E. H. Thomas, postage	.50
Nov. 24, Social-Democratic Publishing Co., printing	27.35
Nov. 24, W. R. Gaylord, toward salary and expense	27.00
Nov. 25, F. J. Weber, expense during campaign	10.52
Nov. 24, Carl D. Thompson, organization department	150.00
Nov. 28, Riverside Printing Co., printing	65.55
Nov. 28, Riverside Printing Co., bill posting	350.00
Nov. 29, H. W. Bistorius, rent, light, phone, etc.	9.60
Nov. 30, H. W. Bistorius, printing	2.65
Nov. 30, H. W. Bistorius, rent, light etc.	6.85
	\$758.74
Balance on hand	\$11.64
	\$770.38
C. B. Whitnall, Treas.	
State Treasurer's Report for Dec.	
Balance brought forward	\$11.64
Cash received Dec.	233.70
	\$245.34
Disbursements.	
Dec. 3, J. M. Barnes, leaflets	18.55
Dec. 5, E. H. Thomas, postage	2.75
Dec. 5, H. W. Bistorius, printing	20.00
Dec. 6, E. H. Thomas, postage	.30
Dec. 7, H. W. Bistorius, phone service	.50
Dec. 7, E. H. Thomas, postage	.30
Dec. 7, Siebert & Baum	3.55
Dec. 10, E. H. Thomas, postage	.60
Dec. 13, W. R. Gaylord, on ac.	10.00
Dec. 14, H. W. Bistorius, phone service	1.75
Dec. 14, J. M. Barnes, due stamps	51.00
Dec. 15, E. H. Thomas, postage	.75
Dec. 17, E. H. Thomas, postage	2.00
Dec. 17, H. W. Bistorius, printing	40.00
Dec. 19, E. H. Thomas, postage	2.00
Dec. 20, W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense	6.30
Dec. 20, W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense	10.00
Dec. 20, Smith Premier Typewriter Co. repairs	8.70
Dec. 24, E. H. Thomas, postage	3.00
Dec. 24, W. R. Gaylord, on ac.	10.00
Dec. 26, W. R. Gaylord, on ac.	10.00
Dec. 26, W. R. Gaylord, on ac.	20.00
Dec. 27, E. H. Thomas, postage	.90
Dec. 29, Social-Democratic Publishing Co., printing	5.50
Dec. 29, E. H. Thomas, postage	2.50
Dec. 29, Siebert & Baum, mimeograph ink and order book	2.50
Dec. 31, E. H. Thomas, postage	.25
	\$233.70
Cash on hand	11.64
	\$245.34
C. B. Whitnall, Treas.	
"One-Day Wage" Fund.	
<i>Give More if You Can.</i>	
Previously reported	\$297.75
R. Wilkernich, on ac.	.50
P. Ramstack	3.00
W. H. Leadley	3.00
J. Stoelten	4.00
R. Fuhrmann	2.50
A. Schilling	3.00
S. A. Vick	2.00
C. Duchow	2.00
Town of Milwaukee List:	
J. Link	1.00
H. Driegalsky	1.00
O. Plotz	1.00
A. Scholtz	1.00
	1.00

MILWAUKEE.

All news for these columns must reach the county organizer, E. T. Melms, Wednesday afternoon, to insure publication.

The Jewish section held a very successful vaudeville, concert and ball last Saturday evening, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.

The Twenty-second warders also enjoyed themselves immensely at Petersen's hall last Saturday, at the mask sociable arranged by that local.

Tonight, Sat. Jan. 26, is the day set for the monster prize mask ball, which has been arranged by the Twentieth ward branch at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Twelfth street and North avenue. Please remember that \$100 in prizes will be awarded. Everything is in readiness and the comrades of the Twentieth ward expect to raise a neat sum for the campaign deficit, as well as for creating a fund to be used for propaganda work. So, all hands on deck tonight at the Bahn Frei.

Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$2186.80
B. Viebrink	.10
A. friend	.25
E. G.	.25
J. Sch.	.25
C. R. W.	.25
P. Linz	1.00
F. Kurz	.50
F. Krueger, S. C.	4.80
Karl Drude	1.00
Anura Singing Society	25.00
F. Lemberger	1.00
Sixteenth ward, literature	5.70
O. Brueckner	1.50
	\$2228.40

Milwaukee Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported	\$551.90
Jos. Smid	.10
	\$552.00

Social-Democrats of the 22d Ward Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Twenty-second ward are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting, next week, Friday evening, Jan. 31, 1907, at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of the Social-Democratic party will be given an opportunity to join its ranks. See to it that your name is placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not receive this notice.

E. T. Melms, county organizer, will be present.

Quite a number of Social-Democrats have sent in for information as to how they should proceed to get into our organization. This will afford all those who seek admission an opportunity to do so.

If you are already a member, but have not as yet paid your dues up to date, this will give you a chance to get your new membership card for 1907. At any rate, I hope to see all those interested in the Twenty-second ward at this gathering, and once more cordially invite all friends and sympathizers of our movement in that district to be present.

EDMUND T. MELMS,
County Organizer.

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The Sixth and Thirtieth ward branches have made all necessary arrangements for their grand prize mask ball, to be held tonight, Saturday, Jan. 26, at the Humboldt hall, corner Richard and Center streets. They have not been saying much but have been hustling and making hay while the sun shone. Result: A large number of tickets have been disposed of and prizes to the amount of \$75 secured. They assure all those attending a splendid time and all to be present. The Sixth and Thirtieth wards deserve the patronage of all, and from present indications it looks like a whooper.

Are you after that half ton of coal, donated by P. Mueller, as first prize at the schafskopf tournament of the Nineteenth ward branch. If so, get busy. Tomorrow, January 27, time, 3 o'clock; place, J. Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. Admission 50c including refreshments and lunch.

Don't forget that mask sociable (Masken Krenzchen) which has been arranged by the Socialist Maennerchor, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at the Barden Maennerchor hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets. Admission 10c, at the door 25c. Come over and spend an enjoyable evening.

Fred. Krueger handed the office boy a suspicious looking package last week and the office force looked scared, but on investigation it was found that the package contained four dollars and eighty cents from shop collections. How is that for high.

Have you paid anything in on that one day wage fund? If not, please let us hear from you.

The county organizer assisted in organization work in the Seventeenth ward branch this week.

Always attend your branch meetings and see to it that your dues card is paid up to date. Furthermore, see to it that other comrades in your precinct are doing likewise. By aiding us in doing this you help the organization wonderfully.

Well, the Fourteenth warders are hustling along in their good old way. This time it is for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at Hy. Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first and Rogers street, Sunday, Feb. 17. Admission 50c including refreshments and lunch. Everybody invited. Many valuable prizes.

If you go, you will never forget it! Where? Why, to that monster mask carnival of the Coming Nation club, Saturday, Feb. 2, at the South Side Armory hall. Many valuable prizes in cash and merchandise to the prettiest masks, both individual and groups. Comrade Grass reports that it will eclipse anything the Coming Nation club has ever undertaken heretofore. You all remember the splendid time last year, so here we go to add another success to our string for the interest of the party.

If you haven't sent in that donation for the one day wage fund, you should try and do so as soon as possible. Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, county organizer, who will acknowledge same in our official organs.

The East Side Women's branch is going to arrange a May Ball this spring.

The South Side Women's branch held a prize cinch party at the Socialist home last Tuesday afternoon. Comrade M. Gorecki reports that

Classified Advertising

WANTED WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and reshaped at reasonable prices. BY WIERUM, 138 Fifth St.	WANTED WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. LAFAYETTE ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.
WANTED WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.	WANTED WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

a committee of active workers has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a grand entertainment and ball, to be held at the South Side Armory hall, Sunday evening, Feb. 10. Program will start at 7:30. Well, the Polish section usually makes good, and whenever they go after something they land it. We therefore urge all those who possibly can to attend and thereby help the good cause, which the Polish section has gone after long ago. Don't forget the date, Sunday, Feb. 10, 7:30 P. M.

The Social-Democratic Bowling League has arranged for a prize schafskopf, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907, at 2:30 P. M., at Harrimann's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clark street. Tickets 50c, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited.

