

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE:—Frank Bones, James Sheeha, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts.

Madison, Wis., March 13.—All of the Socialist bills in the Legislature are having extremely hard sledding. Both of the Eight Hour Day bills, one applying to city work and the other to employment in unsanitary factories and at unhealthy trades, have been reported back from the committee room for indefinite postponement. This means that they have been killed! An exceptionally hard fight was waged against them by the corporation attorneys, who are likewise waging war against the bills relating to contributory negligence. Two afternoons have already been given up to the hearings upon these measures and the antagonists are not yet through with their arguments. It is needless to say that our comrades legislators are also putting up a strong fight for the bills, but these measures will also be reported back for indefinite postponement.

To give the comrades scattered throughout the state an idea of how the corporations take a hand in the making and killing of laws, it might be interesting to quote from two letters which have been sent to all the assemblymen. Both of the letters are from Milwaukee firms and are aimed at the contributory negligence bills. Says one of them, from the Milwaukee Malt Company, "To enact such a measure would be tantamount to offering a premium for drunkenness, carelessness, epilepsy, suicide and general disregard of danger. Thus, for instance, if this law were passed a factory employe might deliberately lift the bar guarding the elevator shaft and hurl himself to the floor below with the intention of committing suicide, or seriously maiming himself with the hope of collecting damages." What do you think of that? I have a picture of all the workers in the country throwing themselves down the elevator shafts, and being crippled for life, just in order to have the opportunity of attempting to collect damages from the boss! The letter continues, "The proposed legislation is vicious and anarchistic in the extreme, and we therefore request you to use every effort to frustrate its enactment." The Socialists are going to have these letters framed as

Ira Cross.

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.

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AND FLESH AND BLOOD SO CHEAP!

Miss Helen Gormley, 23 years old, who lives at 308 8th st., South Boston, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid in the women's waiting room at the Dudley terminal, early last evening.

Shortly after 7-30 Miss Gormley left a train at the terminal and entered the waiting room. There were several other persons in the room and she found a seat on one of the benches where she remained for some little time. There was nothing unusual about her appearance and nobody paid particular attention to her.

Without a word, as she afterward told the officers, she raised a bottle of the acid to her lips and drank its contents. Nobody had witnessed the act and she rose from her seat and made her way unsteadily to the platform. There she remained a moment and crossing to the exit, descended to Dudley st.

She had hardly reached the sidewalk before she sank unconscious in the snow. A passer-by saw her fall and hurried to her assistance. Dr. Morse was summoned and worked upon her for some time before she was removed to the city hospital by the police of division 9. At the hospital she quickly regained consciousness, and it is said she will recover.

The only reason assigned for her attempt upon her life is despondency. Up to within a short time she had been employed as a laundress in the day nursery on Tyler st., but poor health compelled her to relinquish her work.—Boston paper.

Anyone who is acquainted with the state of the population of all great industrial centers, whether in this or other countries, is aware that amidst a large and increasing body of that population there reigns supreme that condition which the French call "la misere," a word for which I do not think there is any exact English equivalent. It is a condition when the food, warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintaining of the functions of the body in their normal state, cannot be attained. When the organization of society instead of mitigating this tendency tends to continue and intensify it, when a given social order plainly makes for evil and not for good, men naturally enough begin to think it high time to try a fresh experiment.—Huxley.

Standing still is childish folly, going backward is a crime. None should patiently endure any ill that he can cure. Marching, keep abreast of time.

Los Angeles, Cal.

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

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY AND PROHIBITION

BY AN OLD PROHIBITIONIST.

The characteristic thing in a Socialist's view of any question is his insistence on facts. And this insistence distinguishes the Socialist from the typical Prohibitionist, among others, in his view of the Liquor Traffic.

In these pages no specific attack is made on the Prohibition party. The present writer voted for Woolley in 1900, and the following pages embody his reasons for changing his party and voting for Debs in 1904.

The typical Prohibitionist is not a statistician. With figures he has little to do and with close reasoning from mathematical premises less. His appeal is to the moral sentiment of his auditors. "The saloon is an iniquity," he cries, "therefore join the Prohibition party and vote it out." The purpose of this pamphlet is to show that changes in our economic structure vastly more radical than the Prohibitionist ordinarily contemplates must be made before Prohibition could be made effectual, even with a Prohibition party in power.

The writer uses the word "Prohibitionist" in this pamphlet in its narrower sense, denoting a voter of the political party of that name. He is a prohibitionist himself in the wider sense of one who works for the elimination of the liquor traffic. And this is one reason of his membership in the Socialist party.

But to save confusion the word "Prohibitionist" is used in this article in the sense defined above, with especial reference to one in the Prohibitionist party who has not yet embraced the Socialist philosophy.

Everyone has noticed how the typical Prohibitionist speaker begins his discourse by telling his auditors that he need not detain them long, enumerating the evils of the liquor traffic. With these they are conversant. And straightway the speaker begins with much fervor to press the moral reasons why such a traffic should be "voted out of existence."

The Socialist method of dealing with any problem is radically different, being statistical, reasoned, mathematical. The Socialist, whatever his theories on any subject, will always take off his hat to a fact.

Let me illustrate the method by asking your attention to the economic aspects of the liquor traffic. My figures can in each case be verified by reference to the twelfth census or to the revenue receipts of the government.

The American people spend annually in intoxicants one billion five hundred million dollars! The writer is indebted to Dr. Dickie for an apt method of illustrating what this amount of money means. It would build more houses than there are in Chicago at a cost of \$3000 each. It would furnish each of these houses at an additional cost of \$1500 each. There would be enough left to place a \$5.00 gold piece in the hand of every man, woman and child in the United States and there would still be 50 million dollars left. If this were spent for some useful commodity we might well rejoice; if it were spent for something harmless, we might view it with equanimity, but as a matter of fact many people were sadly injured, and many lost their lives through this traffic in liquor. Dr. Swallow computes that there are 100,000 who thus annually lose their lives, and all things considered, what with disease engendered, what with crime, what with accidents caused, what with deaths directly due to acute alcoholism, this estimate is probably not out of the way. But for the sake of certainty let us cut these figures in half and call the number 50,000. Were then the victims who lost their lives yearly by the liquor traffic in the United States to be loaded on cars it would take 10 trains of 50 cars each, each car loaded with 100 dead bodies, to move their ghastly freight, and were these victims laid in one long funeral trench, it would make such a trench 50 miles long.

Horrible is the thought, how much more horrible the reality!

For this is not a picture of what might be, but of a condition which actually surrounds us.

Nor is this all. Every one will realize, and the Socialist with his figures will be the first to insist, that the sum total of human misery thus engendered can never be revealed in statistics. What with the heart-aches, the insanity, the blighted homes, the crime, the social disgrace thus caused, no finite mind can grasp the iniquities justly to be attributed to the liquor traffic.

I have only indicated a few red bubbles on a vast ocean of sin and shame, of guilt and horror and despair whose depths God alone can sound.

And yet I am not a party Prohibitionist, but a party Socialist. I believe in my heart that the Socialist party, in addition to all other blessings which it brings mankind, is vastly better qualified to deal with the liquor traffic than is the Prohibition party. Let me tell you why.

In reference to the liquor traffic, three mental attitudes are possible: first, one of indifference; secondly, one of unreasoning antagonism; thirdly, one of antagonism based on patient scientific investigation.

