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NO. 443

WHOLE

## Jaures' Great Book "Studies in Socialism.

By Victor L. Berger.

S TUDIES 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 "Pesita Republique," 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 Ameri-

Iaures 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

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

iso a standstill and afterwards a retrogression in the population.

The book of course is exceedingly interesting as it is. Special attention should be given the chapters where Jaures discusses a post-humous manuscript of Liebknecht, which was reprinted in the Berlin Vogwaerts 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 Soialist forces in France formed the French Socialist Labor party and

were epposed to Jaures and the constructive Socialist.

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 ac-tion, instead of displaying it in phrases of revolutionary violence, which too often only serve to hide a lack of previous thought and vigorous

"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 prin-cipally by means of their own work and who do not grow rich through

cipally by means of their own work and 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

"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 op-

"All the legislative measures which we shall support, if the op-rtunity is given us, ought to have for their object to prove the fit-ss of Socialism to serve the common good, and to destroy current

ther to it in any way. Far from being the enemy of civilization, alism wishes to extend it to all humanity, whereas now it is 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

"It is true that if we could pass over to Socialism at one bound, 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 1881, at a time when the "special 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 recom 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 Birmarck.

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, Kerl Marx, the great teacher of Liebknecht, was a communist in his early days. The "Communist Manifesto," which Jaures very often criticises, is a communist, not a Socialist document

company promoter, no matter who he is. He is lying in wait for you!

In this country alone, says Everybody's magazine, more peole 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 publikly and steal privately." This is an in-dictment that will cover a multitude of sinners under the capitalist re-

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 unhestitatingly say that a Catholic cannot be a Social-ist." And the Rev. Father Stafford down East says "Nothing is fur-ther from the truth than that there is a deadly hatred between religion and Socialism. Rightly understood the Christian religion is Socialism. Isn't : about time the fathers of the East and the West got together!

John R. Walsh, proprietor of the ent of ultra-capitalistic opponents by a grand jury as a high grade class. thief, in connection with the looting "The Socialists claim that the

Beware the fake mining stock of a bank which he got control of. concentration of wealth in the 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 un-pleasant 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 mil-lions he finds so difficult to dispose of, or to present us with regarding hicago Chronicle, the most viru- Corey's cool repudiation of his marriage vows as a fair reflection of Socialism, has just been indicted of the business methods of his

-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 recamed, 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— f 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-horking "coup de force"—even expecting this miracle or this catastrophe to come through the ballot, which makes it doubly womenful and doubly

Friederich 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 Manifests he gains only as all historic document. But those who had practical work to perform with William Liebknecht, and were still orthodox Marxists, naturally wighted between Saulle and Charachies on this point. Therefore we can gled between Scylla 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.

where makes a distinction between commission and Socialism. In fact he uses these terms interchangeably.

We can readily understand why a Frenchian should do this. The French Socialist movement is deeply rooted in the tradition of Fourier, St. Simon, Cabet, Blanqui and other communists. All of these schools still have some followers. The influence of their writings is still felt in France. 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, particuarly in Germany, England and in America, the communistic experiments had no be ring 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 communist idea.

Thus the Nazarenes in the times of Jesus, the Juddhist 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 roduction 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 to or 100 years ago. not possible 50 or 100 years ago.

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

cidedly 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.

hands of the few and the consequent impoverishment of the many is the logical necessary and inevit-able 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 pro pose 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 surate with, but limited by, the val ues produced by his ability and in

dustry.
"The objection, which is the most to the acpotent in this country to the ac-ceptance 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 in dividual freedom.

"Whether their aims are practicable and will be efficient as a cure for the evils of which they com-plain, 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 accept ed as right and proper.

"Independent of the possible suc cess of Socialism in this country there is to be said of it: That, divorced from the crudities and extravagances, which many of its adherdents 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 o great intellectual ability, and here in this city, the members of the party have given the rest of us ex-cellent 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 aim 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 aboush private ownership "in the sense in which it is now known, which would seem to imply that we wish to abolish all private proposes. erty. On the contrary, we wish to secure to the producer the wealth tis labor produces and to make it his private property. But the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, which s 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 bunco-ism because of the regrettable fact that at least one Socialist editor had faunched a mining stock scheme and was using his prestige among the ocialists 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 cient, but that right in Milwauke 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 eurich ment or to speculate on their trust-fulness. There is one editor who is especially given to this sort of fak-ing, and he loses no opportunity to blackguard this paper because of our hostility to his methods. Let Socialists be warned in time. 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 inves in the Mexican lottery or in somcket 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 sgain 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.

HERE are judges and judges. And there are grafters and grafters.

And the legal status of at least some of the Milwaukee graft-

ers Las 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 was 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 and as describe. free and independent American citizens, and not as clerks.

Tony Kleefisch, the hero of this drama, was indeed only a com-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

melon" in the board — it seems some of the fathers were not always willing to "divy" 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 Kleefisc told him that he also wanted to be paid for his "work." He claime 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 to the county. since Stollberg quite rightly understood that "Tony" was a favority son of the county fathers and had great influence with the members of the county board, because of his great knowledge—he promise Tony to give him \$50 in case he (Stollberg) got the contract. This promise Stollberg fulfilled by cash payment to the accused in his of fice. But later, when the moral wave broke over Milwankee, on account of the agitation of the wicked Socialists, Stollberg confessed to the district attorney, especially because he had been badly plucket by the other grafters on the county board.

The attorneys for Tony did not at all down that the constitutions.

The attorneys for Tony did not at all deny that the co The attorneys for Tony did not at all deny that the committee clerk with the great knowledge, had received the money. But the maintained that this was no extortion, since Tony had no vote in the county board. The former district attorney and present grafters' at torney, 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 Haves of course, pointed to the fact

Assistant District Attorney Hayes, of course, pointed to the fact that Tony had to draw up the resolution. And Tony said to Stollber "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 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.

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 hart their feelings. In fact, in order to make sure, he would ask a grafter how much be would ask a grafter how much he was worth?

Now this question is not to be understood as to mean what we

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 on of the worst of the lot, but we doubt the truff of the statement. Yet the good judge, without further investigation, said, "then you pay \$300 and costs." That happened about two

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 gratted 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 co tained a small item—a dispatch from Ohio—that a man. was see tenced for life, because he stole a ham. His children were hungry, 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 wis 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

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

### To What Is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPFMEYER .- Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

The State Under the Influence of the Growing Proletarian Power.

Rosa Laxemburg laughs at the idea that wage slavery can be gradually and legally abolished. According to her view, wage slavery was not introduced in this way, and therefore cannot be thus removed.

The Prassian free wage-working class arose through the forced and partly legal expropriation of the means of production of the peasants and by their legal emancipation from the bonds of subjection and seridom. This expropriation (for instance, in North Germany) was carried out on a large scale and in a thoroughly "legal fashion" with the aid of the power of government. Even in the Nineteenth century, legislation expropriated entire classes of small peasants and changed them into free wage-workers.

Rosa Luxemburg is therfore in error when she maintains that wage slavery was not partly established by law. "The proletariat," she says. "se compelled to low under the yoke of capital by no law, but by poverty, through lack of the means of production. No law in world, however, within the limits of bourgeois society, can decree to the proletariat these means, because it was not robbed of them by

law, but by economic force." The prolefariat, just at the start of the capitalistic system, was driven under the capitalistic yoke by law. A bloody legislation against vagabonds and paupers scourged the proletariat into wage slavery. Pamper legislation even to this day has not lost all its terrors for all elements "affraid of work," who wish to escape capitalistic ex-

Moreover, capitalistic exploitation was essentially extended by law. In England the working day was completely lengthened. Marx in his main work devotes an entire chapter to the compulsory legislation for lengthening the working day, from the middle of the Four-teenth to the end of the Seventeenth century. Germany saw a protracted campaign of legislation againts Blue Monday.

Later on, legislation arose against unlimited wage slavery and created the laws for the protection of labor. It lends a legal basis to the workingmen? resistance against capitalistic exploitation through the right of combination. Here and there the workingmen have won establishment of minimum wages by law. With the aid of governmental legislation, the right of the capitalists to unlimited rule in their work shops and plants can be considerably restricted. In workcommittees and arbitration boards, a considerable co-operation and control by vote over the management of the industry can be legally given to the workingmen.

In short, the government in England, through its compulsory

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 34.) 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

legislation, interferes very authoritatively against industrial exploita- is not a theory imposed upon sotion. A nation is in a position to gradually abolish wage slavery and legally to take over the means of production into the possession of the It is but the interpretation of what democratic government and of the ree self-governing cities. When is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capiwe set clearly before our eyes the activity of governmental legislation in the founding and in all the changes of the capitalistic industrial system, we must recognize as absolutely unfounded the claim of Rosa Luxemburg that all the fundamental conditions of capitalistic class rule cannot be transformed on a bourgeois basis. Because they were neither introduced by bourgeois laws nor took their form from such

In the fight for the ten-hour law, according to Marx, a great controversy was opened. This question, as is stated in the preface to the famous international Manifesto, is the controversy between the blind rule of the law of supply and demand, which derms the political economy of the middle class, and the control of social production by social insight and foresight, which forms the political economy of the

The ten-hour law was not therefore merely a great practical achievement, it was the victory of a principle. For the first time, the political economy of the middle class surrendered in broad daylight to the political economy of the working class. Marx sees in the tenlaw a victory of the principle of the control of social production through social insight and foresight. Poor Marx perhaps must be further taken to task by Rosa Luxemburg because, just as Conrad Schmidt and Bernstein, he speaks of governmental social reform as a piece of control by society. Thus in the pronounced class state, the working class can already make its new political-economical principle triumph. The capitalistic world is therefore not divided by the breath of a wide ocean from the new Socialist world!

[A further installment of this interesting translation will be published in our next issue.]

## TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.\* are separated by no national bound-

The chief significance

of national bounderies and of the so-called patriotism which the rul-

exploited markets of the world, or

The Social-Democratic acce-

ment. It knows of no conflicts of

interest between the workers of one

nation and the workers of another.

It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so

standing, it makes for the full free-

HIL The Social-Democratic move-ment owes its hirth and growth to that economic sevelopment c

world-process which is rapidly sep-

physical and intellectual misery, as

The fact that these two casses

the fact that the lines of division

and interest may not yet be clearly

drawn, does not change the fact

This class struggle is due to the

private ownership of the means of

employment, or the tools of pro-

duction. Wherever and whenever

man owned his own land and tools,

distinct classes; and from it has

Between these two classes there

IV. The Social-Democratic program

Do You Want Victory in Our Day?

