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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Father Kress vs. Pope Leo XIII

In answer to the claim that the Catholic church has tolerated usury for three centuries, Father Kress said: "It is not a fact." Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical on the condition of labor, said: "Public institutions and the laws have repudiated the ancient religion. Hence, by degrees, it has come to pass that workmen have been given over, isolated and defenseless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. The evil has been increased by RAPACIOUS USURY, which, although more than once condemned by the church, is, nevertheless, UNDER A DIFFERENT FORM, still practiced by avaricious and grasping men."

W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, may be a very learned man in certain grooves—we do not care to go into that question, especially—but judging from a recent interview in a Milwaukee paper, he seems to be the same old spouter against progress that he was some years ago when he contributed to the magazines some articles full of "statistics" to show the impossibility of Socialism.

ly told us of a woman worker giving birth to a baby during working hours in a New York clothing factory. Woman labor has forced the heads of families into idleness and made the mother the bread-earner. It is no unusual sight to see unemployed men with children in their arms carrying dinner to their working wives in the textile industry towns—the so-called "she towns." And woman labor means child labor also. Under a proper ordering of industry factory labor would not be an injury to society, but we are now talking of the existing system. And as to the other point, it is a good thing that the home is ceasing to be an all-round workshop and that manufacture is being done by big machine operations and by associated labor, but anyone with half an eye knows that the women left in the home find enough work to do. Their fading faces not only show that fact, but that they are still overtaxed, as well. The drudgery of housework has not yet been abolished by any means.

His latest outburst is remarkable and perplexing. He says that those who are demanding that the workers shall get the wealth they create instead of having a capitalist class withhold out of it vast fortunes for their own enjoyment are stupid, for he has figured it out himself and, for the entire product of industry, if equally divided would only give each man, woman and child in the land 57 and a half cents a day! And so, he intimates, is much better for the capitalist class to take their enormous rake-off, because, as everybody knows, the balance when divided according to the prevailing wage system pays even the poorest laborers more than a 57-cent a day wage. Just figure this out yourself, and see how foolish the head educator of a great capitalist nation can become when he is trying to agitate for his class and its selfish interests. It is a plain proposition: Harris says that if the capitalist class did not take its rake-off the workers would get less than they get today, when they have to divide up with the parasitic capitalist class. The Social-Democrats say that if the capitalists were not allowed to despoil labor that labor would have more. Which is right? And besides that, we contend that modern methods are criminally wasteful, and that under Socialism these wastes would be reduced to very little. Today, for instance, it costs more to get a stove into the hands of the ultimate purchaser through the various middlemen, the advertising costs, etc., than it costs to make the stove in the first place.

"The all-devouring sweep of modern industrialism, the development of modern conveniences have driven about two-thirds of the women of the cities from the home and most of the others into either sheer idleness or futile social activities that are usually as bad, if not worse, than idleness. Time was when there was plenty for the average woman of the great non-wealthy class to do at home." The above is from a capitalistic newspaper editor who points out that the things that used to be made at home are now made in the factories, from homespun to jelly, and that therefore the modern housewife has more leisure than she knows what to do with. Of course this is put forward in the usual effort of the capitalist editor to show that it is the common people, and not the capitalists who have despoiled them, who are really to be congratulated today. And it says that the making of these things in the factory that woman formerly made at home is a blessing to the woman who has followed her work to the factory, but a curse to the woman who still stays in the home, because the time hangs idly on her hands. In both propositions, as usual, the editor is wrong. It is a monstrous wrong that the mothers of the working class should be driven out of the home into the factory under modern conditions. At a canning factory in Wisconsin mothers thus forced into factory slavery made it a practice, perforce, to leave their babies on a lot of empty beds in one of the rooms to sleep for themselves during the working hours. A magazine has lately

That was pretty mean of Kansas to go ahead and fight the Standard Oil bandits on its own hook after Teddy Roosevelt had prepared to strike the death blow to the trusts. But Kansas may accomplish something.

The capitalists employing child labor in New York and the department store proprietors are circulating petitions against the appointment of Florence Kelley for state labor commissioner of New York state, as proposed by the labor unions.

The following comment by Comrade J. B. Askev in the London Justice, with a slight correction in the facts it sets forth, will be read with interest:

"The much-debated question of the neutrality of trade unions is raised in both America and Germany in a manner which brings two diametrically opposite solutions. In America certain Socialists are engaged in trying to found a new Federation of American Trade Unions in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, on account of the anti-Socialist policy of the latter; while in Germany the miners' trade unions have gone so far in their desire for neutrality that Socialist papers are not even distributed at strike meetings, or men called on to join the neutral union, though both Catholic papers and trade unions practice no such restraint. I agree with the Social-Democratic Herald that our policy is to permeate the unions from within, not to divide them. On the other hand Socialist members of trade unions make, it seems to me, a mistake when they neglect legitimate methods of propagating their opinions. As Justice remarked certain Socialists seem to think it their duty to prevent the propaganda of Socialism—so far does their statesmanship go."

HOW THE RUSSIAN "GRAFTER" WORKS.

Some idea of how the Russian "grafter" does his work may be gathered from a story now going the rounds of European capitals. Prof. Tuxen, the Dani painter, recently handed over to the czar a copy of his picture of King Edward's coronation, which he had been commissioned to do. The emperor expressed satisfaction with the work, and handed the painter an order for 12,000 rubles, the price agreed upon. The order was presented to the proper disbursing officer, who gave Tuxen 8,000 rubles, saying the czar's orders were never paid in full. It happened that the painter had another interview with his majesty, when by accident the latter learned of what had occurred. The czar at once paid the 4,000 rubles.—Ex.

Some people seem to think that a rule that applies at one time must also apply at all other times. They have a superstitious veneration for rules. And yet the rule that competition was the life of trade at one time was a good and a true rule. But that time is past. Today competition is the death of trade because the industrial development has worked itself along to a further stage. Combination is now the rule. And the sooner they will escape from industrial tyranny.

For a good glimpse of the ultracapitalistic character of Mr. Gompers' friend Belmont, see McClure's magazine for March, in the article on how New York was bunched out of its sub-way.

The present day is the day of exposure of capitalistic rottenness. Every magazine is engaged in supplying the public desire to see the lid raised. Congressional corruption has been laid bare, frenzied finance, beef trust, railway trust and so on down to legislatures and city councils. It's no wonder Roosevelt has had to get a hustle on himself! But the trouble is that the investigations come a little too late to be regarded as sincere.

The Socialist Voice of Oakland, Cal., prints a photograph of a baby that appears to be a victim of the famine in India—a most shocking sight of tensed jaws, and withered limbs, and staring eyes—and yet which is taken from an actual case in Oakland, the child being that of a man whom the Associated Charities said "wouldn't work." The secretary of the society, in excusing himself, when the case was brought to light, said: "It was the child's heritage to starve if its father would not work." The cruelty that masquerades as charity under capitalist auspices is almost beyond belief sometimes, but it has its explanation in the fact that, being capitalist charity, it is of necessity based on capitalistic morality and capitalist individualistic precepts. What kind of a civilization is it which can starve a baby in a city in which wealth has been produced so abundantly that it is heaped up in great fortunes! Nor is Oakland alone. Recently in Milwaukee a poor working family was augmented by triplets, the last of which has just died because, as those who sought to befriend the family state, "We did not know of the case soon enough to render aid in time. They did not get enough food at first, and we could not get them back to strength when there was food enough."