Let us examine each of them in turn.

What can be said for the attitude of complaisant indifference? Probably as much and no more as can be said for complaisant indifference toward any social evil.

It is sometimes said that "if you let whiskey alone it will let you alone." But this is absolutely untrue. The people who suffer most from whiskey are those who let it alone—the wives, mothers, children of drunkards. And we all suffer from it and are menaced by it as we should be while the liquor traffic is permitted to exist. It is said that one family in five has either a son who is a drunkard, or a daughter who is a drunkard's wife. What guarantee have you and I that our bairns shall not be among those which are thus afflicted while a single saloon is permitted to exist.

And yet men are indifferent to these things with the same logic and with the same quality of morals with which they are indifferent to other social evils directly due to capitalism. What of child labor in the mines and in the silk and cotton mills? What of the poverty of New York sewing women as shown by Helen Campbell and Mrs. Van Vorst? What of the emaciated multitudes of our large cities huddled in unwholesome tenements like rabbits in a warren, because speculators "own" the land and he who builds must buy or rent of them, must pay for the privilege of living or get off the earth.

Cast not the first stone, my temperance friend, at him who is guiltily indifferent toward the liquor traffic unless you have organized your life to oppose the giant robberies of capitalism, nor presume to shed tears over the woes of the drunkards' family unless you too have wept for the massacre of the innocents in the factories. It is little short of an impertinence for anyone today to profess attachment to any phase of reform unless he is likewise the avowed enemy of capitalism. And if you are the friend and advocate of capitalism with its sweat shops and child labor, yet deny the evils of intemperance, if you defend the "vested rights" of the exploiter, yet clamor for the confiscation of the rum-seller's business.—"Thou hypocrite! First cast out the beam out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote from thy brother's eye."

Something more can be said for the second attitude of mind possible, that of unreasoning hostility. It is at least and at most moral. Something can perhaps be done against any evil simply by decrying it, even if the declaimer have no practical plan for its suppression. Not that these methods have brought much fruit to perfection in the effort to secure State Prohibition. We have had it in Vermont, and it has been repealed; we have had it in Iowa and they have driven it out of Iowa; we have had it in Michigan and it has been repealed there, and Carrie Nation and her hatchet have testified that it is a screaming farce in Kansas. None the less, much has been done by those brave men and women of the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party and similar organizations who, though they did not understand the real causes of the liquor traffic and the work that must be done, yet by their denunciations have kept public conscience alive on the subject.

But is this the most and the best that can be done?

The writer pleads for the third mental attitude possible, that of opposition based on patient scientific inquiry. Rev. J. R. Stinton.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Clergymen Live Longest.

London Leader: What occupation in life offers man the best prospect to a long life? The question is often asked. Dr. Schofield, late lecturer and examiner for the National Health Society, has in his book, "Nerves in Order," given a table of longevity which supplies an answer.

Evidently the Christian ministry is the most healthful of all occupations. Clergy, who head the list, live more than twice as long as the average members of other professions. Non-conformist ministers die a little faster.

The complete list works out thus in order of longevity: Clergy (55 per cent), dissenting ministers, farmers, agricultural laborers, grocers, lawyers, drapers, coal miners, watchmakers, artists, shoemakers, bakers, clerks, chemists, green-grocers, tailors, doctors, butchers, painters, musicians, cab and bus men, sweeps, publicans, metal miners, hawkers, London laborers, barmen.

Descent from a good stock, temperate habits and small but assured incomes are factors in the long life of the clergy.

Farmers would show up better if they spent less money in drink.

Grocers owe their high death rate to the spirits they consume.

Lawyers would be better off if it were not that after 45 they die off more quickly.

Drapers die largely from consumption, owing to the amount of dust encountered in their business, but the surprisingly good health of coal miners is probably due to the harmlessness of coal dust.

Bakers die largely from drink and suicide.

Clerks alone live to the present average age of 43.

Musicians include all organ grinders and German bands. "Hence," writes the author, "their mortality."

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Russia -- Fully Explained

sador Ladoff tells the Story of Czarism vs. the People

The eyes of the civilized world are turned toward Russia.

In Russia we witness at present the throbbing of the pulse of history. Russia occupies now the position of France at the inception of the Great Revolution.

For centuries the best sons and daughters of Russia had to look upon freedom and civilization as unattainable dreams.

The iron grip of despotism deadened the soul of the people. Supported by millions of slaves, soiled by the blood of subjugated nations the government of the Czars attained hegemony among nations.

The government of the Czars used its tremendous influence in the interests of Darkness and Strife, Reaction and Militarism.

The press was muzzled by a strict and stupid censorship.

Science was chained by barbaric police regulations.

The ancient liberties of Poland, the Baltic provinces and Finland were trampled down with ruthless barbarity and bestial cruelty.

The non-Slavonic, non-orthodox-Greek elements of the population were persecuted with unparalleled severity.

The cries of agony and despair of the victims of the massacre of Kishineff are still fresh in our memory.

The atrocities and crimes perpetrated by the Russian government reached their climax in the new historical massacre on the 9th (23d) of January 1905 on the streets of St. Petersburg.

The long suffering Russian people finally lost their stoic patience and revolted, provoked by the stupid and cruel action of the czar and his minions.

A peaceful deputation of working men decided to present their grievances directly to their "little father."

They assured the Czar of their peaceful intentions and prepared four hundred able bodied men to protect his personal safety.

The "little father" heroically retired behind the thick walls of his palace and sent his Hessians and Janissars to assassinate his "little children" on the streets of the capital.

The cowards, who run at the very sight of Japanese soldiers, red-dened the snow of St. Petersburg with the blood of defenseless citizens, women and children.

The civilized world shuddered

when it heard of this unprecedented crime.

The blood of the martyrs of the 23d of January sealed the doom of Russian absolutism.

The plain Russian people in touching naïveté believed in the personal benevolence of the Czar.

The massacre of the 23d of January rudely crushed this belief.

The excommunication of the leader of the peaceful deputation, of Father Gapon, by the Holy Synod, convinced the people that the State church of Russia is but a handmaid of despotism. Events have moved rapidly since then.

The vacillating, headless policy of the Czar has made him and his government contemptible and ridiculous.

The conduct of the revolutionary masses has gained the admiration of the world.

Who is responsible for the internal and external policy of the Czar? Who represents the power behind the throne? Who represents the opposition forces in Russia? Where does this opposition come from?

These are the questions that naturally force themselves upon us.

The popular conception is that the Czar of Russia is the sole ruler of the Empire, that his personal will is law. A moment of reflection will convince us that this popular conception is an absurdity.

Indeed, no single man, even if he be a giant, can possibly rule one hundred and twenty millions of people, living under various climatic, economic and cultural conditions, scattered over a vast area of land and belonging to different ethnic groups.

And Nicholas the Second is a physical, mental and moral dwarf.

The actual power behind the throne, the real ruler of Russia, is not the Czar, but the "Chinovniks," the class of officials, the bureaucracy.

When Peter I, to use Johannes Scherr's apt expression, "knouted Russia into Europe" he needed assistants in his tremendous undertaking.

He picked out a few young men of the nobility and had to send them to Europe to learn how to run the affairs of the state.

After their return, these young men were entrusted with the execution of the plans of the Czar.