Phon let Everybody MOTER'S ENTHUSIASTIC

Songs of Socialism

dom of all humanity

its portion.

of the class conflict

the remaining sources of profit.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in down all the workers of the world with the patient of the continuous control of the most remote places of the dearth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the control of the control of the most remote places of the world of the control of the most remote places of the world of the control of the most remote places of the world of the control of the most remote places of the world of the most remote places of the condition of the most remote places of the workers, in the most remote places of the world of the most remote places of the world of the most remote places of the world of the most remote places of the condition of the most remote places of the condition of the most remote places of the careful of which the nation was born; as the to the same level. The tendency only political movement standing of the competitive wage system for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only posal condition. Industry and finlitical organization that is demo-cratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole and res lts. The chief significance

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties ing class of each nation is seeking are alike false. They alike struggle to revive, is the power which these for power to maintain and profit give to capitalists to keep the workof labor.
Our American institutions came

into the world in the name of free-dom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and de-cisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be he voice of protest against the assing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, he pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or eyen thousands, once must always article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically, everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated pulpit and the press, the arts

The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and dediction is made by the worker who make them, but for the present of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and de-

stroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so the means of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its corn destruction.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual. Social-Democracy comes to so erty of the individual.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the Interna-tional Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial de-velopment already accomplished, the interests of the world workers The National Headquarters of the Social-sis are at me Dearborn St., Royleston Bulleting, hicago. The National Secy is J. MAHLON ARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Readquarters.

ciety for its acceptance or rejection. talism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to pre-serve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of in-dustry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the word's work. The universal increase of the un-certainty of employment, the unicapitalist determination to versal break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capi-talist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them. Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as

the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of so-

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct ise of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of gov-ernment and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonweath, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work class, for shortened days of labo ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation

be wrested from the capitalist sys

named it

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing franchise and land values, the process from a possessing or capitalist ceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conof income, inheritance, and of preparing the soil of the ending franchise and land values, the pro-

of the worker's children and their freedom from the workopportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that shop; for the equal suffrage of does the world's real work has indoes the world's real work has in-creasing economic uncertainty, and tion of the use of the millitary against labor in the settlement of strike; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituants; and for every gain or ad-vantage for the workers that may tem, and that may relieve the suf-

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But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measure ures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of in-

dustry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give n both the economic and political their days and energies unto the struggle for each successive im-mediate interest of the working faith with the Social-Democratic workers' cause, to cast their lot and class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and iack or employment; for pensions for aged and cxhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transand those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic



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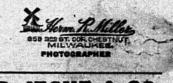
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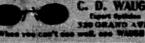
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In 1751 there appeared in the common opinion with our author as literary circles of London a little to the pernicious effect upon the book from the pen of Henry Field-ing entitled "An inquiry into the causes of the late increase of rob-upon page 26 to an act (33d Henry bers, etc., with some proposals for haps 3 out of its 13 sections, a commentary upon and synopsis of English law concerning the propertiless class, with the particular reference to those acts which were designed to compel the people who had no

did not seek to hide his character. He wore his heart upon his breast-plate. The world could take note of him, what he was. By his honestimes and all countries. Thus can we see into and understand the modern tyrant in spite of his metamorphosed exterior. Throughout his animadversions upon these laws, Fielding is scruplously care-ful to make clear that he in no wise Intends to curtail the liberties and pleasures of the rich. In fact, on page 11 of the book under con-sideration, he expressly states that Pleasures always hath been and always will be the principal business sane." But he holds different views concerning what he aptly calls "The useful part of mankind." The legal code of England seems to have held

upon page 26 to an act (33d Henry VIII), which expressly states that remedying this growing evil." "Every artificer or craftsman of Though the book purports to deal any handicraft or occupation, huswith the suppression and prevention of robberies (and is fittingly addressed to the propertied class), it is really, with the exception of perhaps 3 out of its 13 sections. only in their master's houses under a penalty of 20 shillings. Another part of this act extends the prohibi-tion to tennis, bowls, etc. On page 34 there is unhooked for our inspection an act (43 Elizabeth, Chap. III), which provides for overseers of the poor, and gives them power property to slave for those who had. The old time tryant in his doings the event of the poor refusing to work, they may be sent to the common gaol. The overseers further were empowered to compel children to work, binding them apprentices we are afforded a glimpse into the heart of the genus tyrant of all till the males reached the age of 24 years and the females 21 years, or until the females should marry. On page 66 there is a note of a (1 Edward VI. 13 Rep.), with an extract as follows: "If any person," says the statute, "shall bring to two Justices of the Peace any runagate servant or any other which liveth idly and loiteringly, by the space of 3 days, the said Justices shall cause the said idle and loitering servant or vagabond to be marked hot iron on the breast with the letter V, and adjudge him to be slave to Persons of Fashion and Forthe same person that brought and presented him, to have, to him, his executors and assigns for two years, who shall take the said slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds " or otherwise in such work or labor as he shall put him, be it ever so vile. And if such slave shall absent THE ALLIED himself from his master within the term, by the space of fourteen days, he shall be adjudged by the Justices of the Peace to be marked ABEL in the forehead or ball of the cheek with a hot iron with the sign of the letter S, and shall be adjudged to be slave to his master for ever; and if said slave shall run away a second time he shall be adjudged a felon." Which meant he would be hanged. Fielding tells us this statute lived only two years. Doubtless it was TRADES UNION COUNCIL MILWAUKEE PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT SECURE DUE CON-SIDERATION FROM WORKING-MEN. IT CAN SE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT

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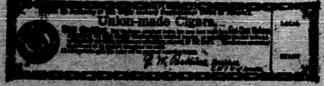


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found that the clumsiness and crudeness of this act defeated its object. One purpose it has well served, however, for which we should be grateful, and that is that is has shown that in the heart of an originess under various presents of is has shown that in the heart of an usurping and tyrannical master class no means and methods are too cruel and barbarous to use to squeeze wealth out of their slaves providing the means are found effective and practicable.

There is an account on pages 49 to 53 of a more practical attempt in the same direction being made about thirteen years after the repeal of the act just referred to. This act (5th Elizabeth, Chap. 4) was a comprehensive beauty of its kind. It provided that "every person skilled in any of the trades then in use who did not possess in lands, rents etc., an estate of 40 shillings clear yearly value, nor being worth in goods to Lires, nor possessing a farm or other holding in tillage, nor being employed by a master at his craft, or in husbandry, or as a servant in the household of a nobleman gentleman, or others, during the time he shall continue unmarried or under the age of thirty, shall be re-tained." Which meant held in compulsory service. Further on in the act the net is spread so as to catch every person between the ages of 12 and 60, who were not already "retained" in the several services mentioned in the act. Certain exceptions were allowed, which consisted as above, of property qualifications such as the expropriated working people could rarely, if ever, avail themselves of. In the time of have or corn harvest, when field laborers were scarce, the artificers had to take a hand in the fields or suffer the penalty of two days and one night in the stocks. This benevolent act did not finish here, for it states that two Justices of the Peace, with the Sheriff of the county or the Mayor in towns corporate, shall meet yearly within six weeks of Easter and fix the rates of wages for all different kinds of labor, and it fixes a penalty for any one who paid more than the rates assessed. The penalty was a forfeiture of 5 Lires and to be imprisoned for 10 days. The person who received the wages contrary to the statute was imprisoned

The milk in the cocoanut of this act is the qualification it demands of those who are to be exempt. Note the qualifications are possession of land or money—safe qualifications so far as the working class is concerned.

qualifications are possession of land or money—safe qualifications so far as the working class is concerned. Their statute regulating wages easily regulated them out of the possibility of the possession of any money. They were already regulated out of their claim to land, for, with the exception of the corporate towns which were usually owned by the heirs of a few privileged burgesses and business people, etc., England was parcelled out between rural squires, gentlemen, earls, lords, dukes, etc., who had inherited the land from their murder-ous plundering ancestors, who had at the point of the sword seized it from the very people whom they afterwards "retained" in service because of their poverty. The provisions of this act were clearly and simply to exempt the land plundering rich, and to enslave and rob of the product of their labor the expropriated poor.

The artisans among the serfs and villeins, by virtue of their complete personal ownership of all the tools necessary to follow their particular trade, had for some time previous to the enactment of this law been asserting their independence of the landed nobility. It was comparatively easy for them to do so. With his whole kit of tools in his hand, and a place to temporarily stand on, the artisan of that period could procure his living anywhere. This tendency to desertion and independence alarmed the nobility, and well it might, for the lord of the manor, deserted by his serfs and left alone on his untilled land, would rapidly be reduced to the condition of the aboriginal savage using a sheep-skin for clothing, and nuts and berries for food. The land he had plundered would become useless without slaves to make it yield its wealth. The act we have just considered was one of the means he devised for providing himself with slaves and ensuring the perpetuation of his plunder, luxury, and idleness. These laws have become obsolete not because exploitation has become extinct, nor because the ruling and exploiting class has and idleness. These laws have become obsolete not because exploitation has become extinct, nor because the ruling and exploiting class has grown humane and considerate. These laws, like old machines, have been consigned to the scrap pile because newer and more effective means of attaining the same and have been introduced. What use has the modern exploiter for the assistance of parish overseers to compel women and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and children to slave for him? The insufficient of the same and the principles of Socialism in itself and presents the principles of Socialism in a readable way. Cloth, 238 pages, \$1. Paper 35 cents.

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mill of them. The master has all he needs of them and to spare. What need has he for laws giving him the privilege under various pretexts of going out into the highway and kidnaping a slave, and of chaining him to his work and beating him into submission, or of sticking him in the stocks if he refuses to cut hay? By inserting a couple of lines in a newspaper today, the modern exploiter can by tomorrow have the gates of his works beseiged by a surging, jostling crowd of hungry, jobless men, ready almost to cut one another's throats in the competition to secure the privilege of cutting wood, stone, iron, washing cuspidors, building houses, or doing anything soever he needs done. Of what use would a statute be to keep down wages when that rabble of men at his gates are compelled by relentless competition to accept wages that (such of them that are lucky enough to get jobs) will barely keep them, with their wives and liabies, in the common necessities of life? There is no necessity for a chain to prevent him running away. When the whistle blows the modern worker is found on the spot, ever there ready to do his job, "be it ever so vile."