Additional editorials on last page.

Tolstoi's Value to the Czar.

Eugene V. Debs Says Russia Knows His Worth.

THE following is taken from an interview with Eugene V. Debs in an Indiana daily paper, and will prove interesting to our readers:

Mr. Debs had some interesting things to say regarding the internal situation in Russia. Among other things he remarked that the newspapers have reiterated the statement that the czar's government dares not molest Count Leo Tolstoi, supposed idol of the Russian people. "That talk is all nonsense," said Mr. Debs, "and shows the general ignorance of conditions there. There is no need to molest the old count, who is the czar's best friend and personal advisor. He is and always has been a strong prop of the Russian autocracy. He says to the people, 'Be good, be humble, be Christ-like; submit; wait awhile.' The people waited till waiting became immorality. One result of the first eruption was death in the royal household. Another looks like peace, with honor—to the Japanese!"

"Gorky is a Socialist. His is the noble mind that has directed the Russian Socialistic movement. Father Gopon is sincere, a religious zealot, blind. He is not one of the real leaders."

"Socialism is based on machinery. Until recently there have been few factories in Russia, few workmen, no solidarity of organization. Real Socialism has now dawned in Russia. Nihilism deals death and brings anarchy, Socialism is now profiting by the fanaticism of autocracy and nihilism."

"That the occasion for a thoroughly successful revolution was not ripe is proven by the fact that the workmen are temporarily cowed. But it will come—largely through Socialism, not anarchy nor nihilism. It is the logic of events the world over. In but a short time now the occasion will make the triumphant leaders. That has always been true."

"The day of autocracy in national government long since passed. Russia is the last of its ignoble kind in that respect."

"Tolstoi the idol of revolutionary Russians! Bosh! That impression simply shows the general ignorance of conditions there. The old count is a philosophical Anarchist. Gorky is a philosophical and practical Socialist."

"Many egotistical authorities said at the time this good czar, this once beloved 'Little Father,' did right in refusing to meet the workmen's delegation. They cited the fate of the French king who did meet the deputation—and the bloody revolution that followed. But these authorities are wrong. Russia's present government would have fared far better had the workmen been met by the emperor."

"We do not fear an extended reign of terrorism. True, it could have occurred once; not for long now. Conditions are changed. Vague charges have been shied hither and thither to the effect that American Socialism has directly aided in the bloody deeds of Russian nihilists, since the beginning of the Japanese war. The charge is false as nihilism. It is not even true that there is any sort of direct connection between Russian Socialists and American. That is not essential at any rate. Our principles are universally inherent in civilization. The movement in Russia is grown from within itself."

Eugene V. Debs

WHY WE CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNE.

This capitalist society of ours is never tired of acclaiming the heroic deeds of murder of its military heroes, or of teaching its children to reverence the valorous military slaughterers of the past, but there is a line that it always draws. When the war is waged by the power of the state it is a good war, and no indignation is kindled at its atrocities, but if the war be of lowly initiative, if it be a revolt of the working classes against bad government of a master class, or against governmental oppression, then it is a bad war or no war at all—it is an assault on the great capitalistic fetish known as "law and order," the work of incendiaries, agitators and the "rabble." The explanation of this is that the ruling class, out of its class interests, must keep the "rabble" imbued with the idea that it has no rights of conquest, as all those rights belong to the master class. War-like deeds done by representatives of the ruling classes always excite enthusiasm, if done by the dispossessed class, they excite horror. The French Revolution and its carnival of blood-letting was a revolt of the then lower classes, but it resulted in dethroning the old nobility and its feudalistic connection with the priesthood and the enthroning of the new capitalistic class, therefore our capitalist agitators deal very gingerly with it. Not so the Paris Commune, for in that case capitalism's right to rule was attacked.

Now it is a passion with the Social-Democrats that the revolution they seek to accomplish shall be brought about without bloodshed. However history has made it pretty clear that such an abolition of class rule can hardly be accomplished without ultimately some sanguinary conflicts. We deprecate the fact, yet that is the testimony of history. The capitalists who are fattening in the industrial clover patch will hardly yield without a bloody protest. Even our hope to buy them off may go awry. So the Paris Commune may stand typical of experiences that the people will yet have with their capitalistic exploiters and enemies. But aside from this the story of the Commune is a fascinating one. It is the story of the struggle of the working class for the right of self-government, a struggle which was crushed with all the brutal ferocity that capitalism is capable of, and the martyrs of its awful punishments stand out as among the bravest in the annals of written history. In the awful moment of death they knew no cowardice.

they eventually raised the military strength to overturn the Commune. Before nightfall the people had added another prisoner, in the person of a Gen. Thomas, who had had a bloody part in the slaughter of insurgents in 1848, and he and Gen. Lecomte were shortly after executed a senecies of the people. Meantime the troops that sided with the Thiers government were permitted to leave the city for Versailles, taking their baggage with them. This easy manner of dealing with an enemy marked the conduct of the Commune throughout and merely gave the enemy strength and opportunity to return and recapture the city.

By this time the city of Paris was under control of the representatives of the most numerous class of its population, the workers, and the public offices were filled and the work of administration taken up. It is told of the Commune with pride that its administration of the great metropolis under the most difficult circumstances was a surprising success, especially as the siege of Paris by the Germans had brought starvation upon the people.

An Englishman who was in Paris at the time testifies that Paris was never so free from want, crime and vice. On March 21 the central committee of the Commune suspended the sale of pledged goods, forbade landlords from evicting their tenants until further notice, and prolonged the voucher bills for thirty days.

On the 26th, after the elections had taken place and the people had endorsed the Commune and elected the members of the Communal government, nine commissions were officially organized. These were a department of victualling, municipal service, finance, war, public safety, justice, external affairs, education, and of labor. These departments appear to have been ably handled by the workmen placed at their heads, especially as the departing officials had purposely left their work in confusion and disorder. The war department however was badly handled, it appears.

The element of mercy ran through all the communal work. It even looked after the families of the soldiers who were harassing it from without, saying "the Commune has bread for all misery and attention for all orphans." The department of justice was rigorously exact and fair. Inquiry was made into the case of every prisoner found in the prisons, to be sure that no injustice was being done. The labor department, among other things, stopped night work by bakers and made the firing of employes illegal. It planned to take over workshops not in actual use and man them by trade syndicates. The city of Paris during the Commune was wonderfully peaceful and members of the bourgeoisie who were not in sympathy with the Commune testified to the absence of crime—just think of a metropolis without crime! The Tuilleries, the late home of a vulgar royalty, was made a people's palace, with free concerts of

an elevating nature. In all the newspapers printed during the Commune "one looks in vain," we are told, "for even a bloodthirsty suggestion," whereas the papers of the enemy teemed with such stuff. Capitalistic hypocritical "law and order" was supplanted by the real article backed up by the lively mutual interests of the inhabitants. Even the trade of the prostitute seems to have waned.

