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A Word to the Educated Class as to Social-Democracy!

There can be no doubt as to the relation and attitude of the workmen of Milwaukee towards the Social-Democratic party. With a small exception—with the exception of the ignorant, who are dictated to in their politics by outside influences—medieval superstitious influences—the workmen of Milwaukee stand almost unanimously for the Social-Democratic party. And that is natural enough, because that party represents the class interest of the workingmen and the working women, and the hope and the aspiration of their children.

We cannot however give quite so good a report of the so-called educated classes.

THE RICH WANT NO CHANGE.

Like every new phase of civilization, Socialism thus far has received the attention only of the oppressed and the lowly. The opulent and the rich have no reason to wish for a change of the system. They do not, as a rule, want to hear anything about it.

Until of late, outside of the working class, only students of history, of political economy, and a few advanced thinkers have given any attention to the principles of Socialism. Most other people have only a very vague idea even of its basis. Now we do not care particularly for the rich—but we want the educated. And this is an appeal to the educated.

IS THIS THE END?

Socialism stands for a new civilization.

With people who believe that whatever is, exists forever, and that we have reached the acme of civilization, it is entirely useless to argue. But not everyone, and surely no truly educated man, believes that the present conditions are the "ne plus ultra."

THE COMMON GROUND.

That we have not reached the end of our national development, every new invention and every new political question proves to us. And it would be sad indeed, if we had reached "the end." We then would soon be on a level with China—especially if we are to judge from the increasing number of paupers in this country.

If we are to discuss the matter, first of all we must have a "common ground."

I expect every American citizen to agree with me, when I maintain that the sovereignty lies in the people.

Moreover that this means a republic, and finally, that of all republics, the democratic republic is the only right form of government for an enlightened people.

THE OUTCOME OF CAPITALISM.

The very name of our party, "Social-Democracy," proclaims our aims.

In regard to the political form of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we demand the rule of the people, i. e. democracy. In regard to the economic sphere, and the spirit which shall manifest itself in this form and give life to it, we demand Socialism. Thus we shall have Social-Democracy, a democracy which is founded on economic independence, upon the political and industrial equality of opportunity for all.

Of course, I need not explain, that the Social-Democratic movement is not to be traced to the irresponsible work of individual agitators or eccentric persons, but to the development of the entire economic condition of modern times.

According to our modern way of thinking, in a very large degree, it is not men, but economic conditions that make history. Indeed, no thinking person can fail to recognize the fact that the Social-Democracy is but the reflection and the necessary outcome of modern capitalism.

INDUSTRY ON A LARGE SCALE.

Determined opponents to the present capitalistic system of industry as the Social-Democrats are, still they never think of calling the concentration of capital the cause of all evil. Social-Democrats do not even try to smash the trusts as such, as do some of the small dealers and the middle class in general. On the contrary, the Social-Democracy appreciates so fully the advantages of industrial production on a large scale, that we wish its most perfect development, which is impossible under the capitalist system.

The control of production by the people as a whole means the highest possible perfection of industry on a large scale.

But when we observe how the railroad companies have a "gentle-

men's understanding" among themselves about their passenger and freight rates, how they form "mergers" in spite of the law, how our life insurance savings are simply furnishing funds for high-financiers; how the banks unite into national and even international groups, how the largest factory owners combine into trusts which are "financiered" by these banks and insurance companies, how the meat trust, the oil trust, the steel trust, and all the other trusts are "regulating prices"—then we also finally comprehend that these mountains of gold and silver, these sheets and strips of paper, (which under our system stand for "capital") virtually decide how much we shall pay for our coffee and our bread, for our kerosene and our coal, and how much we are to spend for our houses, clothing, etc. In other words, they decide how well or how poorly we are to live, and how long or how short a time we are permitted to live.

THE WOLVES SUCCEED BEST.

And the wage working class are by no means the only ones who suffer from these conditions. With every increase of power and concentration of wealth the educated and professional class are forced more and more into dependence upon the capitalist. Our teachers, professors, speakers, newspaper editors, and writers, and even ministers, doctors and all professional men, are more and more at the mercy of the capitalistic system and brought into abject dependence. Thus the educated proletariat ever increases.