The quality and quantity of the allotments of land to the liberated serfs were of just such a nature as to be too

little to live upon and too much to die of starvation.

A nucleus of a city-proletariat was formed. Railroads could be built, factories opened.

Another far reaching result of the emancipation of the peasants was the creation of a class of intellectual proletarians.

In Western Europe and the United States of America the capitalists and merchants employ the intellectual proletarians in their factories and offices as clerks, business managers, salesmen, draftsmen, captains of industry, etc., etc.

This explains the fact that the intellectual proletariat of Western Europe and America is rather conservative if not reactionary in his tendencies. He is as yet not conscious of his class-interests as the upper crust of the proletarian masses.

In Russia there were no industrial enterprises worth speaking of, no commerce of any importance.

The Russian intellectual proletariat was not provided even with the crumbs falling from the overladen table of the capitalists, as were their more fortunate brothers in the West.

The Russian intellectual proletariat had nothing to lose (in the old regime) but its chains and a world to gain in a Free Russia.

Hence the intellectual Russian proletariat was revolutionary by its very nature from its inception.

The antiquated state institutions of Russia were beyond any reform, hence the radical tendencies of the intellectuals prevailed. The ideas and ideals of the Russian intellectual proletariat were those of contemporary Utopian Socialism of Western Europe. The intellectuals felt their own weakness as a class and decided to win the broad masses of the people, i. e., the peasants.

The intellectuals started a "movement into the people" in order to preach the gospel of brotherly love and co-operation.

It was a strictly non-political, but rather educational movement, similar to, although not identical with, the university settlement movement in the United States.

Young men and women of the higher ability went "into the people" to lead a simple, laborious life full of privations, dangers and disappointments, in order to do missionary work among the peasants.

The movement "into the people" was one of the most arduous and generous ever recorded on the pages of history.

But, alas, it was the most hopeless, the most barren of results.

The patriarchal village commune, serfdom and serfdom closed the mind of the peasant to the ideas of Utopian Socialism developed in industrial countries with more or less free political institutions.

Serfdom created an abyss between the peasants and other classes in Russia. In their touching simplicity of mind, they looked upon each and every non-peasant as upon an enemy.

The generous crusade of the early propagandists of the new gospel was met with suspicion on the part of the peasants, who turned a deaf ear to the noble missionaries.

There are many scenes on record where the peasants turned over these noble missionaries to the police.

The movement "into the people" would have probably run its own course and ended in bitter disappointment for the propagandists if it had been left to its own fate.

However, the stupid and cowardly government was scared out of its wits by the educational activity of the high minded utopian enthusiasts. The Russian government felt alarmed and started an era of cruel persecution.

The peaceful propagandists were treated more severely than common criminals. The propagandists were imprisoned for life, banished to Siberia, executed on the gallows.

The "white" terror of the White Czar called forth the "red" terror of the revolutionists.

Secret societies with terroristic proclivities sprang up like mushrooms all over the country and an uneven, heroic struggle between intellectual proletarians and the government of the Czar, a struggle between David and Goliath, was started.

The most typical secret terroristic society was represented by the so-called "Party of the People's Will," ruled by the famous "Executive Committee."

The "Executive Committee" was more dreaded by the Czars than the day of judgment. Since the appearance of white and red terrorism—the Russian government has deserved the title of a "Despotism tempered by assassination."

The activity of the "Executive Committee" culminated in the execution of Alexander II.

With this unfortunate prince—red terrorism expired.

Terrorism was discredited. It removed personalities, but left the conditions producing them unchanged. It produced reaction.

The reign of Alexander III, this poor imitator of Nicholas I and Nicholas II, the degenerate scion of the dynasty of Romanoffs, was reactionary in the extreme.

Meanwhile the disintegration of the village-commune and the proletarianization of the people was progressing rapidly. Industries developed and today the working class counts about five millions of men and women.

Russia has been modernized economically, and the process of political modernization must follow as day must follow night.

Although comparatively small in number, the city-proletariat forms the dynamic element of the Russian population. A party that would be shrewd enough to seek and gain the control of the working-class must by the very nature of things possess the key to the political situation in Russia.

That party is the party of the working class, the Social-Democratic party.

The Russian Social-Democratic party possesses the full confidence of the working class and dictates its policy.

The Russian Social-Democratic party stands on the broad principles of international Socialism.

It believes that the emancipation of the broad masses of the Russian people has to be effected by its advanced guard, the working class.

It believes that the mission of intellectuals must be limited to guidance and direction of the revolutionized, but not sufficiently class-conscious masses of the people.

It knows that the soil of Freedom has always been fertilized by the blood of martyrs and tyrants and believes therefore in the terrorism of the masses.

Social-Democrats know that the Nemesis of history will produce a Brutus to every Caesar.

But they know that if Von Plehve or Sergius would possess each of them thousands of lives, their execution

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Marriage and the Church.

Church Ecclesie: It was not until Pope Innocent III (1198-1218) that marriages were ordered to be celebrated at or in a church. At the beginning of Christianity marriage was viewed solely as a civil contract, and this conception continued to be held more or less until the Reformation, that marriage was finally sanctioned as a rite to be fittingly performed within a church. Prior to this the customary place was at the door of the church, and not within the sacred enclosure. This rule appears to have been transgressed, but until the first prayer book of Edward VI (1549) the rubric of the Sarum Manual was in use, which directed that the man and the woman about to be married should be placed before the door of the church. It was so, I apprehend, considered a decent to unite in wedlock within the church itself. Chaucer, in his Canterbury Tales (1393), alludes to this custom in his "Wife of Bath":

"She was a worthy woman all her live, Husbands at the church door had she five."

So late as 1559 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II of France, was married to Philip II of Spain by the bishop of Paris at the church door of Notre Dame; while Mary Stuart had been married the year before to the dauphin on the same spot.

No Hope for the People in LaFolletteism.

Milwaukee Daily News: To emphasize "reformers" devotion to "God's patient, poor" the assembly Thursday by a vote of 71 to 21 passed a bill to reduce the exemptions of wage earners from \$60 to \$30 a month.

would not expiate even a particle of their crimes.

At the same time Social-Democrats do not believe that the execution of single members of the Russian government by single individuals ought to be raised to the dignity of a system adopted by a political party as such. Such terroristic acts are probably unavoidable, but entail a deplorable waste of energy.

Young as the Russian Social-Democratic party is (it started about 1896), it has attained to marvelous success. The propaganda among the working class has worked like magic.

It has remained for the "reformers," the professional champions of the masses, to deal this blow to the working class. In reducing wage exemptions, the "reformers" have not disturbed home-land exemptions. Obviously if the wage earner is entitled to no protection from creditors, equal and exact justice would demand that all exemptions be wiped out. Under the exemption laws, a debtor with a homestead valued at five thousand dollars may hold it secure from seizure from debt, but a wage earner, without anything but his job and a few household goods, may have his wages seized and barely enough left him to keep body and soul together. Not content with cutting down wage exemptions to \$30 a month, the wages of minor children are made subject to seizure. To emphasize its discrimination against "God's patient poor," the assembly adopted an amendment to the bill exempting libraries to the extent of \$200, but raised the exemption to \$50 for "professional libraries."