The Jewish section, S. D. P., has arranged for a mass meeting at Pashen's hall, 325 Chestnut street, Saturday evening, January 26, 1907. Speeches in behalf of the oppressed proletariat class in Russia will be made by C. D. Thompson and others, it being a year ago this month when the horrible butchering of the proletariat class in St. Petersburg took place.

The Fifth and Eighth ward branches have arranged for a grand prize cinch party and smoker, at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street, Friday evening, Feb. 8. All comrades of the Fifth and Eighth wards and their friends are cordially invited. Admission free.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

The following branch meetings have been arranged for in Milwaukee county next week.

Monday, Jan. 28—County Central Committee, 274 West Water street.

Friday, Feb. 1—Second ward branch, Brewer's hall, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Friday, Feb. 1—Twenty-second ward branch, N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 2—Town of Lake branch, Geo. Schuetz residence, 246 Highland avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 2—Town of Milwaukee branch, A. Schultz residence, corner Nash and Teutonia avenues.

Milwaukee Branches.

1st Ward Branch meets every second Tuesday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at 836 No. Water st. Sec'y, L. Schmitt, 836 No. Water st.

2nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 4th and Chestnut sts. Fred Koll, 373 Sheridan Lane, Sec'y.

3rd Ward Branch meets every 1st Wednesday of the month, at 221 Wisconsin st. E. T. Melms, 620 1/2 Lapham st. Sec'y.

4th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 190 8th st. Jos. Saitira, 517 Grand av.

5th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 P. M., at 382 Washington st. Fred Witte, 469 Greeshush st. Sec'y.

6th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Baue's hall, corner Third street and North avenue. O. Ramstach, 784 Booth street, Sec'y.

8th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at Mann's hall, corner Mineral street and Fourth avenue. G. H. Poor, 591 Scott street, Sec'y.

9th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. R. Schuffenhauer, 499 8th st. Sec'y.

10th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Wisconsin hall, Twelfth and Lee streets.

11th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Bulgrin's hall, cor. 9th ave. and Orchard street. Jos. Cordes, 920 Second avenue, Sec'y.

12th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Hoff's hall, 661 Kinickinnic ave. Wm. Aldridge, 956 Robinson ave. Sec'y.

13th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street. Mr. Kanter, 756 Doven st. Sec'y.

South Side Polish Section meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday of the month at Pawlowski's hall, 2nd avenue and Mitchell street. A. Szejewski, 417 Maine street, Sec'y.

County Central Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at Giljohann's hall, 274 W. Water st. Carl P. Dietz, 748 16th st. Sec'y.

Women's Branches. Meetings in the afternoon.

South Side Woman's Branch meets every 2nd and last Friday in the month at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street. Mrs. A. Elwin, 362 Green ave. Sec'y.

West Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 2 P. M., at Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Mrs. C. Menzie, 770 9th st. Sec'y.

East Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at F. Lock's hall, 327 Sherman st. Mrs. T. H. Ramsthal, 609 Booth st. Sec'y.

North Side Woman's club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at H. Lutz's residence, 1228 Burleigh street. Lina Kieist, Sec'y.

West Allis Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at the residence of F. C. Belsa, Fifty-first avenue, two blocks north of National avenue. John D. Habach, R. R. No. 5, Station A, Milwaukee, Sec'y.

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about advertising in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD?

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES

We Understand French, German and English Watches

THEO. SCHELLE, - 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 2725. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Dr. MAHONEY

226 Grand Ave., N. W. Milwaukee, Wis.

Consult the RELIABLE SPECIALIST

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES—Eczema, Eruptions, Scabies, Psoriasis, etc.

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES—Obstructions, Painful and Nervous Disorders, etc. CHRONIC DISEASES—Piles, Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, and Diseases of Men, etc.

\$100 in Cash GIVEN AWAY AT THE

BAHN FREI TURN HALL

Grand Mask BALL

GIVEN BY THE

20 Ward Branch S. D. P.

Saturday Evening, January 26th, 1907

ADMISSION 25c AT THE DOOR 50c

Deficit Now Going Down!