The modern tyrant, white handed and gentle mannered, does not, as did his ancestors, use a gibbet to terrify his slaves, nor a whip nor a sword wherewith to beat them into submission; but he gets all the submission he wants. A dash of his pen and an insubordinate slave is landed outside to starve with his family and die, unless the slave can find and subordinate himself to another master. In truth the pen is mightier now than the sword. Further, Mr Modern Workman, vou will, I think, except the very passage and existence of the laws Fielding has strung together in his book as internal evidence that at the

man, vou will, I think, except the very passage and existence of the laws Fielding has strung together in his book as internal evidence that at the time those laws were made there were means open to the artisan of living to some extent independent of the feural lord. I need not tell you that today the artisan or laborer has absolutely no means of livinor has absolutely no means of historer has been startly or a master. Your own personal experience proves this statement. You and your fellow-workers have got to accept the prevailing rate of wages, and to turn out the standard quantity of work and yield up to your masters the regular yield up to your masters the regular amount of plunder under the fancy names of profit rent. interest divid-ends etc.—amounting to about 60 per cent of your product—or you have

In other words, in olden times there

In other words, in olden times there were crevices through which the individual serf could creep and become a free man but the wage-slave today is a slave till he dies.

I have shown to you earlier in this article that the means which enabled the old-time handicraftsman to assert independence of his lord were the complete ownership by the workman complete ownership by the workmar of the tools he used. Those tools were of the tools he used. I nose tools were simple hand tools, saw, hammer, knife, chisel etc., which every workman could personally own and carry about in his kit. His ownership of the tools was the golden key to his emancipa-

As those simple tools of old gave place to the more complicated tool, the machine, the workman lost his ownership of it, and with the loss of his ownership came the loss of his freedom.

his ownership came the loss of his freedom.

The man with the machine became a capitalist and the man whom he had driven out of business became his slave.

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## The Parting of the Ways.

communication in regard to the split only occasioned more cruel represent the Polish Socialist party, which took place in the convention regovernment. In spite of this, the

ty for a long time, a struggle of two of the party gave way, and at the elements — the Social-Democrats ninth convention the leaders of the and the middle-class revolutionists. fighting groups were expelied from

at a time when the Russian working class had not entered the arena sequently the program of the Polish Socialist party was based on the conviction of the powerlessness of the Rusian revolutionary movement; the Polish proletariat must free itself; it must achieve the Polish free itself; itself free itself free it of the struggle with czarism. Conarmed uprising against czarism. in which the expulsion of the mem-this conception of the first tasks bers of the fighting group was asof the Polish working movement those party members who are in the midst of the struggle in Russian Poland, with the growth of the Russian revolutionary labor move-

ment, have become more and more tics—the proletarian class strug-clear that the Polish proletariat gle and national revolutionary fadmust make common cause with the proletariat of all Russia, that the triumph of the Russian revolution would also bring with it the political and national emancipation of the Polish proletariat, although not in the form of an independent Polish republic.
Necessarily, the difference be-

tween these two views was also re-

flected in their tactics and was especially intensified by the rise of the fighting organizations, which were called into life by that portion of the party remaining true to the old ideas and were regarded by it as a transition step to open war against the Russian government. The Central Workingmen's committee of the Polish Socialist party. which rightly understood the con-nection between the Russian and Polish workingmen's movement, en-

deavored; from the start to divert

workers, while the owners of these tools are become mightier than kings. Just as this ownership of the tools is the source of the capitalist's power, so is the ownership of the tools the key to the power for the worker. To emancipate himself the worker must own the tools. However it is clear that the vast tools of today cannot be personally and individually owned by the man who operates them. A man cannot take his part of the machine and operate it independently of the other men who operate it. The worker, to own the tools he uses, must own them on the same principle that he operates them, that is by co-operation. The ownership must be collective, all the workers to collectively own all the tools. This possession secured, the means of life are thrown open to every man who will work and he will receive the full value. open to every man who will work, and he will receive the full value of his product.—"The Socialist."

### A NEW SWEDISH PAPER.

boosting Svenska Socialisten, recently launched at Rockford, Ill., and which is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. Address: A. A. Patter-son, Box 2082, Rockford, Ill.

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## The Vorwaerts, our German or- the activity of the fighting organgan, has received the following izations from undertakings which

cently held at Krakau:

"To those who had some insight into the inner life of the party in the course of the last recent in t the course of the last years, this split was not unexpected. It is only the logical outcome of a struggle which has raged within the par-

"The Polish Socialist party arose the party.

a time when the Russian work"Thus the signal for the split was given, and the representatives of the organizations outside of Poish democratic republic by an Party" and published a declaration bers of the fighting group was assigned as the only occasion for the is yet maintained in many circles split. The reason, however, was of the party, especially in their organizations outside of Poland. But the "betrayal" by the central committee of the "old principles" of the party, which made further cooperation impossible. The central committee also sees in the split the conflict between two kinds of tac-

> "What consequences this split will have for the Polish Socialist party and for the Polish labor movement, it is difficult to foretell. But, sooner or later, it had to come to a final break between the two elements.

dists, a legacy of 1863. The split

was unavoidable, since the party

would not adopt national separatist

tactics which sought to divide the Polish from the Russian pro-

"It is reported that only a small number of organizations have joined the 'revolutionary' fraction."

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ADDRESS COURS AND NEW PARTY.

## Bocial-Democratic Merald Attitude of the German Trades Unions Towards the Reichstag Elections

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Basid of Directors - E. R. Thomas, Victor L. Lerger, J. Rummel, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Prockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chris, V. Schmidt.

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Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

PREDERIC HEATH, EDIOC. CONTROL VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.



## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

HIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both in-dustrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population, as in course, that class runs the government in its own interests and inst the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelm-

we Socialist 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 so for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve not cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. If the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that it's fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalistic 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 air may enjoy the benefit. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such com-

mon expership.

To bring this about, the people,—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party thrown as the Socialist pary in some states, and nationally is organied to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We masse that the industrious 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 drougs.

The Social Democratic movement is international, but will doubte the Social Democratic movement is international, but will doubt less achieve ruccess in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the

### Program of International Social-Democracy:

- Collective ewnership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.

  Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities, Remocratic management of such collective industries and utilities, Remocration of the hours of labor and progressively increased re-
- State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest
- in old age.

  The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.

  Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No
- Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
- IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SO-CIAL - DEMOCRATS.

Whew! Just 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 entired 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 rake-offs. We do not say these advertisements are all swindles, there may be one e 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 we'll-let-you-in-on-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

mes— 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!

this wire from Comrade J. G. capitalist uncle, whose experience Phelps Stokes of New York, in re-has shown him that it doesn't al-

him furnished us by the pres-of "Daughters of Men:" "Last thirteen lines, seventh col-umn, editorial page HERALD,

Jan. 19, attributed to me erronously. I never expressed or entertained such sentiments. Evidently work of disherest 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 Milwankee it was given out to the papers that Dorothy Donnelly was beseiged wherever the show appeared by Socialists and labor leaders asking her to forsake the stage and serve as a leader for

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 d 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 de-sire to be impartial in rapping both

Just as we go to press we have the shrewder and half-retired big is wire from Comrade J. G. capitalist uncle, whose experience Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor task set out for them. A proposiperious in dealing with the working class, and who takes the reins out of the hands of the two adamantine managers in the last act and yields some points in order to bring a set-tlement of the big strike. We be-lieve Mr. Klein has tried to shield neither side and to be fair to both, even though he has not the knowledge to be so. In fact an impassioned speech to the millionaires in the last act shows he is not shielding the anti-labor side. drawing of some of the characters on the labor side is not clever. There may possibly be a James Bur ress here or there, but Lackett, the labor editor, and Stolbeck, supposed to typify an imported So-cialist, are both offensively untrue to life, particularly the latter. Another man on the labor side, Martin the printer, who is clearly put forward as a hero and with a bid of sympathy, is in fact a cowardly fellow, without the instincts of brotherhood or labor solidarity. A strike of labor against capital is usually the struggle of lean stomachs against fat bank accounts, and calls for courage and strength of character. But Martin, by his own admission, has betrayed his brother sire to be impartial in rapping both in their struggle by trying to take at its recent convention elected as sides to the labor controversy, he the place of men on strike. And makes most of the characters on we are not surprised to see him slip. Daisy Conklin as secretary, and Nicholas Khin as secretary, and Nicholas Khin as secretary. the labor side grotesque, and the a piece of cake in his pocket from other side escapes because he is the lunch which he has allowed the other side escapes because he is the lunch which he has allowed the better acquainted with it. In fact, hero labor-leader, Stedman, to give on that side the characters are well him as a charity. Martin is not a drawn. The voing, inflexible and ambitious managers of the great combine, bent on carning dividends for the stockholders and on the wattered stock, at whatever cost in dealing with the men from whose labor such dividends must be taken, are undoubtedly types. And so is

pressure upon their members in this workers and class comrades. direction. But even this is not necessary, since industrially organized country, wishes to act politically workingmen, in this era of class and secure political influence to his legislation, class rule and class vote, must also enter a political jurisdiction, have learned to feel as organization. Without organizaclass comrades. And they know tion there is no success, without how to profit by the good advice we union no strength. Every trades give them, without the slightest union man knows this. Therefore

do their duty as befus every politi-cally ripe citizen. No vote should extension. be wasted. No right of suffrage "Let the ruling classes feel that should be left unexercised. Let no they cannot with impunity play

retary, J. P. Roe, the Socialist party of Nebraska was torn from the basis

of International Socialism and turned into an impossibilist and semi-anar-chistic movement. All sincere Social-ists 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

In 1904, under the leadership of

ex-State Secretary Roe and ex-Com-rade MacCaffey, local Omaha-openly repudiated the national platform and undertook to reptace it with an S. L. P. essay without a constructive pro-

And in spite of all efforts this

As a result the cause suffered fear-illy. The vote went down from 1,617 1 1992 to 362 in 1995 in Omaha, nd the membership from several

Last year, however, a new element

hundred to about twenty, with simi-

treme loyalty by the individual to the interests of the mass.

If a Socialist had the opportunity to edit Mr. Klein's play he would

have to do some cutting in the sec-

ond act particularly. He would cer-

tainly try to save Louise Stolberg.

the Socialist's daughter, from mak-

ing the absurd claim that Socialism

substituted for the Golden Rule that

vulgar coinage of capitalistic get-

there-ism, "Do others or be done."

And her coupling of the names of Rosseau and Dr. Karl Marx should

certainly be "blue penciled,

lar results over the state.

regime of impossibilist rule main-tained itself until very recently.

Under this heading, the last number of the "Bulletin of the General increases the price of the necessar-Committee of the Trades Unions of lies. On the contrary, every ever annihilate the plans of the 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 o

ute, or resolutions of conventions or meetings, to vote only for Social-be can render to himself, to his personal district or meetings, to vote only for Social-be can render to himself, to his personal district or meetings, to vote only for Social-be can render to himself, to his fellow. We note the following contributions of conventions or meetings, to vote only for Social-be can render to himself, to his fellow. We note the following contributions of conventions or meetings, to vote only for Social-be can render to himself, to his fellow.

political compulsion.