In passing the bill to cut down wage exemptions from \$60 to \$30 a month, the "reformers," who control the assembly, have indicated quite plainly the nature of their love for "the plain people." There have been stalwart legislatures and there have been Democratic legislatures, but not until the advent of the enemies of "the corporations" and the champions of the down-trodden and oppressed has a branch of the legislature voted virtually to wipe out the debt exemptions of the working class. The measure will now go to the senate, where the "reformers" are not in overwhelming control, and it is quite possible that the "enemies of the people" in that body will succeed in killing it, to the great distress of the champion of the "patient poor."

There are two other parties to be considered as opposition forces. One of them is the so-called Socialist-Revolutionist party. That party claims to represent the interests of all the toiling masses of the Russian people. But actually they ignore the working class and concentrate their attention upon the peasants.

The Revolutionists believe that the archaic village commune, the "mir," can and has to be preserved in order to allow Russia to avoid the evils of capitalism and proletarianization of the masses.

(Continued on Page 4.)

MOST SERVICEABLE BOOK EXTANT!

There is nothing so effective, nothing so convincing and clear in the whole range of Social-Democratic propaganda literature as ALLAN L. BENSON'S great 10-cent book:

"Socialism Made Plain,"

A big book at a small price. One hundred and thirty-six pages for only a dime! 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 made the price low. The results have been most gratifying, for the sale has been tremendous.

"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN" makes converts to our cause right and left, for it is full of unadulterated common sense and makes its points with great clearness. It has been aptly called "The Yankee Marie England." Your library is not complete without it. It is just the book to hand a friend—and the price permits of this. Send today.

Single copies 10 cents; 50 copies \$4.50; 100 copies \$8.00. Cloth 50c. For prices on larger quantities write us.

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THIS is the most complete and readable application of the scientific discoveries of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Morgan, Marx and the other great scientific students and writers of the last century to the modern labor problem yet written.

It shows the causes of the things which are in order to show how to cause or help to cause the things which ought to be.

It outlines coming events in the economic class struggle, and it does this supported by the facts of history and the truths of science.

It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fasten the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

It is divided into six parts: Part I, presents the fundamental features of both Capitalism and Socialism, and the social and economic problems in the history and development of the two systems. Part II, with questions of Co-operation between Capitalism and Socialism. Part III, with questions of Co-operation between Capitalism and Socialism. Part IV, with questions of Co-operation between Capitalism and Socialism. Part V, with questions of Co-operation between Capitalism and Socialism. Part VI, with questions of Co-operation between Capitalism and Socialism.

PRICE \$3.50. International School of Social Economy, 1429 Marquette Temple, Chicago.

OCI-ism is inevitable. That means our economic system will some day make it clear even to the poorest and the most ignorant of our industrial problems is possible only by a social 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 see it sooner. And we will get there in the near future if we set to work and educate the mass 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 propaganda and agitation. To do good work you need good tools. Select your propaganda material carefully and you will see results. Two books well tried as means of Socialist propaganda are:

MODERN SOCIALISM, 8th Edition; 180 Pages; Paper 25c, Cloth 75c. PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, 4th Edition; 238 Pages; Paper 35c, Cloth \$1.00.

Both written by the Rev. CHAR. E. VAIL, by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of Socialism, to State-holders of the Co-operative Co. they are sold at a discount of 50 per cent.

Any Socialist may acquire by monthly payment of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in our Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy special rates for "The Cause" and other Socialist Literature. Don't stand aloof. Hitch your wagon to the COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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

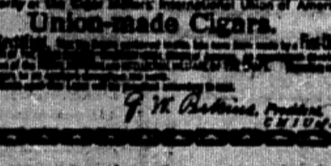
Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



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

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.

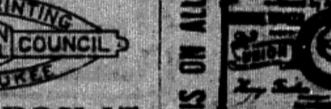
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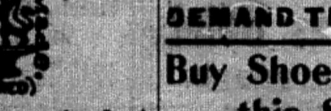
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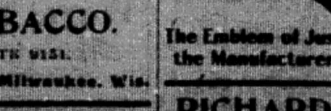
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DEMAND THIS LABEL.



DEMAND THIS LABEL.

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.

The Federal Labor Union of Helona, Mont., has endorsed the Social-Democratic party.

The Ohio Social-Democrats have decided to hold their next state convention at Columbus beginning May 28.

Gaylord Wilshire has been secured to hold up the Socialist end of a debate with Single Taxer John Z. White in Detroit on Saturday evening.

News comes that Comrade James Pirie of Montpelier, Vt., is dead. He was one of the oldest Social-Democrats in that state and was the party's first candidate for governor.

In Pasadena, California, the Socialists cast more votes at the last election than the Democrats and will be given the first column on the official ballot at the election next month.

An appeal for funds to help on the struggle of the Social-Democrats of Russia has been received by National Secretary Barnes through the office of the International Secretary in Brussels.

The Appeal to Reason will shortly publish a special article by Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Washington, D. C., showing that the bargain between the Catholic hierarchy and the capitalist class through the Republican party has already been made and that this explains the large number of Catholics appointed to office by Roosevelt and some other things.

The fourth ballot in the voting to choose a national executive committee of our party resulted in no choice. Another ballot will be taken, the candidates remaining in the field being Bandolf of Ohio, Ferrigan of Texas, Simons of Illinois, Stedman of Illinois and Towner of Kentucky. One committeeman is to be chosen, the other members of the committee having been elected on the former ballots.

The Chicago comrades are up against some annoying capitalist elector laws in the campaign now opening for the Spring election. Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett writes of these in the current Chicago Socialist.

Under the law, all who voted their ticket last Fall is a party member. The law compels a "permanent chairman," and other things, among them that the party-convention must be open to any voter who wants to go into it.

The troubled waters of the inconclusive and fore-doomed effort to get the Socialists out of "the A. F. of L." and into a new Socialist Trade

and Labor Alliance was bound to attract all sorts of queer fishermen. Thus we note that the fellow Dalton who tried so hard to keep the Chicago Socialist movement under a utopian impossibilist cover has landed in the editorial chair of the Salt Lake City Crisis and that he is already at work paying off old scores against those who blocked his Chicago schemes. We co-operate with the comrades of Utah and hope they will have sense enough to keep the party in that state from becoming a sect and therefore politically impotent.

The Herald's expose of J. Carlos Becker alias last week has brought us quite a number of letters bearing on that foxy gentleman's operations. From one comrade we learn that Becker operated in Indiana during the presidential campaign, where he contracted advertising bills that others had to pay. He went thence to Texas and was altogether too slippery to be held responsible for them, although he later had the supreme nerve to apply for the position of state organizer of Indiana. Becker puffs himself as the "most famous lieutenant" of Eugene V. Debs in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, but it is a falsehood in all details. The current issue of the Line-Up of Kansas City announces that Becker had been expelled from the Kansas City local, and a letter on another page in this issue shows that he had been previously expelled by another local, located in Kansas.

MINNESOTA.—Comrade Thomas Van Lear, the machinist who was discharged by the Citizens' Alliance for his espousal of the cause of Socialism, is on his second organizing trip through the northern part of Minnesota under the auspices of the State Committee. During his trip in January he spoke at Fargo, N. D., and made such an impression on the comrades there that Secretary C. E. Payne sent the following letter to J. E. Nash:

"I want to thank you for sending as good a speaker as Comrade Thomas Van Lear."

"His presentation of the class struggle is unmistakably clear and his argument thoroughly convincing, and Fargo comrades are highly pleased with him."