The elections had shown how popular the new government was with the people, those elected having had to acknowledge cheer after cheer of vast concourses of people.

Meantime the enemy was not quiescent. Those at Versailles confessed their actual relations with the German government by securing the consent of Bismarck to release the French prisoners of war in order that they might be used to help put down the working class. Finally all trains of supplies for Paris were cut off. The city was besieged. When, under MacMahon, the army bore down on the city, the Communards seized the Archbishop of Paris and others as hostages to hold against a slaughter of the people by the Thiers contingent. All around Paris the enemy was engaged, but as a rule the Communards lost.

On the 28th of May the army entered the city and a terrific struggle resulted. Barricades were built up on the streets. The fighting was appalling.

The gutters of Paris ran with blood, and the pavements were strewn with corpses of a would-be peaceable people. "Bloody week" had begun. Conflagrations broke out, some set by the shells of the enemy, some by the Communards, who were being fired upon from roofs. Some of the finest public buildings were destroyed.

The horror of it all was indescribable. In exasperated retaliation for this terrible slaughter of men, women and children six of the hostages were selected from the entire number of three hundred and executed, among them the Archbishop of Paris.

Panic and lack of discipline were now rampant and the weakness of the Commune organization now left the people at the mercy of their inhuman foes. A further selection of forty-eight was made from the hostages and executed, but it had no effect on the enemy and on May 29 the last of the Communards surrendered themselves up to certain death.

Then started the wholesale butcheries of prisoners, in the name of "law and order" which have left such a blot on the history of France. Court martials were established. Column after column of the doomed people were marched off to the several slaughter grounds and their dead bodies piled high in ditches dug for the purpose.

The "eminently respectable" class of citizens heaped every indignity they could on their doomed fellow humans as they marched to death. This frightful and wanton

slaughter lasted till June 3 when it was lessened in intensity because of fear of a pestilence from the festering corpses. But executions for participation in the Commune continued one after the other for two years after. In all 18,000 people were thus massacred by the restored capitalist government—and the capitalist press of the world and the capitalist histories and reference works tell us what cruel people the Communards were!

Thus ended the people's government of Paris. We need not dwell on its blunders under the stress of the "wild beast principles" of the enemy, for perhaps its worst blunder was its too great respect for human life, under the existing circumstances.

The Western Builder is frank on the trade school proposition and thinly covers over the fact that it would be used for strike breaking purposes by the manufacturers. But it is hardly frank in claiming that it is the trade unions who have made the trade school necessary. The trade unions limit the number of apprentices, it says, and so bring about a scarcity of skilled workmen. As a matter of fact the trade unions have a high and praiseworthy motive in restricting the number of apprentices. If they did not, the employers would fill up their shops with boys during the rush season and then turn them adrift when work is slack, with the result that the labor market would be full of unskilled boys seeking to get work as skilled mechanics. Not only this, but it is also a fact that in latter years the apprentices have been badly used by their employers, especially in the mechanical trades, where the opportunity to fully learn their trades has not been given them, but on the contrary they have been kept at special work and denied a general training in their trade. As to the real purpose to which trade school pupils would undoubtedly be put, it is a matter of abundant record that pupils of colleges and training schools have sallied forth as strike breakers in times of industrial trouble. A trade school under capitalist auspices would be so used, no one who knows the capitalist nature can doubt that for a minute. The trade school of itself may be a good thing—certainly no progressive trade unionist is against education in any form—but that is not the question before us. It is a question of such schools operated under capitalist auspices and under laws made by capitalist representatives.

Dr. Harris, the petted head of the U. S. department of education, says Socialism is impossible. But his actions belie his words, for he is trying to head it off. Labor will never get relief from capitalistic ferocity until it sends its own representatives to make the laws. You'll get no relief, Mr. Toiler, till Social-Democracy gives it to you.

SOME POINTS IN SOCIALISM.

Answers that Reynold's Newspaper Received.

Some few months ago the proprietors of Reynold's Newspaper invited Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the founder of the British Social-Democratic Federation, to prepare a series of questions on Socialism, and offered prizes of two guineas and one guinea for the best set of answers, Mr. Hyndman consenting to act as judge.

In making his award, Mr. Hyndman wrote: "I have been surprised at the very large number of competitors in this competition, who have given correct answers to the most important and most difficult questions. This, which I confess is contrary to what I expected, has rendered my work much harder than it would have been had less knowledge and capacity been generally displayed."

We select a few of the best answers by one of the winning contestants:

Question 1. What is meant when Socialists say that they seek to obtain the ownership and control of all the great instruments of production, distribution, and exchange by and in the interest of the whole people?

What Socialists mean, is that the mines, the machinery, and all instruments incidental to the present methods of capitalist production, instead of being owned, controlled and worked in the interest of the capitalist and landlord class, who are in the minority, to the detriment of the working class, who are in the majority, should, by legal enactment, become collective property, controlled and worked by, and in the interest of the whole people.

Question 2. Why is the demand that the individual laborer himself should obtain the full value of his labor unreasonable and absurd?

Because through having in society a number of people whose labor, although economically unproductive, is socially necessary, all necessary functions of a legislative, administrative and educative character have to be now, and would have to be then, provided for by productive labor (as well as children and old people).

Question 3. What is the difference between labor power, or force of labor, and labor?

Labor power is the totality of the

pursuits an impossibility for the individual—namely, the costliness of the requisite instruments.

4. The word wages is simply a term coined to express a given phenomena inherent in capitalist production. With the substitution of Socialist for capitalist production, the phenomena will have disappeared, and the remuneration received by the laborer in return for his labor (for there cannot be a labor power commodity under Socialism) will be determined, not by his cost of subsistence, but by his power of production collectively.

Che Simple Life at Newport.

Below are a few figures of what it costs to live at Newport, R. I., one of the ideal summer resorts. So if you make up your mind to go there next summer with your family you will have something of an idea of the expense. The figures are taken from Success and the Chicago Record-Herald, and may be relied on as reliable:

A general impression of the cost and complexity of a quiet Newport establishment may be obtained by glancing over the following specimen pay roll:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Yearly salary. Includes Special chef from Paris (\$5,000), Second chef (\$1,200), Private secretary to the lady (\$3,000), etc.

Total \$24,800. Nearly \$25,000 a year for help alone, and I am not speaking now of the richest families, whose pay roll would be much larger.

Some famous chef, for instance, like "Joseph," whom the Vanderbilts brought over, would receive \$10,000 a year. And we know what a steam yacht costs! And a stud farm! So summing up the year for one of our multi-millionaires we may set down the main items, thus:

Table with 2 columns: Yearly estimate and Amount. Includes Running expenses of house in Newport and New York, Expenses of two other places, etc.

STUDENT'S CORNER

Dr. Hirschfeld vs. Ashplant.

Editor Social-Democratic Herald: I have decided to take a hand in the controversy going on in your Student's Column between Comrades Sanial and Ashplant.