The deficit is going down. Milwaukee's deficit is not as big as it was last week. If you haven't given a full day's wages, or what would amount to that, send in as soon as you can. Many hands make light work! Just think of it! It shows what a little effort will accomplish. Help on the good work!

Milwaukee County Deficit now \$420.50 State Deficit now \$736.85
OVER \$1,300 GONE!

					TOTALS	
					\$ 2.00	
					\$ 4.00	
					\$ 8.00	
					\$ 16.00	
					\$ 80.00	
					\$ 200.00	
					\$ 550.00	
					\$ 884.00	
					\$2500.00	

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The Schultz jollification spree at the Blatz after Schultz had been set free by a jury lacked the presence of one to whom great gratitude was due—Judge Vinje. Another friend, the deputy sheriff who had charge of the jury, and who was supposed to be serving the people instead of the graft fraternity, was sent for, but was unable to be present.

A mighty clever leaflet on the coal question has been written by Albert J. Welch, late Social-Democratic candidate for congress from one of the Milwaukee districts, and has been issued by this office for use. It is entitled, "Hard Coal \$3.50 Per Ton, Delivered," and is catalogued as Brain Jogger No. 1, which, of course, means that there are more to follow. We are convinced that the comrades throughout the country can do big work with this little leaflet, and they may have it in either English or German, or both. You will find out all about it on page 2 of this issue.

It is whispered about town that on the jury that tried Reporter Fred C. Schultz of the *Sentinel*, on his indictment for extorting money out of the contractor in connection with the general carnival of craft in the county board some six years ago, was a foreman of the Pfister & Vogel tannery, while another juror was a strong friend of the tannery-foreman, and also another juror was a friend of this second juror. Pfister, of the Pfister & Vogel tannery, owns the *Sentinel*. The jury found Schultz not guilty on the first ballot.

In looking over the results of the numerous graft trials in Milwaukee county the last year or two one cannot but be impressed by the fact that the justice meted out has been very uneven. Some men have been convicted and others again have been made to suffer the penalty of the law whose guilt was relatively less flagrant. Some undoubted rascals have been let off with mere money fines, while less rascally grafters have been locked up in prison—this, of course, at the whim of the judges. The trouble has been that these men have been tried by different juries and different judges. Had they all been tried by the same judge and the same jury it is likely that even-handed justice would have been meted out to them. In other words, they would have been given "an even shake." And there ought to be even-handed justice.

Carl D. Thompson will speak Sunday evening at Plymouth church, Van Buren and Oneida streets, on invitation of the pastor, Judson Tittsworth. His subject will be "Christianity and Socialism."

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
Mr. Robert Mantell, whose engagement in Shakespeare was one of the successful and most pleasurable theatrical occasions of last season in the Davidson theater, returns to that playhouse tomorrow night for nine performances. Eight of these will be devoted to seven plays of Shakespeare, only one of which will be given more than one performance. The ninth performance will be by request of "Richelieu," a fine old romance in which Mr. Mantell has long been supreme, and in which, by the way, Mr. Mantell first appeared in Milwaukee.

ALHAMBRA.
George Ade, the noted humorist, author of the musical comedy "Peggy from Paris," which will be offered at the Alhambra the coming week, has told a decidedly interesting story in the play, in which he cleverly satirizes the American trait of heaping attentions on distinguished foreigners while overlooking native genius.

In the musical comedy Mr. Ade has created a wide comedy of types. The merriment is infused even into the musical numbers which are bright and infectious. Especially striking is the chorus numbers, in which scores of pretty girls sing

of the immense bands of supernumeraries used in "King Richard III." and Julius Caesar.

BIJOU THEATER.
The popular little comedienne, Florence Bindley, in "The Girl and the Gambler," under the direction of B. E. Forrester, comes for the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for the week as Geraldine Lawrence in a



and dance and more in picturesque measures. All the scenes of "Peggy from Paris" are laid in Illinois. The first scene represents an "old time" party, the second is on the stage of the Paragon theater, the third is the courtyard at Honey-moon Terrace. The company in the musical comedy is of the highest degree of excellence.