"We therefore expect from the organized working class of Gerbut it is not enough to vote for the Social-Democracy on election day, organized working class of Gerbut it is also the duty of the workmany that on election day they will ers to join the Social-Democratic

man vote for an enemy to the right with the rights of the working of labor to organize, nor for an class, that it is dangerous to raise enemy to the right of universal suf- the price of the daily bread of the frage. Let no man give his vote to poor and take away their meat. On an enemy of self-government of election day, the working people

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.

Joon writing to the state secretary

We note the following contributions:

Bremen: Bricklayers, marks; Builders, first installment, 200 marks; Musicians, 20 marks Shoemakers, 200 marks; Traffic and Transportation workers, 50 marks : Windoweleaners, 25 marks Factory-workers, 500 marks : Tai lors, 200 marks.

Bremerhaven: Sailors, 500 m'ks. Leipzig: Bricklayers, 3,000 m'ks: Carpenters, 200 marks Builders helpers, 200 marks; Potters, first

installment, 100 marks. Kiel: Carpenters, first installment 200 marks.

Cologne: Metal workers, marks; Union of free inn and bartenders, 500 marks.

Flensburg: Federal union, 1700 stand.

report vacancies on the state execu-Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

When the membership sought to put in others who would do the will of the party. Roe and his friends simply refused to allow an election. Mr. Roe, it seems, also very handly forgot to announce that the state treasurer of the organization had left the party, and simply assumed the office of state treasurer himself, in ney 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 have been yisited, new locals With the assistance of the state secretary, J. P. Roe, the Socialist party addition to that of secretary. He also took possession of the funds, course. The state constitution course. The state constitution was also very obligingly drawn so as to allow Mr. Roe to act as National Committeeman, and so, although the National Committeeman had left the ready; the different sections of the state have been related, new locals organized and old ones revived. And, what is most important of all, the absurd and destructive policies and doctrines of impossibilism and an-archy have been repudiated. state six months ago, it seemed best to Mr. Roe to act as National Committeeman himself rather than cal Of course, all this has been stead-ily opposed and vehemently fought by State Secretary Roe, and a few of the Deleonites who remained. Roe

And finally, when the membership of the party began to demand of Mr. Roe that he announce these vacancies and call an election to fill them, he made a desperate effort to keep the and ca S. L. P. forces in the party and in calmly calmly informed them that this would be attended to later. Mean-while he and two or three others continued to constitute themselves the whole committee. Mr. Roe and one of Roe and one other-did the business of the state

money end, and with a new hope and inspiration in the hearts of comrades About this time Omana local arranged a propaganda meeting and asked Roe to speak. He accepted and read this victous attack upon the party, written by A... "faffey and read it from the New Yo. & People. impossibilism entirely eliminated, a new era opens in the Socialist move-ment of Nebraska.

Mational 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

# Bright Prospects in Nebraska. | came into the party, and a new era Bright Prospects in Nedrasha. To the Herald: At last, after five years of vicious mismanagement and unfortunate alliances with the forces of Deleonism and semi-anatchism. the Socialist party in Nebraska has disentangled itself and set up a real Socialist movement. 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.

Local Omaha has endured this sort

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. of thing for five years. They have had enough. They preferred carges against Roc. Alexander and Vail for violating the constitution, and expelled them from the party. And yet, in spite of this fact, Roe Thus ends the rule of impossibilproposed that the Caffey be the can-didate of Omaha-seal for the position

ism in Nebraska. With a man like Comrade Porter, who builds himself a house with his own hands, his wife heroically assisting, a family to whom no sacrifice seems too great, no task too difficult—with such a didate of Omain the did for the position of National Executive Committee, now being element by referendum, a house with his own hands, his MacCaffey replied to this in a long, wenomous letter which was published in the New York People, organ of the Socialist Labor Party. In this letter he declared, among other things, that "he who does most to destroy the Socialist party does the most good."

About this tima Omaha local arranged a propaganda meeting and

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notice

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 outlaying districts. Vancouver, B. C. Sec. Cam. Com.

John Breen. County Surveyor— A'ex. Glaeser, School-Director— William A, Arnold.

STATE LEGISLATURE: J.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J.
Rummel, Senstor. Wm. J. Alldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk.
Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D.
Thompson, Frank J. Weber,
Assemblymen.

IN RACINE: Aldermen — J. E.
Decker, L. P. Christianson, W.
J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors — Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda,
IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry

IN MANITOWOC: Mayor - Henry Stolze; Aldermen - A. J. Brax-meier, John Kaufmann.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen— Conrad Hoffman, David Grover. Supervisor—Ernst Teadle.

IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman Frank Sanders (Second Term.)

Milwaukee: The Social-Demo-

vision into the new contract for

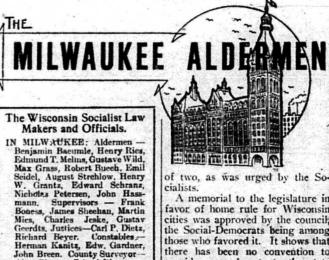
sustain local Omaha in its herole stand.

EXAMINER.

Nebraska.

To the Editor: There will be an election in this Province on Feb. 2.

To the Country of the



cialists.

( 1981) THE HORSE of two, as was urged by the So-

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 incrats in the city council lost out competent if not worse. Ald. Wild Monday on their effort to get a pro- introduced a resolution to put the council on record with regard to

lighting outlying districts with gas illegal privileges. lamps, a clause by which the double and some of the business the end of the contract. The conhad to be put over to an adjourned

### tract was let for three years instead meeting to be held next Monday. IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

## The recently elected plate matter committee of the national organiza-

States speaking of Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone protest meetings,

By a recent referendum in Connecticul, 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 Naeogdoches, 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 speak ers including Comrades John O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magaine, Franklin H. Wentworth, Alexander Jonas, and others,

The Socialist Party at Cincinnati

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."

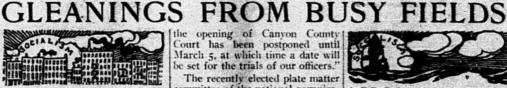
And this was the man that Roe wanted to make a member of the

they at once brought the long strug-gle to a climax with the result that Roe, Alexander and Vail are ex-pelled from the party.

Phelps Stokes of New York, in re- has shown him that it doesn't al- of the "Miners Magazine," is filling tion has been secured from one gard to aw alleged interview with ways pay to be inflexible and imestablish a Socialist page of stereotype matter once every three weeks 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 com-rades at various places could well afford to expend something like \$1.34 a week to reimburse the pub-lishers of a least paper who would agree to print two columns of the Socialist matter each week. Com-rades will do well to give the matter investigation and be ready to res-pond promptly should the national secretary be instructed to make

> To a correspondent: We paid no attention to that yarn, supposing its own fooleaness would be its best refutation, and that the unreliability of Del. con was well known. But you are entitled to the facts if you want them. It is true Ald. Butch is in the saloon business, but he introduced the measure in the he introduced the measure in the new City Central Committee, with Daisy Conklin as secretary, and Nicholas Klein as chairman. W. J. Millard is the City Organizer with office at the New City Headquare who often paid in checks when office at the New City Headquar-there was not enough money in the ters, 304 W. 9th St. At active lec-bank to meet the checks. Especial-

such a proposal to them.



ACROSS THE POND

In the Kaiser's own capital of Berlin the streets are picturesque cial-Democratic senator Rummel.

With flaming posters, political meet
With flaming posters, political meet
In this way 5,000 copies of a very

At any rate the report has bewith flaming posters, political meetings are held on every side, and the quiet determinism of the Socialists is conspicuously visible. According to the manifesto issued by our contrades, they are fighting against autocracy, Imperialism, Protection, Trade Union smashing, and on behalf of political and social equality. rades, they are fighting against autocracy, Imperialism, Protection, Trade Union smashing, and on behalf of political and social equality.

The German elections take place oday. The Social-Democrats have fought like demons. Most of the candidates are the old and well-tried men of the party, but there will be a few new faces. In the Saxon constituency of Marienberg the expastor, Goehre, has been chosen to win back the seat lost at a by-elec tion. Gœhre is a picturesque figure in the German Se ocialist movement. He is known to British readers by "Three Months in German Workshop." and at the famous Dresden he broke swords briskly with the all-powerful Bebel. But now he is back in the fighting line again, and so long as he remains there he is a pledge that the German Socialist movement does not despise a man with religious instincts, says the London Labour Leader.

laborers were entitled to such an effort as was made by Ald. Buech. Dates for National Organizers.

E. E. CARR (Lectures):—Jan. 27, Washington, D. C.; 28, Richmond, Va.; 29-30, Newport News; 31 and Feb. 1, Norfolk; 2, East Radford.

J. L. FITTS:-West Virginia, under the direction of the State GEO. H. GOEBEL:-Washing-

on, under the direction of the State

# Madison, Jan. 21.—The Senate | Speaking of this report of our has passed a resolution ordering comrade Rummel, one of the prom-

5,000 copies of the report of the

inent newspaper men of the state, committee appointed to investigate who is something of an expert on life insurance printed. This includes also the rejort of the subcommittee on state insurance, which again carries with it the minority and conclusive presentation of this

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be used to very great advantage in connection with the engines of steamships, as a graphic record is made of speed and the exact moment when any order is carried out.—The Monufacturer, Phila

### The Reserve Army of Labor.

At present the very circum printed vertically on the chart, in addition to which a series of pencils are rigidly fixed. The adjustment is such that the machine can be made to indicate every single enables him to increase production is such that the machine can be made to indicate every single enables him to increase production or any multiple desired, at a more rapid pace than it was and each horizontal stroke of the formerly possible. But, furthermore indicates one of these units, more today, one single hour of more today, one single hour of pencil indicates one of these units, which is made opposite the corresponding hour and minute. When there are no strokes it indicates of production immensely larger of production immense that the machine is stopped.

By simple mechanical arrangement an air piston is operated, which in turn establishes an electric concern upon short notice. Thanks than in the days of manufacture. Press and Saft Ments. Positry and Concerning its mechanism. It is suggested that this device could improve the street, shortens the time requisite for the circulation of more and accordingly. money, and, accordingly, increases its effectiveness. But, most important of all; capital has permanently at its disposal a large reserve army of workmen—the unemployed. The capitalist is thus able at any time to expand his establishment, to employ workmen, to increase his production rapidly, and to profit to

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To the officers and delegates:

Your delegate to the American Federation convention, held at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12, 1906, submits the

eration convention, held at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12, 1906, submits the following report:

The convention met at Normana hall, at to A. M. and was attended by 300 delegates.