Let us recapitulate: The capitalist throws 27 dollars (or shillings) into circulation; that is the cost of production to the capitalist. Understand that it is the cost of production or reproduction to the employer. Marx claims that if the workman can produce more than what he is paid for this is called surplus exchange value.

Comrade Ashplant will admit that, ceteris paribus, the capitalist will sell the product for more than 27, otherwise he would not be in the business; but the Marxists must admit that since the surplus value costs the capitalist (individual or the whole class) nothing, he may under the stress of competition not realize the full surplus value which in this case is 3, but only a part of it.

How large a part of it does he generally realize? General competition forces capital to accept the cost of production plus the general average rate of profit. Supposing the general average rate of profit prevalent to be 10%, then in this case 24% will be realized, or in other words it may be sold for 29 1/2. This is general, through capitalism. Who pays this surplus gold? Originally at the sources of production of gold the laborers are paid only part, and the surplus value is withheld from them in the commodity gold which is the standard of value and the medium of circulation.

From the gold producing proletariat gold is wrung out as a surplus value, and from the potato-raising proletarian potatoes come out as a surplus value, etc.

Who pays to the capitalist owner of 27 the 29 1/2, or 30, as the case may be? The consumer, whoever he may be: the capitalist from his revenue, or the wage earner from his wages. The total number of prices of production through the year equals the total cost of production plus the total surplus value. A more detailed analysis Comrade Ashplant will find in Vol. III Capital, chapter X, and also in volume II in the chapter

Expenses of two other places, say at Palm Beach and in the Adirondacks, 20,000. Clothes for husband and wife, daughters, and younger children, 20,000. Pocket money for husband and wife, daughters and younger children, 50,000. Automobiles, 10,000. Traveling expenses with private cars, special suites on steamers, at hotels, etc., 10,000. Total \$300,000.

Worse than Counterfeiting.

While congress and the state legislatures are investigating and prosecuting the trusts and other nefarious combinations that are robbing and outraging the people it should not forget the adulterous gang that is foisting counterfeit food products upon the people.

To palm off bogus articles of food upon an ignorant and unsuspecting people, thereby imperiling their health and very lives, is far worse than passing counterfeit money. If it is the function of duty of the government to do anything it is certainly to look after the food products upon which the people subsist. Watered stocks are robbery, but impure or deleterious foods may be ranked with murder, as thousands of people are poisoned and become fatally diseased by the use of such articles.

Private profits or dividends are the cause of this infamous business and there is little hope that conditions will be bettered until our whole system of production and distribution is revolutionized or placed in the hands of the government and the government placed in the hands of the people and managed in the interests of the people collectively.

I will ask Ashplant if 27 potatoes was all the potatoes that society had, where would the capitalist get his three potatoes etc. if he gave to labor the 27 for his wages first? All profit comes out of the products of labor; for it can come from no other source. There is no property, nor can there be a commodity except as it is produced by the application of labor power to the Natural Elements, which are land, light, heat and water etc., and no logic nor sophistry can gainsay it or prove to the contrary.

All profit in business must be and is, exploited out of the products of labor—and by this process alone can the capitalist exist or be produced in society of any kind or in any form of government.

New York City.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

AT LAST WE HAVE THE YANKEE "MERRIE ENGLAND,"

IT'S TITLE IS

"Socialism Made Plain,"

By ALLAN L. BENSON.

Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson was formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain, direct and thought-compelling English. "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert.

130 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents and not be overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy, we have set the price at 10 cents.

Single copies 10 cents; 50 copies \$4.50; 100 copies \$8.00.

For prices on larger quantities write us.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Union Labels and Shop Cards. Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. Union Label logo.

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

At Reading, Penn., the Socialist vote last week was 745, showing a good increase.

An inspector and a school director were elected at the recent election in Hyndman, Penn.

Comrades H. R. Kearns and George H. Headley of New Jersey have been elected national committeemen.

Agitation fund has received \$19 during the week, ending Feb. 24th, \$18.00 of which is by request to be accredited as from a friend in the state of Washington.

Copies of the report of the Socialist party to the Socialist and Trade Union Congress held at Amsterdam, have been requested during the week by students, editors of publications and professors of Cornell, Yale and Harvard colleges, the latter stating it was wanted for use of a class.

While the trend is rather in the opposite direction it is significant to the Socialists that on Feb. 9th a bill became a law in Wyoming reducing the number of votes necessary for a party to secure a place and regular column on the official ballot from 10 percentum to 2 percentum of the total vote cast.

The third balloting for national executive committeemen resulted in the selection of Comrade S. M. Reynolds of Indiana—a good choice. A fourth ballot will have to be taken as there is still one more member to be chosen. The candidates dropped for lack of the requisite ten percent of votes are Comrades Lockwood, Floaten, May Wood Simons, Slavton and Untermann. Those still in the field are Comrades Bandlow, Goebel, Kerrigan, A. M. Simons, Stedman and Towner.

Comrade Dan, Hoan of Waukesha, Wis., was elected last week to the office of president of the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin for this year—class of 1905. He is the first Socialist, class president of any state university in the country and hence it is quite an honor. This would have been unthought of 4 years ago, but our comrades at Madison have scrapped and fought their way to the front. Comrade Hoan is popular and is a well known debater in the varsity. He has also done stumping for Socialism.

The Finnish workingmen's Society of Massachusetts in state convention Feb. 12th was addressed by Comrade H. A. Gibbs, and they decided to join the Socialist party and affiliate with the Massachusetts state committee.

NAT'L. H'QUARTERS.—The following motion has been made by National Committeeman Hillquit of New York for action by referendum:

"That the National Committee proceed to elect two party members to act as International Secretaries of our party on the International Socialist Bureau; the said secretaries to make reports to the National Committee at least once in three months, and to serve until and including the next International Congress. The mode of election of said International Secretaries shall be the same as that adopted by the National Committee for the election of an Executive Committee." Following is Hillquit's letter:

"At the last international Socialist congress at Amsterdam, one point on the order of business was the election of international secretaries by the various nationalities represented at the congress. After some discussion, however, the Bureau decided to refer the matter to the Socialist parties for action, and most of the parties in Europe have since elected their International Secretaries.

"Our party has not elected its secretaries since the holding of the Amsterdam congress, it has not paid dues to the International Bureau, and is practically not represented on the Bureau. I believe the isolation of our party from the international movement is a mistake. Our movement would gain a good deal in clearness and stability if our comrades were kept in closer touch with the thoughts and doings of the Socialists of Europe. In the Socialist movement of Europe the interchange of views is uninterrupted, and the rank and file of all parties are kept posted on all important developments in the world of International Socialism. The constitution adopted by our party at the Chicago convention has neglected to make any specific provisions with reference to the election of International Secretaries, their duties and term of office, and the only provision of the constitution in any way bearing on the subject is that contained in Section 1 of Article V, which imposes on the National Committee the duty to represent the party in all national and international affairs."