W. H. Brown.

Notice, Philadelphia. Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" send a postal to J. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

J. B. A. K., in London Justice

See the Social-Democratic Herald

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held
first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at
Germine Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
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FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2618 Chambers St., Treasurer
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M. WEISENFELCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEISER, 318 State Street.

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SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, P. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred Wilson.
NOMINATIONS: E. H. Baerberg, M. Tesch, Jos. Zuber, W. E. Acker, Wm. Breha.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feely, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops.

Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed.

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR

609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

HERMAN E. BODE, BARBER SHOP.

Your Patronage Solicited.
224 Grand Ave., Milwaukee Wis.

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31 Villet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
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PARK HILL HOTEL, 35th Street and Park Hill Avenue.

AL. F. DRESSSEN, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor.

141 Lincoln Ave.

ADAM FREY, BARBER

1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE, 577 East Water St.

...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor.

865 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

OHAS. HILSE, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor.

283 MITCHELL STREET.
5th Fine Line of Union Cigars.

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Hot & Cold Baths,
Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty.
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"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop.

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PHIL. G. KAMMERER, The Southern.

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First Class Work Guaranteed.

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625 GRAND AVENUE.
If you don't know what to do, GO TO

SCHWARTZ, The Hair Dealer

AND GET A MAGAZINE
348 FIRST AVE. East of Krueger's

WIDE WINDOW CLEANING CO.

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1000 CALUMET STREET.

MILWAUKEE MEETINGS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

Wednesday Evening, March 22nd.
19th Ward—Eckelmann's Hall, 3109
Lisbon ave.

Thursday Evening, March 23rd.

17th Ward—Odd Fellows' Hall, cor.
Potter and Kinnickinnic ayes.
12th Ward—Holt's Hall, 965 Kinnickinnic ave.

Friday Evening, March 24th.

6th Ward—Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman
street.
7th Ward—414-416 Germania Bldg.
8th Ward—554 Madison st.
10th Ward—Wisconsin Hall, 12th and
Lee sts.

11th Ward—Balgren Hall, 9th ave. and
Orchard st.
18th Ward—499 Cramer st.
23rd Ward—Bremer's Hall, Wash-
ington st. and 15th ave.

Saturday Evening, March 25th.

12th Ward (Polish)—905 Lincoln ave.

Sunday Afternoon, March 26th.

10th Ward—Bohemian Branch, 1526
F and du Lac ave.

THE THEATER.

This paper only accepts advertise-
ments from theaters which can be re-
commended to the working class—hand
workers and brain workers. It is with
some pleasure, therefore, that we note
that many of our readers first look to
see what shows are advertised in the
party paper before deciding where to go
for their amusements.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

"The Sorceress," which Charles Froh-
man presents at the Davidson for three
nights, Monday, Mar. 20, with Mrs.
Patrick Campbell in the chief role, is the
latest work of Victorian fiction fre-
quently referred to as the "Wizard play-
wright of France." It is described as a
very powerful drama of old Spain and
the Spanish Inquisition, with a heroine
who runs up and down the whole scale
of dramatic emotions.

The sale of seats for the eight per-
formances which start Monday, March
27, with the two special matinees on
Wednesday and Saturday, at the David-
son Theater, of Henry W. Savage's pro-
duction "Parafal" in English, will open
at the box office of that theatre on Wed-
nesday morning, March 22, at 9 o'clock.
This will be Milwaukee's one opportu-
nity to hear this remarkable work sung
in English, for the plans already made
make any return to this city impossible.
Parafal, interests Social Democrats
also for the reason that Wagner at one
time in his career took part in the So-
cialist movement of Germany, and was
a political exile.

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Fatal Wedding," which scored so
strongly in this city last season, will
return to the Bijou commencing tomor-
row afternoon. It is a strong and in-
tense drama, delightfully lighted and
shaded by tender sentiment and droll
comedy. The scenic effects are a marvel.

Hal Reid's latest melodrama is a
dramatization of Terry McGovern's life,
called "For Fame and Fortune." It will
be seen at the Bijou March 20th.

The two-act musical comedy "A Trip
to Africa" will be seen at the Alhambra
next week. John Larkins, the principal
comedian, will have most of the fun
making, capably supported by a company
numbering thirty-five people, among

them some of the cleverest colored actors
on the stage. The music is of popular
kind and is sung with a melody not
often heard in even the best of the comic
opera.

STAR THEATER.

Starting tomorrow afternoon at the
Star Theater, Robie's big show, the
"Kinnickinnic Extravaganza Co. will be
the attraction. Owing to the general
approval with which the musical com-
edy, "Riley's Speech" was received last
season, it has been rewritten and a
second act added. "Riley's Speech" is a
satire on the election of an alderman of
whom it is required to make a speech.
All kinds of difficulties present them-
selves. The second act takes him to the
council chamber where he has a funny
time of it. The rest of the show is also
of a high standard.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

The Crystal Theater, Second street,
near the avenue, is now in the high tide
of success and delights large crowds day
after day. Next week there will be six
all-star acts, headed by the clever
comedian, Tom Hefron. There are four
performances a day, two of which are
the popular family matinees. The ad-
mission is uniformly ten cents.

State Organization and Campaign Funds.

H. Tuttle \$100.00
F. Gauthier (Punch card) 1.00
J. K. 1.00
J. of Kenosha 150.00
1 of Manitowish 3.00
Emil Becker (Punch card) 1.00
Wesley Wimmer (Punch card) 1.00
A. D. Hennrich 2.00



Mrs. Kirby Lunn from the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, and Alois Pennarini of Vienna, appearing in "Parafal" at the Davidson Theater.

STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES—By Carl D. Thompson

PORT WASHINGTON—At the regu-
lar meeting of the local last Saturday
evening, four or five new members were
received and the local is starting out
again with new life. State Organizer
Thompson was present and gave a talk
on methods of work, etc.

MANITOWOC—The local has dou-
bled its membership during the last
two weeks. And still they come. The
comrades have a ticket in the field in
most of the wards and most of the can-
didates are labor union men. The local
has been holding a public meeting ev-
ery Sunday of late and will probably
hold at least one each week until elec-
tion is over.

TWO RIVERS—At the last meet-
ing of the local last Monday night, three
or four new members were re-
ceived, and the local now has thirty-
eight members. Comrade Thompson
gave a lecture on Socialism and the
City last Monday and will give an
other lecture in the near future.

SUPERIOR—The comrades here have
a full city ticket in the field, and have
just recently issued a manifesto that is
to be printed and circulated there. The
manifesto is strong and to the point
and will certainly do us immense
amount of good. We hope to mention
names of the candidates next week.

RICE LAKE—This new local is do-
ing magnificent work. Comrade Ed.
Smith is hustling subscribers for the
Herald and the local is getting right
down to work. This is what makes the
movement grow.

MONTICELLO—This is another lo-
cal recently organized that is doing
splendid service. Comrade J. L. Ber-
key, the secretary, sends in the names
and the dues for two new members, and
asks: "When can we get a speaker
here? We are getting up quite an in-
terest; the cause is growing and we
would like to have considerable work
done in this country during the season.