The report of President Gompers and the spirit in which it was delivered was a manifest of the man's long term of office. As head of the A. F. of L. he offers as a solution for industrial panic and crises labor's nowage-reduction policy. On this important subject the law of supply and demand was not mentioned. In looking over the president's report one can not help but note the absence of any reference to that great and important question—the workingman's condition when at work. The great lesire for better wages has, it seems, caused the sidetracking of health and other conditions of man's welfare.

The political question, when president's report, brought forth the true feeling of the personality in the convention. Comrade Berger's amendment brought forth the best talent the administration had. The recommendation of Gompers was for independent action.

Berger's amendment is as follows.

can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan and must always be partisan and must always be partisan to labor; and, further be it resolved, That only by uniting politically on class lines, in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American prole-tarian compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of

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liers, gas and electrical fittures.
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cussion then followed some time, and the following addition was offered:

"(1) Shall the past political policy of the executive council be continued?

(2) Shall an independent political party be formed? This to be submitted to a vote of the national and international bodies affiliated. This again started a hot debate—in fact, all respect for the subject matter before the meeting was lost sight of and it became only a matter of who could abuse the Social-Democratic party and its members the most—and right here I want to say that President Gompers was no exception; in fact, it seemed as if his whole life and position depended upon his ability to belittle Comrade Berger and the Social-Democratic party

The contrade Berger and the So-cial-Democratic party.

The controversy of Teamsters and Engineers and Firemen vs. Brewery Workers was presented in the form of a recommendation by the grievance committee. Delegate Valentine of-fered 4 usbstitue that it be left to the teamsters, engineers and firemen now eamsters, engineers and firemen now working in breweries, to decide after working in breweries, to decide after the expiration of the present contact. This was accepted by the Brewery Workers, but not by the Teamsters. Egineers and Firemen. This con-troversy took up more time than any subject before the convention—six hours. On roll call the committee re-tort was adouted and the symmics of

labor to the workers." The chairman ruled this out of order, but the dis-cussion then followed some time, and the following addition was offered:

hours. On roll call the committee report was adapted and the surprise of the surject was launched.

When the vote of the carpenters was called for—they voted as a unit against the Brewery Workers.

The following new section to the constitution was adopted: "No central body, shall take part in the address that the section of the constitution was adopted: "No central body, shall take part in the address that the section of t

tral body, shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes, or working reles of local unions affiliated with national or international unions, unless the laws of such national or international unions permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officers of the national or international unions affect-

There were a number of resolutions There were a number of resolutions adopted—one on the increased duty on books, another for the government ownership and control of telegraph, one requesting state legislatures to enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the department of commerce and labor all the data required perfaining to the hours of labor, wages

merce and labor all the data required pertaining to the hours of labor, wages nHo; g?sezoon-trshrdlucmfwypshrd and other conditions.

There was also adopted one favoring the election by the people of all judges, terms not to exceed four year. The convention also declared for an income and inheritance tax.

year. The convention also declared for an income and inheritance tax.

The following resolution was adopted and referred to various state branches: "Whereas, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penury of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it resolved; That the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures bills providing for additional factory inspectors." onal factory inspectors."
Respectfully submitted,
E. H. BASENBERG

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John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
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Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY-COUNTY COURT IN PROBATE STATE OF WISCONSIN. | 68.
Milwaukee County. | 68.
In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA RUEPCKE, Deceased.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA KYEPCKE, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHANNA KYEPCKE, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, in the said county of Milwaukee, in the said county of Milwaukee, in the said JOHANNA KOEPCKE, deceased shall present their cialms for examination and allowance.

and allowance.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED. That all cialment demands of all persons against the said JOHANNA KOF YCHE. deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court. Room in the Court. House, in the city of Milwaukee, in scale Courts, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday, of Court, and all creditors are hereby position thereof. And all creditors are hereby position to proper products.

Tuesday of November, her, in a strain of the rest possible thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED. That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for maid creditors to present their claims and demands, he given by publishing a copy of sharmonds, he given by publishing a copy of sharmonds and notice, for four consecutive weekled once in éach week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a new support 1. Dished in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fitteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this this day of January, 1807.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER,

County Judge

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SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

## Social-Democratic Party News. WISCONSIN.

Score another point for Wiscon-sin! We have had to engage another C organizer for the First Congressional District. The man who is now en-listed 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 N. 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 editors at N. ity is Comrade J. E. Harris of Sturin 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

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 Wisconin in some of the other districts where the movement is developing pretty rapidly. It seems likely now that the Manitowoc movement will be the next storm center to require a special pilot for our craft: in that neighborhood.

Kenosha corrades 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, Ger-"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Pain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

man, 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 to to bring representatives of them to-gether 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-DEM-OCRATIC HERALD should be OCRATIC 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 so 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 lime 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 day shall pass ere you put this plan into execution. The publishers of the SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD want 25,000 new read-ers 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 en-ergies to make this project a success? Does it mean anything for you? Get a few new subsribers today. Don't leave this go until to- R morrow. 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.

State Treasurer's Report for Nov.	J. Reuter
Account with Comrade E. H. Thomas,	R. Filtzer 1.00
Secretary.	A. G. oth 1.00
Balance brought forward\$ 11.64	
Tash received Nov. J 758.74	\$323.25
\$770.38	
Disbursments.	Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets.
Nov. 1, Social-Democratic	Previously reported\$531.45
Publishing Co., print leaflets 20.00 Nov. 2, E. H. Thomas, postage 2.00	Dr. Churchill
Nov. 2, E. H. Thomas, postage 2.00	J. Galbraith 1.2 1.00
Nov. 3, E. H. Thomas, postage 45	
Nov. 5, C. D. Thompson 45	F. Kurz 1.00
Nov. 5, U. S. Express Co 1.17 Nov. 5, E. Ryan, salary to date 6.00	H. Wartchow 1.00
Nov. 8, E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00	Robt. Seidel 1.00
Nov. 8, Social-Dem. Pub. Co.,	F. W. Brockhausen 50
print leaflets 5.00	J. Stochen 1.00
Nov. 8, E. Ryan, salary to date 4.00	Wm. Witte 1.00
Nov. 12, E. H. Thomas, postage .50	Jacob Cambier 1.00
Nov. 12. R. P. Rasmussen, dis-	<ul> <li>ACC STATE OF THE S</li></ul>
tributing literature 2.40	
Nov. 12, W. R. Gaylord, for	Geo. Lehrbaumer 1.00
salary and expense on ac 15.00 Nov. 14, C. D. Thompson,	W. R. White 1.00
salary and expense 22.30	C. V. Nessling 1.00
Nov. 15, E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00	F. Schhieter 1.00
Nov. 16, C. D. Thompson,	John Erdman 1.00
salary and expense 16.00	Geo. Schultz 1.00
Nov. 20, W. R. Gaylord,	Chas. Schuessler 1.00
salary and expense 11.00	C. Thren
Nov. 20, E. H. Thomas, postage .45 Nov. 22, E. H. Thomas, postage .50	
Nov. 22, E. H. Thomas, postage 50 Nov. 24, Social-Democratic	
Publishing Co., printing 27.35	Paul Keller 1.00
Nov. 24. W. R. Gaylord,	G. Zumach 1.00
toward salary and expense 27.00	
Nov. 25. F. J. Weber, expense	John F. Heim
during campaign 10.52	Gust. Stuebe50
Nov. 24, Carl D. Thompson,	IP I Bloken - 100
organization department 7. 150.00 Nov. 28, Riverside Printing	Wm. Haefer 1.00
Co., printing 65.55	
Nov. 28, Riverside Printing	Frank Tafelski 1.00
Co., bill posting 350.00	
Nov. 29. H. W. Bistorius, Rent,	Geo. Frantz
light, phone, etc	
Nov. 30, H. W. Bistorius,	H. H. Reese
printing Nov. 30. H. W. Bistorius, rent,	Louis Dargatz50
light etc 6.85	
maning and the second and second	\$557.70

	The state of the s
Balance on hand\$11.64	Milwaukee Campaign Fund.
C. B. Whitnall, Treas.	Previously reported\$2186.80
State Treasurer's Report for Dec.	B. Viebrink
Delementarios Comment Confe	A friend
Balance brought forward\$ 11.64 Cash received Dec. 233.70	E. G
Casi received 1704 41.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1	J. Sch
\$245.34	C. R. W
Disbursments.	
Dec. 3, J. M. Barnes, leaflets 1855	P. Linz 1.00
Dec. 5, E. H. Thomas, postage 275	F. Kurz50
Dec. 5. H. W. Bistorius,	F. Krueger, S. C 4.80
printing 20.00	Karl Drude 1.00
Dec. 6. E. H. Thomas, postage 30	Aurora Singing Society 25.00
Dec. 7. H. W. Bistorius, phone	F. Lembereder 1.00
service 50	
Dec. 7, E. H. Thomas, postage 30	Sixteenth ward, literature 5.70
Dec. 7. Siekert & Baum 3.55	O. Brueckner 1.50
Dec. 10, E. H. Thomas, postage 60	
Dec. 13. W. R. Gaylord, on ac. 10.00	C2220 10
Dec. 14, H. W. Bistorius, phone	5/15 \$2228.40
service 1.75	101
Dec. 14. J. M. Barnes, due	Milwaukee Picnic Tickets.
stamos 51.00	
Dec. 15, E. H. Thomas, postage .75	Previously reported\$551.90
Dec. 17, E. H. Thomas, postage 2.00	Jos. Smid
Dec. 17, H. W. Bistorius,	11 0
	5.5958406

S758.74

10.00

Cash on hand ..... \$245.34

C. B. Whitnall, Treas. "One-Day Wage" Fund.

Give More if You Can.

Previously reported .....\$297.75 R. Wilkkernich, on ac .... .50 Ramstack ..... H. Leadley 

Schilling ..... only one new subscriber each day J. Link H. Driegalsky O. Ploetz A. Schultz 1.00

## Headaches, Nervousness

and sleeplessness are the usual results of the COFFEE HABIT! QUIT DRINKING COFFEE!

### DRINK NUTRITO MADE IN ...

It tastes like Coffee, looks like Coffee, has an aroma like Coffee—is like Coffee, MINUS THE AFTER-EFFECT. What's more, it is nourishing. Send us the name and address of your grocer and also yours, and we will send you, Free of Charge, a six-ounce trial package of NUTRITO. Do it now.