The national committeemen will vote on above proposition. Vote closes March 7th. I would say in reference to our financial obligations to the International Bureau according to a statement forwarded at the end of the year, is 2950 francs, and the office has been working on such a close margin that up to the present we have not been able to respond. Our obligations are rated at 800 francs per year. I will get further information on the total and again advise you. J. Mahlon Barnes, NAT'L Secy.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The municipal council of Frankfurt, Germany, has voted \$3,750 to the striking miners.

British Social-Democrats are raising funds to help the Polish Socialists in their fight against Russian tyranny.

The work of uniting the various Socialist parties in France goes on apace. Agreement has been reached on many important questions of past division. All seem to be willing to concede points for the sake of the one object in view.

The Socialist Sunday-School movement in Great Britain seems to be flourishing. In Glasgow there are thirteen schools with 421 pupils and 232 adult attendants. In Yorkshire there are four schools. London has ten schools, with 444 pupils and seventy-five adult attendants.

An exciting scene was presented in the German reichstag recently when Comrade Fischer was showing up the sins of the Center party. The secretary of that party became so excited that he walked over and stood beside Comrade Fischer and interrupted him continuously while he was speaking.

At the recent municipal elections in Dublin, the Irish Social-Democratic party decided to test the effectiveness of its agitations among the working class and the result was not at all disappointing. They put up a candidate for alderman and one for councillor. Against them was the usual combination of forces, but they got 116 votes for alderman against 650 and 134 votes for councillor against 557.

NOTICE. Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

NOTICE. Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS. W. H. Brown, 45 S. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Los Angeles, Cal. Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

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Comrade Mills has canceled all other engagements and will permit nothing to interfere with his regular, prompt and personal attention to this correspondence work.

If you want to understand Socialism write to him. If you want to work for Socialism, and do so effectively, write to him. If you want to carry your city, town or county by the Socialist party, write to him. As soon as the mails can carry the letters you will get his personal reply. Send a stamp for particulars at once. Address

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SOCIALISM is inevitable. That means our economic and social development will some day make it clear even to the dumbest mind that a solution of our industrial problems is possible only by industrial co-operation. But we are to look on passively and wait until the mind, more dull and dense than our own, has at last reasoned it out all by itself? Certainly not! We want to get there sooner. And we will get there in the near future if we set to work and educate the man who is still groping in the dark. We know things will make him see the light some day, but we want him to see it now. Therefore our incessant struggle for propaganda material and agitators. To do good work you need good tools. Send your propaganda material carefully and you will see results. Two books well tried as means of Socialist propaganda are

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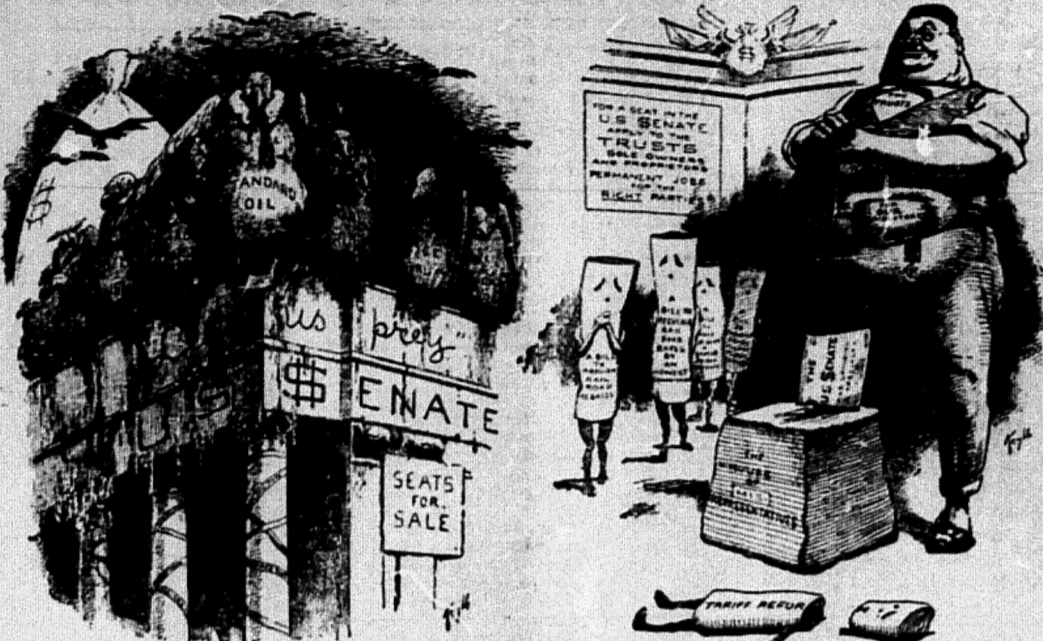
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TWO TIMELY HITS FROM COLLIERS.



Cartoonist Kemble on Collier's Weekly bids fair to step in the shoes left by Thomas Nast, as the above specimens of his work, show.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 269 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

One divorce to seven marriages, or 3,702 in all, is the report of last year for Indiana. This percentage and figures sound like the casualty report of a battle in Manchuria. The snuffing of 14 per cent of the marriage ties represents the murder of considerable domestic happiness.—Daily Paper.

Yes, the murder of domestic happiness by the capitalist system. It was all right when the big employers of labor decided that the man over forty had to go. That was private business and only hit workmen who didn't count. But when Prof. Osler gave it out that every man ought to be chloroformed when he reached sixty, that hit the capitalists as well as others and the daily press editorializers have been shaking with indignation ever since.

Anything for human rights is constitutional, Senator Sumner said, and the farmers of Kansas seem to believe the same, and all legal precedents and delays were as cobwebs in their path when they decided to handle the Standard Oil octopus after the dictates of common sense.

Archbishop Messmer now, says that Catholics should go into politics. Being a politician himself, this view of his is not at all surprising. But we may make bold to sound a word of caution. The going into politics of the Catholics of Germany has brought the people of his faith into collision with the party of the Socialists and as a result they are discovering that Socialism is not the scarecrow that some of the priests have been claiming and the Social-Democrats are now making their best percentage of gains just in the Catholic districts.

The Rev. Mr. Beale, a Milwaukee Congregational minister, recently preached a sermon on Socialism. In the main the sermon was fair and we need not go into his points at any length. He recognized that capitalism was already passing, that competition no longer served to minister to society's best interests and that as a system it was unable to put bread in the mouths of many worthy people. He held that we were nearing the time when society would have to be organized on "some sort of a Socialistic basis." But he fell into the usual pit which seems to lie in the track of the preacher who takes up the subject of Socialism. It would not be enough to supply the people with bread, he said, as "great reforms must be accompanied by the spiritual element." It is so hard for a minister to discuss Socialism without saying substantially this very thing. And yet this complaint should not be directed at the Social-Democrats. It should be a self-accusation, for there is nothing to stop the ministers from supplying the people's minds with this spiritual element to keep pace with their conversion to Socialistic ideas. Socialism is primarily a bread and butter question. It is to organize society so that starvation will not haunt the lives of industrious people. It is to solve the bread and butter problem that people will be able to pay some attention to the things that grace a perfect life, and right here is where the preachers ought to be with us. If by "spiritual element" he means religious element, then he will agree with us that as Socialism is for all the people, religious, irreligious, Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Agnostic, it is the place of the Socialist movement to attend to its mere economic task and leave the matter of religion or no religion to each individual himself and to the churches. If, therefore, there does not grow up alongside the Socialist movement a religious sentiment, the blame is not upon us, but on the churches. It is our conviction that man's material improvement will produce a spiritual improvement as well. That if man can take his mind off the bread question for part of the twenty-four hours of the day, he will have time for spiritual betterment. Few people have that today. Why have the great civilizations of history invariably been built on some form of slavery, if not because the placing of the burden of work on slaves left the lucky portion of the people free to improve and to adorn their minds? If Socialism will give the leisure, that leisure is sure to be put to good account. Self-improvement is a human passion. Socialism will provide this leisure, and we can trust the people to use it for the betterment of their minds and the refinement of society.