WISCONSIN STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor
Unfair List.
The Ranger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malt Co.,
West Bend, Wis.
The F. F. Adams, Toledo Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., man-
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Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 723-184 8th St.,
Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of
Chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamperin & Schaeffer, better known as
the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,
Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and
Tobacco.
The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of
the Radiant Home Fire Stove.
The Janette Clothing Co.,
The Cargill Coal Co., Green Bay.
Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Merchant
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

THE BEST WAY TO WORK.
Sometimes the comrades have a dis-
cussion as to the best method of work-
ing for Socialism. Some think that it
is best to hold public meetings, others
think that because a public meeting
costs so much that the best way to
work is to distribute literature and
work on people personally. Both are
right, for in some cases the best thing
is to distribute literature and to work
personally, and in some cases, indeed,
in all that can be done. On the
other hand, there are times when the
public meeting will serve to rally and
crystallize the results of previous ef-
forts in distributing literature and per-
sonal work. In this way an occasional
public meeting is of great value.

So we would urge the comrades not
to rely solely upon either of these
methods, but to use both of them as
far as possible. It is perhaps fair to
say that the distributing of literature
from house to house, systematically,
every week, has been the method that
has more than anything else, produced
the splendid results that we have in
the City of Milwaukee, but also the
public meeting method of agitation has
not been neglected. So we would urge
the comrades to distribute literature;
do it systematically; put some leaflet or
paper into every house in your town;
do it over and over again; follow it up;
and then once in a while, as often as
you can afford, hold a public meeting;
advertise it well, and try to get the re-
sults of your work together.

SAFE FUND.
Hy. Stolz \$100.00
H. Elmer 5.00
Paul Keller 5.00
Wm. MacFarlane 1.00
E. Seidel 1.00
E. Ziegler 1.00
Aug. Strehlow 5.00
Rich. Hinz 1.00
J. Rummel 2.00

There are no natural rights except the
right to eat or to be eaten.—H. C.

The 8th ward branch will hold a May
Ball at Bremer's Hall, cor. 9th and
Greenfield ayes., on Saturday evening,
May 6th, and the comrades are all cor-
dially invited to attend.

The comrades of North Greenfield
have made arrangements for a May Ball
Saturday evening, May 12th, at Neu-
mann's Hall, cor. 14th and Mitchell st.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.
Previously reported \$1041.54
H. C. Mundt 1.50
C. Bendrich 1.00
J. Roehls 1.50
Fr. Riess 1.50
Hy. Gallmann 2.50
Chas. Teske 1.50
Carl Brinkmeyer 1.50
R. H. Weiss 1.50
Helmuth Kurth 1.25
Zach. Emmerson .50
Frank Nowak 1.50
Gust. A. Schmidt 1.50
Aug. Bartz 1.50
Paul Keller 1.50
Arnold Krueger .25
Gust. Behling 1.50
Emil Wolf 1.50
Wm. Arnold 1.00
James Gellbrath .75
A. Roloff 1.50
H. W. Schroeder .25
Hob. Manske 1.00
Wm. Zeiger 1.00
10th Ward Branch 15.00
8th Ward Branch 5.75
Chas. Kuchenbaker 1.25
Emil Borchardt .25
Gust. Boehmer 1.00
Wm. Koch 1.50
Ed. Berner 1.50
Wm. Dietrich 1.00
G. A. Brinn .25
Aug. Viek .25
H. E. Briggs .75
Geo. Russell .75
Adam Schaefer 1.50
Geo. Moerzel 1.50
Ten Baumele 1.50
G. Gralowski 1.50
Fred. Maar 1.50
H. P. Boek .75

HOW THEY PUSH THE HERALD.
Comrade S. Sorenson of Neenah
sends in two yearlies and one ten
weeks. Comrade Christensen of Racine
hands in two ten weeks and one six
months. Hugo Beechrich of North Mil-
waukee, six ten weeks' subscriptions.
H. Obermeyer of Racine goes out and
gets five ten weeks' subscriptions. Ed
Smith of Rice Lake, who is always on
the warpath, hustles four yearlies and
three ten weeks' subscriptions. This is
the work that lays the foundation for
the future Socialist victories. Roll in the
subscriptions, comrades, and let the
Herald do the rest.

Comrade A. D. Daemrich of Pitts-
ville sends in 20 cents for the organ-
ization fund.

THE HOME TEA CO.
393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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Serving every Saturday and Sunday Breakfasts
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Our advertisers will appreciate it if you tell them that you saw their ads. In the Social-Democratic Herald. Many of them have expressed great satisfaction because of such reminders on the part of their customers. Some of the best advertisers we have tell us that they get better returns from the Social-Democratic Herald than from any other paper in the city.

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater.
SHERMAN BROWN Mgr.

MONDAY, MARCH 20th
3 NIGHTS—NO MATINEE.

Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
in Sardou's Greatest Play

THE SORCERESS

Prices \$2.00 to 50 Cents.

DAVIDSON
ANNOUNCEMENT

For the entire week

Beginning Monday March 27th

Mr. Henry W. Savage's

PARSIFAL

Company of 200 Orchestras of 60

The sale of seats will begin Wednesday morning, March 22, at 3.

PRICES—Matinee and Night, Parquet and 7 rows dress circle, \$3; balcony dress circle, \$2.50; first 5 rows balcony, \$2; balcony balcony, \$1.50; gallery, reserved, \$1.00.

NOTE: Tuesday at 8 P. M., March 21, an invitation to lecture on "Parsifal" by Robin Goldmark. Invitations on request at the box office. FREE.

Mail Orders Now Received

and will be timed and numbered in the order of their receipt, thus insuring an absolutely impartial sale. ALL MAIL ORDERS MUST COME WITH REMITTANCES.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

NOTE: Tuesday at 8 P. M., March 21, an invitation to lecture on "Parsifal" by Robin Goldmark. Invitations on request at the box office. FREE.

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Week Commencing Sunday Matinee

ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS

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Next Attraction: BRYAN'S AUSTRALIANS CO.

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178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

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Panama, Stiff & Soft Hats Cleaned, Dyed & Reblocked WERSUM, 151 5th Street.

For Sale — Safe and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Carr Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

GOOD ADVICE.

Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safety Deposit Box" at home.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty." The Social-Democratic movement is a movement for the liberation of the people from the thralldom of capitalism.

Capitalism will fight for its life. It will fight us face to face, and also by underhanded methods.

It will seek to send spies into our midst and to spread dissension in our ranks.

The Parry outfit may be counted on for any sort of a dishonorable game, but not only the capitalists, but also the politicians of capitalism, will give us this sort of a battle.

Just prior to the last election a secret meeting of the supporters of Stafford and Dopp, the two capitalist party congressional candidates in the Fifth Wisconsin district, was held, in a very cautious way.

It looked as if Berger's election was imminent and they wanted to make some sort of a combination that would save the day for the capitalist interests.

When the men, who had been invited by sealed letters, arrived at the place of appointment they were told to proceed by twos and threes to one of the depots. There a special train, furnished by the railroad interests, took them to a little station just north of Plymouth, Wis., where a secret midnight conference was held.

It was finally decided that it was too late to make a combination and the balance of the meeting was devoted to discussing the Social-Democratic growth.

It was decided that the best way to deal with the situation was to get spies into the Social-Democratic ranks and break the party up. There is no question about this having happened — the Social-Democrats were secretly represented at the meeting!