On the other hand—money-making is not a matter of education. On the contrary, the more vulgar and wolfish the man, the more readily he succeeds.

Less than one-tenth of our population already owns nine-tenths of the wealth.

And wealth, usually expressed by money, is now the god. It is by the distribution of part of this wealth that the rich man gets his dangerous powers. It is the monopoly of that which all want—some of which all must have—that makes his power so fearful. He writes his check and gets all the good or bad things his heart desires. He gets education, professional skill, wine and women, paragraphs in the news-

papers and the disposal of political places.

Theoretically, we are all equal before the law. Practically, a man having \$10,000,000 or more need not be afraid of the courts. A United States Senator openly recently boasted that a man "worth" \$10,000,000 or more in this country can never go to prison.

Democracy has become impossible in this country.

Under such conditions, it is only natural that money has become the root of all evil. Wealth being the greatest social power, it naturally is the worst of all social temptations. Our present economic system creates corruption, criminals, thieves, and prostitution. And it is rank hypocrisy from a purely moral standpoint to hold these poor individuals responsible for the sins of the system from which they suffer.

THE OLD PARTIES.

These conditions are before our eyes in spite of all that is said by the capitalist press and the capitalist politician.

And what remedy can the old political parties bring to the people? Parties, like individuals, act from motives of self-interest. The political form of a party is simply the political expression of the economic interest of the class it represents.

Now both of the old parties are owned by the capitalists. It is a fact, not even denied by the leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties, that they are both financed by the trusts, that they are both dominated by the trusts, that they are both willing and servile tools of the trusts.

We all know what the Republican party is. Naturally, it is the favorite party of capitalists. Every trust on the continent knows that it has a champion in the Republican party. Every corporate interest knows that it is welcome in the Republican party. Every capitalistic combine levying tribute upon the million homes of the people feels secure that its interests are taken care of by the Republican party.

But if the Republicans are conservative, the Democrats are positively reactionary. The economic basis of the Democratic party in ante-bellum days was the "middle class." But the "middle class" is ground down by trusts and competi-

tion. Besides the Democratic party was caught on the wrong side of the fence on the question of negro slavery. And at Appomattox Court House it surrendered its political life. Since then the old Democratic party has become a "dead one" in every respect. It has no other aim for its existence but graft. It has no principles, except to get office. It has become the stamping ground of all kinds of political crooks and thieves. Tammany in New York is the type of a Democratic political organization. And Tammany has been repeated in every town from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Chicago and Milwaukee included.

Here you have your choice between the Republican and the Democratic parties.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ARE PRACTICAL.

But it has been claimed against the Social-Democracy that we have no eyes for anything that well-meaning men of the present system want to achieve, because all our attention is riveted upon the future, upon the picture of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is said against us that we are bound to get the whole loaf or none.

I deny this. As a matter of fact, there are no more determined adherents, friends and advocates of all kinds of social reforms, of public ownership of public utilities, and of all kinds of workingmen's protective bills than the Social-Democrats of all countries. As soon as any of them are elected into any legislative body in the world—be it a small city council, or the parliament of England or Germany—the Social-Democrat makes haste to bring in bills and propositions of this character, and to open the fight for every successive immediate interest of the common people. Such is eminently been the position of the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin and of Milwaukee.

In Milwaukee we even went so far as to concede the granting of franchises to private corporations, in order to get additional railway and street car facilities for the city—provided, however, that the sovereign rights of the people, the interests of the city, and of the workingmen be properly taken care of and guaranteed. The city of Milwaukee will have to suffer bitterly

some day for the sins of the capitalist-owned aldermen who voted down every reasonable amendment that the Social-Democrats have advocated.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

We mention all this to show that the Social-Democratic party, while it is revolutionary in its final aim, is none the less distinctly evolutionary and constructive in its method. The Social-Democratic party is therefore the only true reform party in existence. But the Social-Democrats are true reformers, and not pretenders, who simply vote for measures for personal speculation and in order to carry elections under the pretext of reforms. We make no secret of the fact that we will not be satisfied with a little patching up of the present system. We Social-Democrats, while honestly in favor of all reforms, and willing to stand and fight for every inch of progress, consider all social reforms the means to an end, and not an end in themselves.