Comrade Joseph Gilbert, editor of the Crisis, of Salt Lake City, will make an Eastern tour shortly, speaking and in other ways seeking to help the movement. But it is also given out that part of his purpose is to lecture in favor of the Crisis as an exponent of the industrial trade union movement. If this is true his trip will not be in favor of the movement, but in favor of still more divisions in the trade union movement, and therefore in the Socialist movement as well. The work of setting up a rival to the A. F. of L. will bring on a condition of strife in the labor world that will enable Sam. Gompers to keep industrial union organization away for a much longer time than he would have been able to had the fight for it inside the A. F. of L. not been interfered with by impatient and short-sighted comrades. The new movement will simply do what the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did: Start out with a flourish, divide the workers into two groups who will scab on each other, and then dwindle away to the shame of the Socialists. Comrade Gilbert is a national committeeman.

If a Socialist admires the narrow tactics and the sectarianism of the S. L. P. he should join that party and be where he belongs. To remain in the Socialist party which has broader tactics and which stands for Socialism as a political party and not as a sect, and to be a disturbing and disrupting element in it, is neither honest nor brave. It is

Are the Social-Democrats Really Irreligious?

The charge has frequently been made that the Milwaukee labor movement, especially as represented by the Social-Democratic party, is godless and therefore wicked. And yet we know that Milwaukee, as a whole, has the poorest reputation as a church-going city that this great country of ours affords. The Socialist movement is not responsible for this condition, but is merely an index of the general spirit prevailing everywhere. If it were otherwise, we may be sure that our David, the Prophet of Milwaukee, would have placed us on the map as a church center.

Notwithstanding this aloofness from the churches, our percentage of criminals is absolutely the lowest among all American cities, large and small, except the city of Allegheny. What is the reason for this remarkable showing?

It is not our school system; for we are hardly up to the standard in that respect; it is not the work of the two by four czar who happens to be at the head of the police department; it is not wholly due to the predominantly German character of

our population, for Cincinnati and St. Louis possess almost as much of the German element. Can it be that there is a connection between poor church attendance and a low percentage of criminality?

However that may be, we know that Milwaukee Socialists as a class are not fanatical church-goers. They are not opposed to church attendance, but very few of them lie awake nights devising ways and means whereby some comrades may be brought under the spell of pulpit thunder. They believe rather in helping their comrade—their brothers—to get higher wages and more and better things for his money. They believe in saving his children from being sacrificed to the moloch of capitalism. They believe in making of his wife something more than a household drudge. They believe that the evolution of woman is not indicated by the words Child Slave, Factory Slave, Household Slave, an evolution which ends in death. They see in woman the equal of man in every way except that her weakness entitles her not only to equal right, but to protection. They believe that

education is for the poor as well as the rich and that their children are not predestined by divine providence to a life of slavery. They believe that God had nothing to do with placing the wealth of the world in the hands of the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and the rest of that tribe. They believe that some people can be better Christians by keeping away from church than by associating with the wolves in sheep's clothing which too often infest our sanctuaries. They accord to every one the privilege of worshipping God on Sunday and only claim for themselves the right of serving Him every day in the week. In short, they are convinced that a tree is known by its fruits and that religious sects must be judged by their works and not by their professions and creeds. And firmly anchored to that conviction, we challenge priest and prelate, sectarian and layman, believer and infidel, truth-seeker and hypocrite, to prove that the fruits of Socialism are evil.

William F. Thiel.
Milwaukee.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Dear Comrades: The following letter explains itself, but was returned to me with the statement that they would not print it, that the incident was closed as far as they were concerned. I hope you will print it and help to give justice to a comrade and the party.

Geo. B. Kline, State Secy.
McMechen, W. Va.

[Enclosure.]

McMechen, W. Va., Feb. 15th, 1905.
Editors Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg, Pa. Dear Sirs: In your Journal of Jan. 12th, 1905, appeared a report of Resolution No. 103, part of the proceedings of the San Francisco meeting of the A. F. of L. in which John Mitchell says: "When I came back to the country (the having been in Europe) I found that in West Virginia the Socialists had employed a former member of our executive board who had been expelled because he had violated some law to go to our local unions and ask them to surrender their charters and become attached directly to the Socialist organization."

This refers to J. W. Carroll, as he was the only West Virginian employed during the campaign, and Mitchell also says so in answer to a letter to him. Since J. W. Carroll was recommended by several members of the Miners' union, among them was a national organizer or speaker of the Socialist party,

and if he was not a proper person the odium, if any, is on the Miners.

Carroll had been arrested a few years ago on a trumped up murder charge—the only way the coal operators could quiet him—a regular Colorado affair, and after being kept locked up long enough that the operators need not fear him, the judge dismissed him saying there was no case against him. I have a letter from Carroll stating Mitchell was misinformed, that he was not expelled from the Miners' union.

Socialists always advise men to join the union of their craft, and no one was ever instructed by a Socialist to do as John Mitchell says was done in W. Va. This is simply to correct serious misinformation which appeared in your columns.

Yours Respectfully,
Geo. B. Kline, State Secy. Socialist party, W. Va.

To The Herald: The lecture on the "Problems of the Twentieth Century," given by Comrade Melms of Milwaukee was fairly well attended, but owing to the storm not as many people were present as usual. Comrade Melms gave us a very interesting talk and opened up a new field of thought for his hearers. He pictured to his hearers the evils that exist in our great cities today, of which so many of us read in our daily papers with but a passing thought. And that one of the greatest

problems that confronts the American people today is the distribution of wealth.

Mrs. F. W. Weaver.
Waitewater, Wis.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Williams, Montana.—Comrade Hickey's article only appeared in the HERALD. The Wayside Tales Magazine of Chicago has closed a contract with Comrade Hickey and will print a series of Amalgamated articles.

T. Stephan, Indianapolis.—We think your position is sound. We agree with you that Father Kress should be recommended to study the "third and also the fourth sin." If he observed his church's teaching as to the oppression of the poor and the defrauding of laborers he would not be so anxious to down Socialism.