C. P. D'etz & Co., Distributers

FREE BIG SAMPLE Phone North 984

NUTRITO

1210 WALNUT STREET

Milwaukee

# 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 Sixth street. If it should not be convenient for you collector calls for the tickets and money ready at home when our collector this matter tickets and money ready at home when our collector this matter tickets and money ready at home when our collector this matter tickets and who will give receipt for all payments. By giving this matter your prompt attention you will save the collector many extra trips. The Estate largest for all payments. The Entertainment Committee of the Social-Democratic Party de-The Entertainment Committee of the Minstrel Show

## MILWAUKEE.

All news for these columns must

reach the county organizer, E. T. Mehns, 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 1.00 street.

The Twenty-second warders also 1.00 enjoyed themselves immensely at ,50 1.00

Everything is in readiness and the contrades of the Twentieth ward expect to raise a neat sum for the campaign defrit, as well as for creating a fund to be used for propaganda work. So, all hands on aganda work. So, all hands on deck tonight at the Bahn Frei.

arrangements for their grand prize 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 issure all those attending a splendid ime, and therefore cordially invite one and all to be present. The Sixth and Thirteenth wards de-serve the patronage of all, and from present indications it looks like a

Are you after that half ton of 1.00 coal, donated by P. Mueller, as first .50 prize at the schafskopf tournament 4.80 of the Nineteenth ward branch. If 1.00 so, get busy. Tomorrow, January, 25.00 27; time, 3 o'clock; place, J. Eckel-1.00 mann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. 5.70 Admission 50c including refreshments and lunch.

Don't forget that mask sociable (Masken Krænzchen) which has been arranged by the Socialist Maennerchor, on Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at the Barden Mænnerchor .10 hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets. Admission toc. at the door \$552.00 25c. Come over and spend an en-

joyable evening. Fred, Krueger handed the office boy a suspicious looking package Ail Social Democrats of the last week and the office force looked scared, but on investigation it was

Ali Social-Jemocrats of the county-second wardar-herebyox descared, but on investigation it was dially invited go attend the general or organization specing. In 1974 and that the package contained four dollars and eighty cents from the control of the control of

If you haven't sent in that donation for the one day's wage fund, you should try and do so as soon as possible. Send all contributions to possible. Send all contributions to Aldridge, 956 Robinson ave., Sec'y. 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 So-cialist home last Tuesday afternoon. Comrade M. Goreki reports that

### J. Weifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES

3026 VLIET STREET

No sympathizer with the strug-gles of the downtrodden and op-pressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work;

### POVERTY By ROBERT HUNTER.

is an aid to Socialist workers, is book has no superior. It is finful from down to sower with our gathered at three hand by a anthor, vividity setting farti, a condition of the poor in our wat industrial centure.

Paper, 12 ma., 28 cents

THE SOCIAL-BEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 Stath St., Minemakes, Win.

## Classified Advertising

VANTED-Feit Hats, cleaned and reblocked at reasonable prices. HY, WIERSUM, 138

VANTED—To do addressing for society merchants, etc., Low prices, quick servi RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 345 Sixth sire Milwaukee.

VANTED-Orders for imitation typewritter letters: cannot be told from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 34 Sixth St. Milwaukee

a committee of active workers has |

Petersen's hall last Saturday, at the been appointed to make the necesmask 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

The Social-Democratic Bowling League has arranged for a prize The Sixth and Thirteenth ward schafskopf, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907, branches have made all necessary at 2:30 P. M., at Harrimann's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and mask ball, to be held tonight, Sat-urday, Jan. 26, at the Humboldt ing refreshments. Everybody coring 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 Eight ward

branches have aranged 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 Milwau-

kee county next week. Monday, Jan. 28—County Cen-

tral Committee, 274 West Water Friday, Feb. 1—Second ward ranch, 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

ard Coal, egg, stove, nut, pt) for furnage and stove Coke; all sizes..... Mail and telephone orders promptly fille SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL C

ANCHES! We can now furnish you Orders on Treasurer, bound, with a 25c. The Co-operative Printery, 344;

I3th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at Schmidt's Hall, cor. 3rd and Wright sts.

14th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln aves. Fred. Wall, 795 Twelfth avenue, sec'y.

15th Ward Branch meets every 3rd Tuesday of the month at 1803 Vliets st. Henry Berner, 334 15th st., Sec'y.

16th Ward Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at 38 29th st., Isrome Underhill, 38 29th st., Sec'y.

17th Ward Branch meets every 2nd Thursday of the month at 38 29th st., Isrome Underhill, 38 29th st., Sec'y.

17th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Odd Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic aves. Louis Arnold, 207, Howell ave., Sec'y.

18th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 409 Cramer st., cor Greenwish st. E. W. Butts, 487 Cramer st., Sec'y.

19th Ward Branch meets every 2rd and 4th Wednesday of the month at 8 Ecklemann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baier, 463 29th st., Sec'y.

20th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at Harrit mann's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke street. Edwin Knappe, 1509 Ring street, sec'y.

21st Ward Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Raschig's hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts. Every 4th Tuesday of the month at Klomann's hall, 1432 Greenbay ave, near Concordia avenue. G. Gordon Whitnall, 1200 Humboldt avenue, sec'y.

near Concordia avenue. G. Gordon Whitnall, 1200 Humboldt avenue, sec'y.

22nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at Nic. Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, 912 37th st. Sec'y.

23rd Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Zimmerman's hall, corner Fifteenth and Greenfield avenues. F. W. Rehfeld, 437 Twelfth avenue, sec'y.

Town of Milwaukee Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday of the month at Nash and Teutonia avenuel. Adolph Schultz, sec'y. R. R. 7. Station E. Town of Milwaukee, Wis.

Town of Greenfield Branch meets every 1st Thursday of the month at H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave., Sec'y.

Cudahy Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday of the month at Scheinbein's hall, Cudahy, Wis. W. E. Powell., Sec'y.

South Milwaukee Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at the residence of O. Perganda, Sec'y.

So. Milwaukee.

Layton Park Branch meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at the residence of O. Perganda, Sec'y.

Town of Lake Branch meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at 1 Incolnaves. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave.

Town of Lake Branch meets every 1st Saturday of the month at Geo. Schuetz's residence, 240 Highland aver. Chas. V. Schussler, 287 Oaklahoma ave., Sec'y.

Jewish Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every 2nd Sunday of the month

Did you speak to that merchant you are dealing with about adversising in the SOCIAL-DEMO-CRATIC HERALD!

## WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES We Understand French, German and English Watch THEO. SCHELLE, - 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

### Only Union Drivers Employe SSO MARKET STREET.

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

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

### .<u>...</u> PRIVATE ON

226 Grand Ave., M flor Consult the RELIABLE SPECIALIST



# \$100 in Cash GIVEN AWAY

BAHN FREI TURN HALL

Saturday Evening, January 26th, 1907

**Grand Mask** 

20 Ward Branch S.D.P.

ADMISSION 25c

AT THE DOOR 500

IN CASH PRIZES

Maskers who wish

to participate in

must be in the Hall at 9:30 P. M.

# GRAND PRIZE MASK BALL

Milwankee Bierbraner Arbeiter :: Unterflühungs Verein ::

WEST SIDE TURN HALL Feb. 2, '07

TICKETS 25c A PERSON AT THE DOOR 50c

Comrade Hull Dead!

shock to all the comrades of Wis-

all that he could for the advance-ment of the cause of humanity

the First district last fall, and mode

sympathy for the bereaved family

Local Labor Notes.

The machinists seem to be mak

ng hay. During the past month over

fifty new applications for member-

A largely attended and successful

mass meeting was held at Watertown, Wis., Wednesday evening, with Tom Feeley and John J. Handley

of Milwankee as speakers. The purpose of the meeting, which was

under the auspices of the central la-

bor body, was to arouse workingmen

against the "open" shop-crusade which is about to be inaugurated by the bosses of the town.

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 mouth, and with the 3 per cent, interest we allow, computed semi-annually, you will have

1 00.87 at the end of 1 year. 152.55 at the end of 2 years. 188.31 at the end of 3 years. 823.23 at the end of 5 years. 688.35 at the end of 10 years.

Hegin how and be ready for "oppor-unity's knock" when it comes. A Pocket or Home Savings Bank

MERCHANTS AND MANU-

GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET

The Big Mask Ball!

Do not forget the grand prize mask ball of the Milwaukee Brewery Workers' Benevolent Society at the West Side Turn hall, Fourth street, Saturday evening, Feb. 2 The annual masque of the brewers The annual masque of the brewers the big events of the carnival sea-son. This year there are a hundred souls who for years has been and fifty dellars in a result of the carnival sea-and fifty dellars in a result of the carnival seaand fifty dollars in prizes and the price of tickets has been placed at twenty-five cents if secured in advance from members. Maskers are required to be at the hall by half

### 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.

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.



ASK FOR = Edelweiss, Schoen Hofenbräu, Select or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.

Try Our Tonio

Gompade MIES HT... BE YOUR TAILOR!

The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View. 875 KINNICKINNIC AVE.

Adolph Heumann 271 3rd St. SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

## no Bue But near SOUTH BAY & PROPRIATIONS Prevention of Sickness

KEEP

BETTER THAN A CURE!

## "A Physician in the House"

FREE

WITH 4 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the

Social-Democratic Herald

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

## Deficit Now Going Down!

The deficit is going. Milwaukes—tet's not let up till we wipe out annades celebrated the fourth that deficit.
cek in the New Year by hewing—If you haven't given a full day's

Let's not let up till we wipe out

at \$50.50 last week.

How's that for high?

Just think of it! It shows what hittle effort will accomplish.

wages, or what would amount to that, send in as some as you can.

Many hands make light work!

Help on the good wark!

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

								TOTALS
4			24	- 133- <b>-</b>				\$ 2.00
								\$ 400
								\$ 8.00
		1						\$ 16.00
					t <sub>ez</sub>			\$ 80.00
						\$25	\$25	\$200.00
				\$50	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$550.00
	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$134	\$150	\$884.00
			Samuel Control		1 4			\$2500.00

## Cown Copies by the Cown Crier.

ence 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
who was supposed to be serving
who was supposed to be serving

STAR THEATER.

At the Star next week Williams'
Ideal Extravaganza Co., with a big
troup of entertainers in burlesque
and vaudeville, will make things
likely to the first ballot.