Tha popular little comedienne, Florence Bindley, in "The Girl and the Gambler," under the direction of B. E. Forrester, comes for the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for the week as Geraldine Lawrence in a

new musical drama. Miss Bindley is one of the most accomplished actresses of her day and generation. She has long been a favorite with the theater-goers, who will be glad of an opportunity to see her in a vehicle which gives her such an opportunity to display her art as an actress, as well as her ability as a vaudeville artist. There will be



matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. Special Matinee will be given at the Bijou on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, when Lottie Williams will present "My Tom Boy Girl," and Washington's birthday, with "The Gambler of the West."

STAR THEATER.
At the Star next week Williams' Ideal Extravaganza Co., with a big troupe of entertainers in burlesque and vaudeville, will make things lively. It is called the "singiest, danciest and girliest show of all."

CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal theater next week Manager Winter will have an array of talent impossible to duplicate, including the Okabe Troupe of Japs, showing their \$10,000 Japanese curtain; Smedley-Arthur & Co., in a melodramatic sketch; the Ramsey Sisters; Chas. Ledegar, the original flying dutchman, and other hits.

Books and Herald for Less than Half Price!

Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made:

- Offer No. 1.**
Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50
1 copy the "Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer25
1 copy "The Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music25

Total \$3.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$2.00
Postage, 5 cents extra.

- Offer No. 2.**
Five yearly ten six-months' Herald subscription cards \$5.00
1 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff50
1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer25
1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music25
1 copy "The struggle for Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills25

Total \$8.50

ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00
Postage, 25 cents extra.

As the number of books is limited, we reserve the right to withdraw these offers without notice.

Get One!

How many of the comrades in Wisconsin have secured the signature of one person as an applicant for membership in the party? How many have NOT secured one signature?

There are some comrades who are always busy in this regard, and to give some recognition to them as well as to stimulate others to activity in this line, Comrade W. R. Gaylord makes the following offer:

1. To the comrade securing the most signatures to applications for membership in Milwaukee county with dues paid, during the month of January, a prize of one copy of Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," or any other book of equal value.

2. To the comrade outside of Milwaukee county, in Wisconsin securing the largest number of applications, with dues paid, during January the same offer.

3. To every comrade in the state securing five (5) or more applications for membership, with dues paid, during January, will be given a copy of "Socialism and the City." Now, comrades, get busy, and get the habit, as there is likely to be more doing along this line.

J. W. NIEMANN
Successor to
Borgwardt & Niemann
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
Phone South 310 1061 Kinnickinnic Ave.

FRANK KORSCH
HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.
Mail for Chas. Forrester, Washington, Scholastic, Educational and Scientific.

LUEDKE'S Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

Our Semi-Annual Clearing Sale is drawing a crowd of the careful shoppers—and deservedly too. If you've been there you know what we are offering and will be there again. If you have not don't miss it this time.

Every thing goes to make room for new stock. The prices are phenomenally low, but it is not the prices but the quality that makes the buyer smile. They are going rapidly, don't delay, it will pay you.

FOR MEN

Broken lots of Men's Box Calf and Velour Calf Shoes, black, heavy and light soles, all solid leather counters and inner soles; shoes made to wear; sold at \$2.50 and up, all put in at one price; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

\$1.95

FOR WOMEN

All of our discontinued lines of Ladies' \$12.50 and \$15.00 Shoes, heavy and light soles, in patent kid, velour calf and velour calf, all leather, blucher, plain lace and button, military, Cuban and French toe; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

\$1.95

Our broken lots of Men's Patent Calf, Velour Calf, Box Calf, Gun Metal and Velour Kid Shoes, heavy soles, some leather lined; all the new laces, including the new swing last; button, lace and blucher; sold at \$3.50 and \$4.00; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

\$2.85



Ladies' Hand-Sewed and Hand-Turned Shoes, lace, button and blucher; all patent calf, velour calf and gun-metal leather; including the new tramp last; regular \$3.50 values; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

\$2.85

All of our discontinued lines of bench-made hand-sewed shoes; nothing better can be made, as they are made in the old-fashioned way; box calf, velour calf and patent calf, some box calf with leather lining; sold at \$3.00 and \$3.50; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.....