Dr. C. W. Gaddis, Kansas City.—In answer to your letter to Vanguard would say that you will find quite a little on the subject of adulterations of food in Ghent's recent book: "Mass and Class," under the chapter head: "The Reign of Graft." He quotes the editor of the American Grocer as claiming that the amount of adulteration in foods does not equal one per cent of the whole. But Mr. Ghent shows that even this is a dangerous admission, inasmuch as one percent means that \$75,000,000.00 is paid annually by Americans for fraudulent food. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,

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 President Eliot, of Harvard, has come out against arbitration for labor disputes. In a statement he has said:
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 "So far as my personal observation goes, I have yet to see when arbitration has successfully accomplished its purpose. In the anthracite coal strike a settlement was effected, but it was the people who eventually paid the cost of arbitration in a rise in the price of coal."

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Guy Goff, whose plutocratic speeches when running for mayor a year ago were properly characterized in these columns, spoke before a Milwaukee club last week and omitted a tirade against trade unionism. His own union, the Bar association, ought to discipline him!

Some time ago we reported the inhuman treatment of the scrub women in the Pabst and other office buildings. Now it appears that other employees in the Pabst building have ill-treatment to complain of also. Last week four men who had been hired by the janitor of the building, John Ellis, at 20 cents an hour to wash woodwork discovered after they had worked five and a half days that Ellis was planning to pay them but 15 cents. Ellis admitted it and the men thereupon quit work and demanded their pay. They were told that they would not be paid over 15 cents and that they would also have to wait till the next monthly payday. So it would appear that it is not only dodging taxes that the Pabst building is famous for!

In a downtown business building there is a foreman who is a Socialist later to please Messmer and who also belongs to a certain union, the same as the men under him. The other day one of his workmen, in the course of his work, was badly injured by a flying piece of metal. The foreman left him to shift for himself while he rushed, toady-like, to ask the proprietor of the business if he could send the injured man to a doctor! The permission was granted and the man, after this delay, was given medical attention. He was obliged to stay away from work a day and a half. At the end of the week when he drew his pay envelope he found that his very humane foreman had marked up the day and a half, and also the two hours when the accident happened, against him and he was docked for the time! No wonder such a foreman would be an anti-Socialist. Such brutes generally are.

A correspondent writes that he objects to Judge Carpenter's re-election.

It Isn't a Question of how much you earn - as how much you save that counts. If you spend all you earn - what profit have you? You cannot start to save too soon. Study your needs and save all you can. Then some day you'll be wealthy. One dollar will open a savings account here at 3 Per Cent. Interest. THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK at the Cor. of West Water & Wells Sts.

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\$55.00 and \$65.00 Coast Seal Jackets, a lot of 50 Jackets, made as HANSEN'S know how to make them. \$35.00 sold at this sale for.

\$100.00 and \$125.00 Persian Lashub garments, mostly imported models, your choice. \$50.00

\$50.00 and \$65.00 Astrakhan Jackets, made of Leipzig dyed astrakhan skins, best Skinner's satin. \$25.00

\$50.00 Nearsel, Wool Seal and Astrakhan Capes, all 30 inches long, full lined, reduced to. \$25.00

100 Sable and Isabella Fox Scarfs, one and two skin neckpieces, your choice at. \$7.50

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Black Marten Cluster Scarfs reduced to. \$2.25

HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY, 373-375-377 EAST WATER ST. Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your Safety Deposit Box at home.

THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER. If the reports from the East are to be believed it will be a chance of a lifetime to see Paula Edwardes when she appears in "Winsome Winnie" at the Davidson, beginning Thursday evening, March 9. The play is a musical comedy, full of good acting, bland fun and frolic and jingle, and there are delights

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THE COMMITTEE. The Socialist Women's Club of the West Side will give a cinch party in N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave., on Saturday, March 11th. Preparations for the same are well under way. Members who were not present at the last meeting, but who would like to contribute toward the refreshments for this occasion may so inform the committee either by letter or at the next meeting which will take place on Thursday afternoon, March 9th.

CARNIVAL TICKET RECEIPTS. To the Readers of the Social-Democratic Herald: Comrades Louis Baier, J. C. Kramer and A. J. Welch have been duly authorized to collect for Carnival tickets. It is hoped that all such readers as have not yet settled for tickets will do so at once to save the party the expense of calling and collecting the money outstanding. We further request that those of our readers who have tickets unsettled for and who find it difficult to call at the office or do not care to assume the risk of sending us tickets and money by mail, to so instruct their folks at home that when one of the above comrades call, settlements can be made promptly without the necessity of calling more than once. Carnival Committee, H. W. Bistorius, Secy.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like Dr. H. L. Nahn 1.50, Romeo 1.50, T. J. 1.50, Val. Zwoster 1.50, John Becker 1.00, Adolph Landes 1.50, Frank Donets 1.50, Reinhold Angenstein 1.50, Gust. Friedrich 1.50, Geo. Pfeiffer 1.50, Wm. Meyer 1.50, G. F. Haas 2.00, H. Tiedten 1.50, Erwin Schaefer 1.50, Alfred Peltman 1.50, Wm. Feber 1.25, A. Wiedenburger 1.00, G. Tiesch 1.50, Aug. Grosskopf 1.50, Karl Kleis 1.50, Fred. B. 1.50, Ernst Pabst 1.50, J. Enders 1.50, Oswald Jager 1.50, Theo. Schwagat 1.50, Hy. Raasch 1.50, Wm. Tachud 1.50, L. Dargatz 1.50, J. Lahm 1.50, Fritz Ahl 1.50, H. Apple 1.50, Otto Laubke 1.50, Gust. A. Schilwa 1.50, Fred. Hoyt 1.50, Fred. Ringstein 1.50, Nic. Helm 1.50, E. Fischer 1.50, F. H. Zuech 1.50, G. Neubert 1.50, H. Maus 1.50, Sold at Store 1.50, Christ. Illmer 1.50, Henry Skoda 1.25, Wm. Dolnosky 1.50, Otto Dameran 1.50, Wm. Schultz 1.50, Teleph. 1.50, H. Juergens 1.50, E. F. August 1.25, Jos. Zeller 1.25, J. J. Ruppel 1.50, Dr. F. A. Kraft 2.00, Aug. Schultz 1.50, Robt. Wilfert 1.50, Theo. Kautson 1.50, J. W. Tomson 1.25, Frank Koenig 1.50, Edw. Taddy 1.50, Jul. Otto 1.50, Wm. Bellier 1.50, J. J. Bond 1.50, Hy. Ries 1.50, G. Ewek 1.50, J. Ganz 1.50, H. Kuhlmann 1.50, J. A. Losh 1.50, E. Rowey 1.50, H. Frank 1.50, P. C. Kaufmann 1.50, Mathias Hagen 1.50, Robt. Seidel 1.50, Hermann Knuth 1.50, Emil Zeilmer 1.50, Chas. Thiele 1.50, Geo. Schmidt 1.50, Phil. Klein 1.50, Alfred Goetner 1.50, Ed. Lecher 1.50, John Kirt 1.50, Anton Tschelitz 1.50, Ernst Schulz 1.50, Fred. Buhl 1.50, Jul. Vossnitter 1.50, Fr. Schmidt 1.50, West. Adis Branch 2.25, Otto Strage 1.25, L. G. 1.50, Chas. Matlatina 1.50, Anton Heilshagen 1.50, Chas. Prude 1.50, Wm. Prehn 1.50, Guido Hamn 1.50, John Vogel 1.50, Hy. Froschl 1.50, Chas. Schumacher 1.50, Max Grass 1.50, Theo. Jung 1.50, Mike Fallon 1.50, A. O. Neumann 1.25, Gust. Neuschel 2.00, Max Hofer 1.50, P. Paulsen 1.50, O. Brohm 1.50, Otto Bruckner 1.50, Carl Malowak 1.50, Wm. Plich 1.50, H. P. 1.50, Presl. Baumga 1.50, Louis Buehner 1.50, H. Radek 1.50, Louis Wisniam 2.00, Ed. Krupp 1.50, Jos. Witzel 1.50, Emil Limpel 1.50, H. W. Hoessmann 1.50, Chas. Wied Branch 7.50, Hermann Behl 1.50, Carl Heger 1.50, Gus. Wundeloh 1.50, Peter Jansdort 1.50, Gus. Kempf 1.50, Ed. Wiedert 1.50, Ed. Rapp 1.50, P. Schwab 1.50, Otto Firohrer 1.50.