In looking over the results of the who was supposed to be serving the people instead of the graft fra-ternity, was sent for, but was unable to be present.

numerous graft trials in Milwaukee county the last year or two one can-not but be impressed by the fact Just as we go to press we learn of the death of our Comrade Moses A mighty clever leaflet on the

coal question has been written by Albert J. Welch, late Social-Demohas been issued by this office for use. It is entitled, "Hard Coal \$3.50 Per Ton, Delivered," and is through Socialism. He was a mem-ber of the local at Whitewater, and catalogued as Brain Jogger No. 1, which, of course, means that there are more to follow. We are conwas our candidate for congress in several lecture tours in the interests of the cause. We join with all the vinced that the comrades through other comrades in expressions of

> It is whispered about town that in the jury that tried Reporter Fred. C. Schultz of the Sentinel, noney out of the contractor in connection with the general carnival of craft in the county board some six cars ago, was a foreman of the c

> The Schultz jollification spree at other juror was a strong friend of the Blatz after Schultz had been the tannery-foreman, and also auset free by a jury lacked the pres- other juryman was a friend of this

> that the justice meted out has been very uneven. Some men have un-doubtedly escaped who should have been convicted and others again cratic candidate for congress from have been made to suffer the pen-one of the Milwaukee districts, and alty of the law whose guilt was has been issued by this office for relatively less flagrant. Some undoubted rascals have been let off with mere money fines, while less rascally grafters the been locked up in prison—this, to course, at the whim of the judges. The trouble has been that these men have been out 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 unbinered about town that they would have been given "an even shake." And there ought to be even-handed justice.

ears ago, was a foreman of the Judson Titsworth. His subject be "Christianity and Socialism."

## AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

Mr. Robert Mantell, whose en-agement in Shakespeare was one f the successful and most pleas-rable theatrical occassions of last eason in the Davidson theater, reirns to that playhouse tomorrow ight for nine performances. Eight of these will be devoted to seven lays of Shakespeare, only one of which will be given more than one erformance. The ninth perform-



ance will be one 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 Mil-

This is the arrangement of his plays and roles for the week:
"Macbeth," tomorrow night.

"Hamlet," by request, on Monday ight.
"King Lear," Tuesday night.
"The Merchant of Venice," Wed-

esday afternoon.
"Othello," Wednesday night.
"King Richard III.," Thursday

"Richelieu," by request, Friday "Julius Ceasar," Saturday after-

moon and night.

Mr. Mantell's company of seventy-two players includes, besides the principal actors, a music director, extra musicians, singers, and the Gambler," under the direction of B. E. Forrester, comes for the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for the who have in charge the mobilization

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

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 interest-ing story in the play, in which he cleverly satirizes the American trait of heaping attentions on dis-tinguished foreigners while over-looking 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 re the chorus numbers, in striking rethereore the chorus numbers and the chorus numbers are chorus numbers. which scores of pretty girls sing



and dance and move in picturesqu 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.

amsical 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 vandeville artist. There will be



matinees on Wednesday and Satur-

day.

Special Matinee will be given at Discussion 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.

lively. It is called the "singlest 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, in-cluding 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

### **Books and Herald for Less** than Half Price!

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

Offer No. 1.

Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards .....\$2.50 copy the "Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, nusic by Playton Brounoff ..... 5 with music .. ......

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 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" by John Spargo, music by Playton copy "Songs of Socialism"
by Harvey P. Moyer ... .25
copy "Promise of Peace"
by W. R. Gaylord,
song with music ... .25
copy "The struggle for
Existence" by Walter
Thos. Mills ... .25

ALL FOR ONLY \$4.00

### 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?

are always busy in this regard, and to give some recognition to them as well as to stimulate others to ac tivity in this line, Comrade W. R. Gaylord makes the following offer 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

plications, with dues paid, during lanuary 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 Sorgwardt & Niomann
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
South 310 1061 Kinnickinnic Ave

FRANK KORSCH HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM Cor. Union and Arrow Sts. But for Chiese Parties, Waltings, Schale-and Land Land Markets.

# 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 Shares: bals, heavy and light soles, all solid leather counters and inner select shoes made to wear; solid at \$2.50 and up. all pot in at one relect Semi-Annual Clear ing Sale.

Our broken lots of Men's Patent Colt. Ve-lour Calf. Box Calf. Gen Metal and Vici Kid Shoes, heavy soles, some leather lined: last: button, bals and bluchers; sold at \$3.50 and \$4.02 Semi-Annual Clear-



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 ealf, velour calf and patent calf, some box calf with leather lining; sold at \$5.00 and \$2.00; Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

\$3.85 and \$4.25

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

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

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR NOW CIRCUIT COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY

UITO E. FISCHER Successor to GEO. SCHLEIGER HATTER GENTS' FURNISHER

THEO. KOESTER. WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE

309 Chestnut Street, hone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR BOYS

FOR WOMEN

What is your local doing to spread

the cause of Socialism? What are YOU doing?

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Pharmacy

BORCHARDT BROS.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS.

147-349 Grove St., Milwaukee

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Otto C. Laabs

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1929 Vilet St., Cor. 20.

ROBT. BUECH

ne 8495 Blue.

C. DANNENEEL SEE

670 3rd St. Telephone

LUEDKE 413-415 National Avenue

NEW BOOK ON ROADS.

The State Geological Survey has just issued a small bulletin on the "Rural Highways of Nisconsin." This bulletin is designed by the survey to be preliminary and somewhat gental in character, as it is hoped that the study of highways may be continued in a more letailed manner. If this is done it is planned or issue a number of short pamphlets dealing rith particular phases of highway work. This unlitten is written by W. O. Hotekkiss, who as charge of the economic geological work of he Survey.

The book is very timely on account of the copie are beginning to manifest. It is issued or free distribution by the Geological which the apple are beginning to manifest. It is issued or free distribution by the Geological cents to the burst of the copies of the control of the copies of the copies of the control of the copies of th

CHRISTIAN LUDWIO NETWOW, Plaintiff. ADAM KEDROWSKI AND PAULINE KEDROWSK HIS WIFE Defendants

JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of salf Superior now Circuit court, in the above natified action, which was rendered and dated action, which was rendered and dated action, which was rendered and dated action which was rendered and dated action which was rendered and dated action in the bail of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park in the Seventh Ward of the City of Minwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the istanday of February, 1877, at the hour of a colock p. m. of that day all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sumdent to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the dailumements of sale and solicitors fees of with the dailumements of sale and solicitors fees of with the third sale and solicitors fees of with the third sale and solicitors fees of with the dailumements of sale and solicitors fees of with the third sale and solicitors fees of the third sale and solicitors fees of the third sale and solicitors fees of the sale and soli JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Sheriff for Milwaukee Co RICHARD ELSNER.

13th AND VLIET STREETS

Wines and Liquers at Wholesale Prices

Lady Assistant

Borgwardt & Niemann Embalmers and Funeral Directors. 1061 Kinnickinnio Ave. Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

968 CLINTON STREET Earneh of all hours Fine Line of Union Cigare Telephone Connection

DR. MILTON RICE

Room 38 Mack Block Hours: 8:30 to 11:30 a.m.

tin: Stomach and Intestinel Disease

Doc's Place WINES AND LIQUORS

Cream City Keg and Bottle Beer 261 Third St.

EVERT VOTH, undertaker

The MUELLER FUEL & SUPPLY CO.

OFFICE AND YARDS :: 3007 BROWN ST. **PHONE WEST 748** 

All Orders Delivered by Union Teamsters

COKE and WOOD **Building Supplies** 

# THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL HARP

The Game of Bunco as Worked by the Reinharts at the "Wisconsin Medical Institute."

Enormous Sums Wrung from Frightened Victims, Half of Which Went to Silence the Newspapers.

THE "INSTITUTE" NOW CLOSED AND THE OWNERS IN HIDING!

. An injunction has been issued by Judge Williams which absolutely prohibits the Wisconsin Medical Institute, the Master Specialist (both corporations), William F. Reinhart, Wallace A. Reinhart and F. A. H. Reinhart from continuing the fraudulent "medical institute" the base been conductived. tute" they have been conducting in Milwaukee. We understand their medical bunco game is still being played at the Heidelberg Institute, St. Paul, the Vienna Institute in Chicago and the Copenhagen Insti-tute in Davenport, Ia.

For many months the authorities have been accumulating evidence against Willis F. Reinhart and Wallace A Reinhart, twin brothers who conduct medical institutes in various cities, the Heidelberg Institute at St. Paul, Wisconsin Medical Institute at Milwaukee, Vienna Medical Institute at Chicago, Copenhagen Medical Institute at Davenport, Ia., besides the Facial Insti-tute of Milwaukee and the Facial Institute of Davenport.

### HOW SUCKERS ARE LANDED.

The SYSTEM by which vast sums of money are taken from deluded and ailing humanity, with haded and ailing humanity, with practically no return of any value, st. has been worked out as follows:

First, the newspaper advertise ments with which every one is familiar. The advertising is all done through the Tobey newspaper agency of Chicago, and all the Reinhardts' advertising is handled by a Mr. A. J. Wilson. The authorities have in their possession the original letter written when this contract was made, reading as follows:

### Fulford, Painter & Tobey, Successful Advertising.

Chicago, March 22, 1902. Dr. Willis F. Rheinhardt, Milwau-

kee, Wis.

kee, Wis.

Dear Doctor: I enclose contract formally signed by your brother here We understand it is to have your signature also. Kindly place same on that of your brother's and return to us at your early convenience.

The instructions of your brother are to write all letters to the various institutes and not use your individual.

two responsible men, your brother and yourself, and will simply be filed in our vaults as a matter of business

form.
All accounts of all the offices have All accounts of all the offices have now been transferred to us, and we sincerely trust that we have but just begun business relations that may continue enlarging from year to year with enlarging profits and mutual ad-vantages to all concerned, including our mutual friend, Mr. A. J. Wilson. We are very sincerely yours,

All of our Heavy

Winter Goods

we will now be-

gin to sell at cost

in order to make

room for the new

I hereby agree to begin a course of treatment for my case and promise to follow directions carefully and cominine treatment faithfully for the full course prescribed, and will report at the office as often as the Doctor may deem necessary.

In case this note or any installment, is not paid at maturity. I hereby agree to pay ten dollars as liquidated damages, to cover charge of collecting same. To secure the payment of said amount I hereby authorize irrevocably any attorney of any Court of Recerd to appear for me in such court, in ferm time or vacation, or any time hereafter, and confess a judgment without process in favor of the holders of this note for such amount as may appear unpaid therebn, together with costs and twenty five deliars attorney's fees, and to waive and release all errors which may interventy in such proceedings, and connent to immediate execution upon such judgment, hereby raiffying and confirming all that my said attorney may do by virtue thereof, and if default be made in any of the foregoing installments it shall be lawfull for the holder of this note to declare the whole sum above specified to be due and payable.