For the last two or three weeks the Milwaukee Free Press has been running articles seeking to give the public the impression that the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee was rent with internal dissensions. There could be no doubt of the sinister design of the articles, but there is a fact in connection with them that must not be overlooked: While the "facts" given are almost wholly incorrect, there are still a few of them, of no particular importance, that could only have been furnished by some person present at the meetings, indicating that, along with these facts, some member of the central committee was purposely giving out false information in order to bring discredit upon the party and to also, if possible, get the members fighting among themselves.

Now this much should be said: The meetings of the Milwaukee central committee might just as well be open meetings as not, so far as there being anything in the deliberations that could not as well be made public. But the central committee is made up largely of wage workers, who in their daily employment are more or less at the mercy of the capitalists employing them. Their activity in the party affairs in some cases would get them blacklisted if the newspapers could come into the meetings and report any chance remarks of their to their injury.

Open meetings would thwart the machinations of the spy system, but it is not necessary to resort to them. The party will be perfectly capable of dealing with the spy system whenever it rears its head, as it has in different parts of the country, and especially so as the comrades in their association with the members in the branches have excellent opportunities to judge whether a man is working for Socialism or whether he is in the party simply to make trouble.

A spy, or anyone seeking to screen him, will have but a short life in the organization.

Those suspicious citizens who suspected that there was a cat under the meal somewhere when Mayor Rose was so anxious to have a concrete sidewalk ordinance passed by the Milwaukee common council, feeling that he had been crooked in everything he had shown interest in while mayor and that there must therefore also be some sort of a rake-off in it for him, will be interested to learn that there is already an organization of the sidewalk men—a sort of local trust which has divided the city into districts and given a district over to each one in the combination. A Mr. Cutter, of the Northwestern Tile company, admits the combination, but claims it is simply formed in order to deal with the workmen who are organized.

Just as our last week's issue had come from the press and was in the hands of the mailing force, we were called up by phone by the Tax Commissioner's office and informed that a mistake had been made in giving us the data as to the tax on the Western League baseball block owned by Ephraim Mariner. We were informed that instead of the tax covering a block 440 by 844 feet, it only covered a tract 440 by 590. This, therefore, alters the case somewhat, but yet our claim holds true that, compared to the way in which the workingmen's homes are taxed, the Mariner property was badly under-assessed. By reference to the plat of the property as it is now put on the market we find that the portion on which the taxes of \$778 was paid comprises 37 lots instead of 77. Figuring the thing out at the selling price which Mariner asks for his lots we find that instead of \$778 he

should have paid \$1,005.26, or about \$227 more than the city charged him. If so much righteous tax is lodged in this one instance, what must the tax-dodging for the whole city, by all the rich tax-payers, be! Let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that Mariner, during his twenty-five odd years of residence in Milwaukee, had as much property as he has today, and that he escaped the full tax each year in the proportion shown by his ball park property tax this year, what would the city treasury have lost? Not counting interest, which would, figured at only 5 per cent simple interest (to say nothing of compound interest!) amount to \$100,000 alone, we find that he would have escaped paying the city the colossal sum of \$255,593, or over a quarter of a million—enough to put up more than three modern school buildings! Take another supposition: Suppose that all the rest of Mariner's seven millions of real estate were under-assessed on the same basis as the ball park! It would mean that he had this year alone dodged over ten thousand dollars of taxes.

Barney Eaton may possibly wish he had the same jury that acquitted Steffel of the murder of Saloon-keeper Tritschler, when his graft case comes to trial.

Judge 'Carpenter seems to be a "reformer." His printing bill for his first year in office as probate judge amounted to \$11,900, whereas the yearly printing bill of his predecessor, Judge Wallber, amounted to only \$750.

Every day the discussion among the Social-Democrats as to the need of a Social-Democratic daily paper in Milwaukee increases. The old party papers give as little as they possibly can about our work at Madison. Arguments from members of both the old parties are given ample space, but as little as possible is given of the arguments set forth from the standpoint of the working class. As a flagrant instance of this we may cite the hearing on the bill to change the Milwaukee school board from a Rose machine to a body coming direct from the people by election. The Free Press reporter was so much impressed by the remarks made by W. F. Thiel of Milwaukee, who represented the Social-Democratic and the trade union standpoint that he congratulated him on it after the meeting, but while he gave long portions of the speeches of the others who spoke, he sent in not one line of Thiel's talk. A good many Social-Democrats take the Free Press believing that it will give them the news in a fair way, and it ought to keep faith with them.

Since the growing strength of Social-Democracy has made itself manifest in this country the reactionary elements among the Polish people have thrown their strength into the Polish Alliance movement, in an effort to counteract us. But it doesn't seem to be making very good progress in Milwaukee. The other night the first of a series of Alliance lectures was to have been given in the South Side armory, but when its promoters saw that those assembled were clearly in favor of the Social-Democratic program they announced that the lecture would be postponed till next Monday night "because of the small attendance." Feeling that the Alliance, even if it does not again postpone its lecture, will not give other sides a hearing, the Socialists have rented the lower hall at the Armory for this Saturday night and Comrade Barkowsky will make an address showing what the Alliance really stands for and that it is not a workingman's movement. The Polish workingmen are especially disgusted because at the Kosciuszko monument celebration in June such men as Lawyer Gonski and Boodler Niezowski are to occupy places of honor on the program. The feeling is very bitter and many letters of protest from workingmen are being received by the *Kuryer Polski*.

The La Follette ranks in Wisconsin are made up in good part of men of good intentions and civic uprightness, some of whom, before La Follette waked them up, had become so thoroughly disgusted with the crookedness of old party politics that they had ceased to vote at all. But "nothing succeeds like success" in politics, and La Follette's successes have attracted to his ranks a lot of chronic office seekers, self-seekers and simon-pure politicians, who, for the very reason that the other elements in the party are not politicians have forged to the front and found in La Follette a quicker road to public jobs than their former political affiliations offered. A very good type of this sort of creature is one William A. Bahr, who bobs up perennially as a candidate for anything and everything. No election could come without Bahr's picture looming up on little campaign cards as a candidate for something or other, and each publicity assault of this character helped to advertise him for the next attack. Although a La-Folletteite, he found no difficulty in getting an appointment from the Rose School Board machine as a school director. The Rose machine is wondrously wise. It is glad to make fellowship with any politician, no matter what his party affiliation, for politicians know which side their

bread is buttered on and are usually usable. Finally, Bahr was able to add a paying political job to his school directorship, and thus we find him now nicely placed by La Follette as superintendent of the Wisconsin State Free Employment Bureau, and the papers announce that he will resign as school director—which is not surprising, as there is no salary attached. In fact, he tells us through the papers that the school job was a "charity job" anyhow, and that is a very characteristic remark for a man like Bahr to make. Bahr very nicely represents the "get-there" type of politicians, who are not above hypocritical chatter about public interests, while having only their selfish scrambles in mind. They are the abnormal product of a bad social system.

We are glad to see that the efforts of the Milwaukee Medical Society and others to secure a state consumption hospital are giving signs of success. Consumption is primarily a disease growing out of poor housing and the breathing of bad air—factory dust, state house air induced by fear of letting in the cold when coal costs so much, etc.—and the working class gives the dread disease the most of its victims. Trade unions ought to appoint committees to help on the agitation.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

The North Side Women's Club has run across a novel idea. The members are going to get out a sofa pillow upon which there will be worked in the names of a hundred Social-Democrats in the city of Milwaukee.