\$3.85 and \$4.25

FOR BOYS
Boys' and Youths' Calf and Velour Shoes, all solid leather; sizes 1 to 8, good for service; the Semi-Annual Clearing Sale price.....

\$1.23

Little Gents' Calf and Velour Kid Shoes—regular little men's shoes—sold regularly at \$1.25 and \$1.50; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale price.....

98c

EDW. A. LUEDKE

Cuts the Price 413-415 National Avenue

No Sale Goods Exchanged or Charged. Store Open Evenings. Store Closed Sundays.

NEW BOOK ON ROADS.

The State Geological Survey has just issued a small bulletin on the "Rural Highways of Wisconsin." This bulletin is designed by the Survey to be preliminary and somewhat general in character, as it is hoped that the study of highways may be continued in a more detailed manner. If this is done it is planned with particular phases of highway work. This bulletin is written by W. O. Hotchkiss, who has charge of the economic geological work of the Survey.

The book is very timely on account of the widely extended interest in roads which the people are beginning to manifest. It is issued for free distribution by the Geological Survey and may be obtained by sending 10 cents to the State Geological Survey, or through your local representative in the legislature.

Your interest is in this paper. The advertiser's interest is in this paper. Why not combine your interests.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 6684.
STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR NOW CIRCUIT COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
CHRISTIAN LUDWIG NETHOW, Plaintiff.
vs.
ADAM KEDROWSKI and PAULINE KEDROWSKI, his wife, Defendants.
JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.
By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was rendered and dated December 28th, 1906, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1907, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitors fees to-wit:

Lot numbered six (6), in block numbered three (3) in Humboldt Park, in the Twenty-first ward of the City of Milwaukee, in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, January 5th, 1907.

W. J. CARY, Sheriff for Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

RICHARD ELANER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OTTO E. FISCHER
Successor to GEO. SCHLEIDEN
HATTER
AND
GENTS' FURNISHER
13th and Vliet Streets

THEO. KOESTER,
WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street,
Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone South 310. Lady Assistant.

Borgwardt & Niemann
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
1061 Kinnickinnic Ave.

Phone South 788. Lady Assistant.

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker
Open Day and Night 426 Grove St.

DR. MILTON RICE
Room 38 Mack Block
Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.
1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
Evenings and Sundays by appointment.
Sin, Stomach and Intestinal Diseases

Doc's Place
WINES AND LIQUORS
Cream City Keg and Bottle Beer
261 Third St.

Phone South 788. Lady Assistant.

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PHONE WEST 748

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Building Supplies

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PHONE WEST 748

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The Cold Snap Reminds You

Very forcibly that winter is by no means passed and that to keep the feet comfortable you must have solid, sound footwear. For the next three months you will need the best shoes that you can buy to ward off colds and sickness. Take no chances with worn out footwear.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RIPLEY
554 MITCHELL ST.

ASK FOR

Edelweiss, Sehoen Hofenbrau, Select or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHENCKEN BREWING CO.

Try Our Tonic
"EDELWEISS-MALTINE"
444 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.
PHONE NO. 104.

HT... MIES

Comrade BE YOUR TAILOR!
The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View.
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Phone Blue 1824. near SOUTH BAY S.

Prevention of Sickness BETTER THAN A CURE!

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"A Physician in the House"

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at \$1.00 each, or with a renewal of your own subscription for four years. This book contains 800 pages of prescriptions and recipes. A noted physician's advice on how to live and keep healthy. The value of fresh air, water and sunshine, the marriage question and the care of children are chapters in the book that are read many times the amount of for subscriptions. Sixteen colored plates of the human body. Handsomely bound in cloth. Send all orders to

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344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

When Pay Day Comes

Suppose you start a Savings Account with a deposit of \$5.00, make it a rule to deposit a like amount every month, and with the 3 per cent. interest we allow, computed semi-annually, you will have

\$ 60.87 at the end of 1 year.
136.55 at the end of 3 years.
265.31 at the end of 5 years.
426.25 at the end of 10 years.

Begin now and be ready for "opportunity's knock" when it comes.

A Pocket or Home Savings Bank free to each depositor.

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GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET
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