### THE CUT-THROAT PROMISSORY NOTE!

Dr. W. F. Rheinhardt, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Doctor: Herewith original bill for the Milwaukee office and car-bon copies of the bills of all the other offices. The total this month for

	St. Paul	309.65	36° '61'
	St. Paul	465.88	
	St. Paul	791.65	- "
-	St. Paul St. Paul	6.05	100
4		and the second section	1573.13
1	Indianapolis \$	1.42	
	Indianapolis	15.71	64
	Milwaukee \$	2120 66	17.13
	Milwaukee	2 100.50	
	manwance	4.10	

In response to the usual news paper advertisement the "sucker' sends a reply of which the follow ing letter may be taken as a type this is an actual reply:

The instructions of your brother are to write all letters to the various institutes and not use your individual names, and also to bill likewise, but this contract, which underlies the entire advertising contracts and all the offices, bears a joint signature of the offices, bears a joint signature of the two responsible men, your brother and yourself, and will simply be filled.

to sugar the newspapers may be gained from the following letter from the advertising firm:

BIG NEWSPAPER RAKE-OFF1
Chicago, March 17, 1902.

was down 1906, I Aug down three months, have been up sometime, am unable to work, am constipated. Liver and Spleen bothers me, take a sick spell every few days. I have good from malaria. Please send me charges for home treatment, etc. Very truly

> These letters, most of them confessing early mistakes, venereal dis-eases, weakness and various discases of a private nature were read carefully by the lady stenographer, a French lady of culture and refine ...ent, by the way, who then pro-

ceeded to make up what is known as the Decoy Letter, of which we give herewith an actual reprint from such a letter now in the hands WISCONSIN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8, 1907.

Mr. Blank, Spring Lake, Wis. 2133.02

\$2133.02

\$3628.77

As you will see, the sum total is \$3628.77, and this is about \$400 lower than last month on account of the reduction in the Indianapolis office, which has not quite been made up by the business done in the mail order department so far.

2133.02

\$3.628.77

As you will see, the sum total is full personal examination. We will examine you carefully, free, and advise you lost what can be done for you in order to be carefully examined and, if you are satisfied, you can take the treatment and go back home cured.

Very truly yours. Wisconsin Medical Institute.

"THROWING THE SCARE!"

This was to "pull in the sucker." Needless to say most of such suckers were farmers. When the victims came to Milwaukee and wandered up to the second floor of the Alhambra building asking to see the "Master Specialist," from his contract, which underlies the endomen, and an itching a fullness of bowels. Am nervous, and 72 years old. Good apetiting contracts and all the offices, bears a joint signature of the what is the trouble, what can you do for me, what will be the expense? Can you guarantee and your self, and will simply be filed in our vaults as a matter of business orm.

All accounts of all the offices have now been transferred to us, and we dincerely trust that we have but just begun business relations that may ontinue enlarging from year to year with enlarging profits and mutual advantages to all concerned, including hur mutual friend, Mr. A. J. Wilson.

Poer Sir:—Today as I was looking over the freed which is frequently revenue old books I found one called Princed Medical and the princed Medical and the princed Medical and the princed by the constant of the wast taken into a small dark room where he was subjected to a "pumping process," the object of which was to gain his confidence and learn all about his financial ability and how much he could find no date in the book, haven't any locks and only the could find no date in the book, haven't any locks are very sincerely yours.

FULFORD, PAINTER & TOBEY.

Some idea of the vast sums spent

Bargain Sale Begins Now

prehension as to fis "manhood." This process is known as "throwing the scare into him." Incidentally the "Master Specialist" learned as much as possible about the "wild oats" the patient had sown in his youth, carefully recording this to use as a club in collecting the judg-ment note which the patient was eventually induced to sign. If the patient was hard to handle he was given a guarantee, of which this is an exact reprint:

FORM OF GUARANTEE. It is hereby agreed between Mr. Blank sturgeon Bay, Wis., and the Wisconsin Med

real Institute:

The Wisconsin Medical Institute guacantee to cure, permanently for life, Mr. Blauk, of Variocoele, and Weakness and allments resulting from Early Indicaretion, for \$150.00. The Wisconsin Medical Institute agrees to turnish all medicines until a complete cure is affected and Mr. Blank agrees to use same faithfully secording to directions.

Finally the patient disgorged all the money he had with him, prom-ised to send in all he had at home, and was induced to sign a cut-

During the legislative battle over the medical bill two years ago, A. J. Wilson, the newspaper manager, was loud in his declarations that the Wisconsin Medical Institute never pressed any of these judg-ment notes. But the authorities have in their possession the absolutely indisputable evidence upon their own letter heads, over their own signature, that a certain law firm in Milwaukee, which attends to the legal matters connected with this disreputable medical institute, did actually attempt to collect such judgment notes.

### WILSON'SSEMOOTH WORK!

copy of a letter written by him:

My Dear Mr. Wilson: We have

ening the patient into terrible ap-

throat note, worded as above.

Merely to show a little of the inside history of the concern; and some of the methods employed by A. J. Wilsoneto throw dust in the eyes of certain Milwaukee citizens, we publish the following verbatim

Chiesgo, March 28, 1906.

My Dear Will and Bert: Have F.

A. H. Reinhardt write me a letter, tomorrow, addressing me care Plank-inton hotel, Milwaukae, so I will find it there on Tuesday morning. Let it read as follows:



honorable men.

This letter will confirm and explain telegram requesting you to be in Milwaukee on Tuesday or Wednes-

(Signed) F. A. H. REINHARDT.

(Signed) F. A. H. REINHARDT.
Have Frank send me a real genuine telegram tomorrow care P. T. J.
Company, Chicago, saying, "Go to
Milwaukee Tuesday or Wednesday
sure. Letter at Plankinton."
I can then show both telegrams
and letter to Mr. Harvey if necessary. I have promised Mr. Hoyt that
I will stand no raises without allowing all papers a chance to demand
raises. William will get a carbon of
this letter. He telephones this a. this letter. He telephones this a.m. that Harvey is weakening, and he thinks I can handle him O. K. Tuesday or Wednesday. Yours truly, A. J. WILSON.

The perfection of the system employed to extort money from the ignorant and helpless may be guessed at by their advertising "all languages spoken." At the door the "sucker" was met by a man who is said to speak English, German, Polish and Bohemian. The lady stenographer speaks French and English. The lady bookkeeper speaks Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, German and English, and one of the doctors is said to speak seven languages.

### Another Absentee Mayor!

The little mayor with the tax commissioner as chaperon will skate around the country the coming week, delivering his made-to-order lecture on the young man in politics. The mayor had a good deal to say about Rose being away from his duties most of the time but he is following in the steps of his predecessor in great shape. And by the way, that stock

must have been written 'lecture" w his private secretary at a time when the secretary was only half master of himself. It is commonly known around town that when election was over and it was time for the young official to get up an inaugural address to read before the common council and assembled townsmen and women Sherbie was in a dreadful "pickle" over the election-celebrating pickle his private that he gave \$214.90 to Cary to insecretary was in, and so had to go vest and that instead of doing as round among the newspaper men looking for some one to write the address for him. One was finally selected, we are credibly informed, and the inaugural was read to the council just as written, the calf being too witless to dare to change a line of it. Thus he started off his administration with a cheat and those who applauded were really applauding the words of a newspaper man whose identity they did not suspect.

Thursday, "The Freit and Vege-able Garden," by Prof. Emil Sand-ten, at Nineteenth district school to. 2. Thirty-seventh and Walnut treets.

## AT LAST

We can say winter is at our doors; good many of us have made no preparation for it, believing it would not be necessary. Are you one of them? If so, we would call your attention to our line of winter footwear. Keep the feet warm and your body will be warm; neglect the feet and the Doctor will reap a harvest. Which of the two would you rather?

Men's Sample Shoe Sale \$2.50 a pair, values \$3.50 and over.



# CLEARING SALE

All Winter Sults and

Overcoats at 1/3 off

THE PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

491-493 Eleventh Avenue

TUNEFUL

A Host of Pretty Girls and Stunning Gowns Half a Hundred Singing and Dancing People!

### Bucket Shop Cary Again!

Proud indeed should Milwaukee be, now that it is represented in congress by a bucket shop gambler. Mr. Cary found himself in Judge Halsey's court last Monday on complaint of Elias Lehman, who held hat Cary had swindled him out of money that he had given Cary to money that he had given Cary to my copper stocks with, and Cary was obliged to admit on the witness stand that when his bucket shop closed there was still money owing to Lehmann. Lehmann claimed

agreed he used the money in his campaign in the Seventeenth ward at the time of his election to the city council, he claiming, L-hmann said, that the election cost him \$600.00. The testimony showed that some of Lehmann's money had been deposited at an office in the Journal building purporting to be a branch of Loringer & Co., of Boston, but which is alleged to have been a blind to aid the bucket shop | Wednesday Night . "OTHELLO" FREE SCHOOL LECTURES.

The following free public school lectures will be given the coming week in Milwaukee:

Monday, "The Fur Traders and Rangers of Wisconsin," by Henry E. Legler, at Eighteenth district school No. 2. Linwood avenue and Bartlett street (see Feb. 4).

Tussay, "Through Yellowstone Park," our National Playground, by Hon T. J. Pereles, at Eighth district school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue.

Through Yellowstone park, "Our National Playground, by Hon T. J. Pereles, at Eighth district school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue.

Through Yellowstone park, "Our National Playground, by Hon T. J. Pereles, at Eighth district school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue." tion the completer, Lehmann acted mission business, but insisted that his money had been received on the representation that Cary was a broker and not a gambler. He said that the ends of justice would not be subserved until Cary was removed from his seat in congress.

> Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord will be pitted against Charley Quarles, the local Parry-site attorney, to discuss the question: "Are Limitations on Swollen Fortunes Desirable and Practical?" be-fore the Sunset Club, this Saturday evening. The banquet and debate will be held in the Colonial room of the Plankinton house. The tickets are a dollar and admission by invitation.

The HERALD, ten ks for 10 ents, to new subscribers only.



Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the

Mr. Wm. A. Brady Announces

"MACBETH" Monday . . . "HAMLET"
Tuesday . . . "KING LEAR" Wed. Mat. "Merchant of Venice"

Friday . . . "RICHELIEU" Saturday Mat. "JULIUS CAESAR" Sat'day Night "JULIUS CAESAR"

ingo-\$1.50, \$1.90, 75c, 80c, 25c ior Mats.-\$1.00, 75c, 80c, 25c

SEATS NOW ON SALE

FLORENCE

The Girl and

Gambler

lerry Musical Numbers Beautiful Show Girls Corseous Sceners A COMBINATION OF MUSIC AND BRAMA

- S. MILLER KEUT as "MAFFLES"

CRYSTAL MARLY AV COM

THEOXIBE ROLPE OF JAPA

## spring stock. Do not fall to take advantage of this great reduction in prices.

WE HANDLE \_\_\_\_ UNION MADE GOODS



Jandt & Blueme 703-705 Muskego Ave.