The 11th ward comrades are making their final arrangements for a monster cinch party, to be held at Al. Jack's Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 26th. A large number of tickets has already been sold and everything points to a grand success for this occasion.

The employees of the Biersach Cigar Factory not only know how to cast a vote for their class interest on election day, but they also know how to work for the grand cause in between election time. \$5.00 for the organization fund" that is the way it reads, and, in fact, it is the only way it should read.

The North-Greenfield comrades are putting in a few hours of hard labor of late, they have been making arrangements for a Grand May Ball to be held at Newman Hall, 14th and Mitchell, May 13th.

J. Bachman sends in 50 cents on the fund and says: "May Socialism come in my time."

Why is the worker for the Social-Democratic Herald like the dog who turns around three times before he lies down? Because one good turn deserves another.

The 17th ward held a cinch party at the Odd Fellows' Hall last Thursday evening.

The East Side Women's Club will hold a business meeting next Tuesday afternoon at F. Locke's hall, 327 Sherman st.

If you are a workingman and oppose Socialism, you are only opposing yourself.

Another good propaganda meeting was held in the 14th and 9th wards last Thursday evening.

Comrade Haas writes and goes on by asking, "Can you tell me how much Jay George receives as a workingman?"

Sorry to say that I cannot. Perhaps the Parry organization or some religious organization about to go into politics can tell you.

A FEW DONT'S.

Don't forget to send in your news to this column, comrades.

Don't forget the organization fund.

Don't forget to use your brains while you have an opportunity.

Don't kick against the present form of society or Mr. Jay George will feel the bit.

Don't let an opportunity slip by to work for Socialism.

Don't knock, but boost.

You are wasting your time by telling people to be "good" under a bad social system. Change the system!

Mrs. Corinne Brown will be in Milwaukee on Sunday, March 26th. She will deliver a lecture on Socialism under the auspices of the South Side Socialist Women's Club. The lecture will take place at National Hall, cor. Grove and National ave., on the above named date at 2:30 P. M. Everybody is cordially invited. Admission free.

A meeting was held at South Milwaukee last Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. E. T. Melms addressed the gathering on "What is Socialism?"

You should read up on Socialism in your spare time. It will do you no harm and give you some knowledge.

It is rumored that the Singing Societies are going to give a concert in the near future.

A well attended meeting was held at Dietrich's Hall, cor. of 24th and Lincoln aves., Layton Park, last Thursday night.

The business manager slapped in \$2.50 on the campaign fund, that sum being realized by selling Dels and Hanford knives. There are a few more left of them, so you had better get after them.

Always carry a subscription card for the Herald or Vorwaerts with you so that you may stand ready to scalp a Republican or Democrat at any time. The Herald or Vorwaerts will open his eyes for \$0.50 and \$1.00 respectively. In other words, 32 doses of the Herald, \$0.50, 32 doses of the Vorwaerts \$1.00. Take a dose every week.

The Second Ward will hold an open meeting in their hall on the S. E. cor. of 4th and Chestnut st. Friday evening, April 7th.

They say that Washington never told a lie. Today we find politicians who seldom tell the truth.

First prize, Mrs. J. Reiser; second, Mrs. E. T. Melms; third, Mrs. M. Moldenhauer. First gentleman's prize, A. Christianson; second, E. Zinn; third, J. Baumann. During the social, coffee, cake and refreshments were served until an early hour. As a whole it was a success, such as the West Side women can justly be proud of. The East Side Club turned out in a body to attend the party.

The 10th Ward Branch (Bohemian) held a very successful Paris Commune celebration last Sunday afternoon and evening at the Bohemian Turner Hall. The following program was rendered:

Marseillaise Orchestra.
Prologue R. Kocurek.
Festival Song "Bohemia."
Vocal Solo Miss Matilda Kratschvil.
Accompanied on the piano by Dr. Tanner.

Song, "Das freie Wort, das freie Lied." Singing Society "Aurora."
Address in Bohemian Fr. Hlavacek of Chicago.
Song Socialist Maenherchor.
Address in English Ald. E. T. Melms.
Das Erwachen der Geister Singing Society Vorwaerts.
"Excelsior" (Melodrama) Dramatic Society "Kolar."
Cast.

The Spirit of History H. Peter Straka.
The Spirits of Darkness H. K. Chaloupka.
The Spirit of Light Miss Milada Kratschvil.

OUTLINE OF WORK FOR SOCIALIST LOCALS TO DO.

1. Get subscribers for Socialist papers.
2. Get new members for your local.
3. Hold an occasional public meeting when you can get a good speaker and see that the meeting is well attended.

4. Scatter leaflets or booklets over your territory once or twice a month, taking care to put them directly into the hands of voters, and do not duplicate each other's work.

5. Hold business meetings not less than twice a month and make it a rule to never adjourn a business meeting unless you have planned some work for Socialism, and provided ways and means to carry it out.

6. Keep a complete list of all Socialists in your precinct or precincts, whether members of local or not; see that they register in time that they vote on election day—and that all foreign born Socialists are naturalized.

7. Have a committee in polling booth, from opening of polls until counting is finished and prepare to keep tally on vote.

If you believe in Socialism, if the principles of the same suit you, then don't delay finding out where you belong and join your ward organization. Do this as soon as possible, and help fight for the liberty of the 20th century wage slave.

The 11th ward has made arrangements for a basket picnic at Daxler's Grove, on Sunday, June 23th.

E. T. M.

FRESH FISH!

We quote the following prices of fresh Lake and Ocean Fish in Season:

Halibut Steak	per lb.	12½c
Columbian River Salmon	.....	12½c
Headless Red Snapper	.....	10c
Smoked Finnan Haddock	.....	10c
Mackerel, Native	.....	15c
Spanish Mackerel	.....	12½c
White fish, large 4 to 7 lbs. per lb.	.....	12½c
Small White Fish	per lb.	10c
Trout, Fresh Caught	.....	12½c
Trout, Winter Frozen	.....	10c
Herring	.....	5c
Large Perch	.....	8c
Pike	.....	10c
Pickrel	.....	8c
Fresh Roebuck	.....	20c
Blue-Points	.....	10c
Opened with rubber bands on	.....	15c

All other fish that can be had, sold at reasonable low prices.

J. DUKE & SON

Dealer in All Kinds of Ocean and Lake Fish.
508 Grand Ave. Phone 8225 Black

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 County of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Sarah J. 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, be and the same is 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 appointed 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 will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for five 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 in the month of September, 1905.

Dated this 22nd day of February 1905.

By the Court,

PAUL D. CARPENTH, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Paul Conell and Minnie Conell, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs. Charles Seemann, also known as Carl Seemann, Emma Seemann, his wife, William A. Krueger, Bertha Krueger, his wife, Adolph Ziesendorf, Christian Kamiske, L. 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 27th, 1904, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the Court House, in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff (principal), interest and costs, together with the disbursements of said action and attorney's fees, to-wit:

Lot numbered Four (4) in Block numbered Four (4) in Erected Subdivision in the Twentieth (20th) Ward of the City and County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, March 2nd, 1905.

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

RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

UNION BREAD.

The following downtown restaurant, use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.
Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets.
Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

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 Merget, 1919 Galena street.
Jaa. H. Kiley, 1008 Kinickinick ave.
G. W. Sayles, 208 6th street.
PRICE, 2 CENTS.

BRANCHES, ATTENTION!

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