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BIJOU THEATER. "The Ninety and Nine," founded upon Ira D. Sankey's famous hymn of the same title, will be the offering at the Bijou next week, opening tomorrow. The story is of a handsome young chap of refinement and education, who appears in the little village of Marlow with seemingly nothing to do. He becomes acquainted with Ruth Blake, a girl of strong religious principles. The acquaintanceship deepens into love. She discovers that Silverton had be-

gun to drink heavily. He is compelled to fly from the village, a suspected thief. Ruth comes upon him weeks later at a moment when a mob of frenzied people are crying madly for a man who is willing to risk his life in an attempt to save from destruction a village full of helpless people. Silverton is a complete wreck from drink, despair and humiliation, but he throws himself into the breach and offers his life in what seems a hopeless cause, which brings about the happiness and reconciliation of all. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

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A SCENE FROM "RUNNING FOR OFFICE" AT THE ALHAMBRA.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE COUNTY. COUNTY COURT - IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of Adolph Piltz, deceased. Letters testamentary on the Estate of Adolph Piltz, late of the City of Milwaukee, to said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Sarah Piltz by this Court: IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1905, he and the same in hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Adolph Piltz, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Adolph Piltz, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof, appointing to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1905, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 23rd day of February 1905. By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. RICHARD BLUNER, Attorney at Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE. No. 493. STATE OF WISCONSIN - SUPERIOR COURT - MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Paul Conell and Minnie Conell, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs. Charles Neumann, also known as Carl Neumann, Emma Neumann, his wife, William A. Krueger, Bertha Krueger, his wife, Adolph Ziesdorf, Christian Kaminski, Ed. P. Koehn, Jr., and T. C. L. Koehn, Defendants. JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE. By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was rendered and dated February 23rd, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m. of last day, the sale and sale at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the north side of the seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of April 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of last day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees: Lot numbered Four (4) in Block numbered Four (4) in Krueger's Subdivision in the Township of 2nd, Ward of the City and County of Milwaukee, a second. Dated Milwaukee, March 2nd, 1905. W. J. CARY, Sheriff of Milwaukee County Wisconsin. RICHARD BLUNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Geo. Clifford 1.50, R. Gatske 1.50, Walter Davidson 1.50, Hy. Zens 1.50, Albt. Moorbeck 3.00, Ernst Kuehnel 1.50, Alex. Giesner 1.50, R. Kosinski 1.25, Aug. Amelang 1.50, Alfred Abenstein 1.50, Fred Witt 1.50. \$1,850.95

Next week we will resume our graft stories - with something about tax-lodging grafts. Frize Schalkopf party will be held at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., Friday, March 10th, and a cinch party Mar. 17. The Socialist Home Club members and their families will enjoy a social and supper at the Home a week from Sunday. The Vanguard is a wonderful grey-matter agitator. One year, 50 cents.

ALHAMBRA Week Com. Sunday Matinee GEO. M. COHAN and SAM. H. HARRIS PRESENT The Musical Frivolity RUNNING FOR OFFICE By GEO. M. COHAN. THE MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON. 3-MONTHS IN NEW YORK-3 50-NIGHTS IN BOSTON-50 45-NIGHTS IN PHILADELPHIA-45 40-NIGHTS IN CHICAGO-40 RESERVED SEATS DOWN STAIRS 25c THE SHOW YOU ARE LOOKING FOR Next Attraction: "THE STROLLERS"

YOU CAN GET THE Social-Democratic Herald AT THE FOLLOWING NEWS STANDS: Corner Wisconsin and E. Water streets, Iron Block. Hy. Schwartz, 340 1st ave. J. Smith, 441 Jefferson street. Wm. Lorenz, cor. Greenfield and 2nd aves. John Mergel, 1919 Galena street. Jas. H. Killey, 1008 Kinnickinnic ave. G. W. Sayles, 208 6th street. PRICE, 2 CENTS.

WIRTH --- DANCING Spring Term for Grown-up Young People will commence: Century Hall, 480 Farwell Ave., Monday, March 6th. Army Hall, 612 First Avenue, Tuesday, March 9th. North Side Turn Hall, 1025 Walnut Street, Tuesday, March 14th. Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, March 15th. TUITION: 12 Lessons and 12 Socials. Gentlemen \$5.00; Ladies \$4.00. Private Lessons by Appointment. TELEPHONE WEST 4733. Prof. A. C. WIRTH, Residence 114 15th St. Member of American, British and German Associations. If your time and money are worth anything to you, see Wirth, the wurtiest Teacher of dancing in the Northwest.

SOMETHING NEW! BOCK WEISS-BEER Brewed by JOHN GRAF. "THE BEST WHAT GIVES" TRADE MARK. Try a Case. Guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Prompt delivery after March 1st, to any part of the city. CORNER 17th & GREENFIELD AVES. Telephone South 13.

Men of Taste--Announcement An Exceptionally Well Selected Assortment of Fine Domestic and Imported Suitings. You will have That Well Dressed Appearance if we make your Clothes. See Spring Styles in Window. ALL GARMENTS BEAR UNION LABEL. AUGUST ROHM & CO., TAILORS, 284 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

DID YOU EVER SEE SAWS SAW LIKE OUR SAWS SAW? If not, call at our store, and we will demonstrate to you the good quality of saws we sell: we handle Akina's, Dilston's, Bishop's and Simonds' Saws.

Marschalck & Weiss, 1117 HARDWARE, STOVES and FURNISHINGS. A complete line of Carpenters', Coopers', Masons' and all Mechanics' Tools. Our tools are all fully guaranteed. we will cheerfully exchange any tool that proves defective. Our Guarantee: A new tool for every one that fails.

Herm-R-Miller PHOTOGRAPHER 823 1/2 W. C. Campbell MILWAUKEE, WIS.