Social reforms of all kinds are welcomed by the Social-Democrats for many reasons. In the first place, by reforms we can stop the increasing pauperization, and consequently also the enervation of the masses of the people. If real reforms are seriously taken up and carried out with determination, they may even lift the masses to a considerable extent. But the main reason for our favoring them is because such reforms, if logically undertaken and honestly carried out, offer the possibility of a peaceful, lawful and orderly transformation of society.

ORGANIZATION MEANS ORDER.

For there would exist, and there does now exist, the great danger, that on the reformless road we might land in barbarism. There may be the fearful danger that the destitution of the masses would lead to degeneration, and would finally leave only a horde of slaves, of savages, who might indeed be capable of destroying the existing order, but not of substituting something new, something more rational and something far better. The danger, that the second and even the fifth revolt might be drowned in a sea of blood—all of which would be unnecessary and degrading in an enlight-

ed age and to an enlightened nation.

It is therefore absolutely false to represent our Social-Democracy as merely destructive, as intending to overthrow and annihilate society as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses. Just the opposite is true. Our Social-Democracy wants to maintain our culture and civilization and bring it to a higher level. Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction. We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children. Therefore, we agitate for the organization of the masses. And organization everywhere means order. And wherever there is order—there is also law, reason, discipline, and progress.

THE MISSION OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

Yet the Social-Democratic party is a working class party and claims to be nothing else. All of its leaders and spokesmen in Wisconsin, and most of them in other states, are proletarians.

The Social-Democratic party stands squarely upon the principles of international Socialism. It relies wholly upon education and upon the development of the industrial forces. Both of these factors make for Socialism.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party looks into the future with absolute confidence. We know that we live in the most favored land under the sun. We have all the raw materials and the most marvelous machinery. We have millions of men eagerly seeking employment. Nothing is so easily produced as wealth and no man should suffer from the need of it. In a rational economic system, poverty will be a horror of the past. The penitentiary will be depopulated. Social-Democracy will give economic freedom to every human being on the earth. No man will be compelled to depend on the arbitrary will of another for the right or opportunity to work.

If you believe in these conquering principles we ask you to stand side by side with us and cast your vote for the Social-Democratic party.

Victor L. Berger

Some Editorial Comment.

Labor creates wealth, but capitalism craves it.

A trust-owned government cannot represent a free people.

The negro slaves used to hug their chains. Some modern wage-slaves like to hug their rags.

Socialists of Germany have contributed over \$500,000 to the Russian revolutionists.

This is the age of underpaid educators of the people and overpaid corruptors of the people. A fine spectacle, truly!

People generally get what they vote for! Some people keep on voting for things they do not want AND THEN WONDER WHY TIMES ARE NOT BETTER!

If you've been helping the ward heelers to play their game of politics in the past, now is a good time to take stock of your self-respect and go to the polls in the interests of the race and decent government.

Let the nation own the trusts! You can certainly subscribe to that—although it means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, which is Socialism.

Some European papers are poking fun at the time we have made of the marriage of Roosevelt's daughter. They claim that this country in spite of its professions of being a democracy, is really itching to take on monarchical habits. It is our belief that the newspapers misrepresent the real American feeling in the matter however.

Three-fourths of the homes of this country are mortgaged. This does not mean, by a long shot, that one-fourth of the people own their homes. Even that slim crop to patriotic pride is denied us. When you hear some poor wage-slave talking big about "his" country, you may set him down as undoubtedly possessed of hallucinations!

The wealth of the land goes to those who do not produce it, to the capitalists. The workers drudge and starve IN ORDER THAT THE ROCKEFELLERS, THE WANDERBILTS, THE DEPEWS

AND THE CARNEGIES MAY HAVE MORE THAN THEY CAN USE. Think what a wonderful change would come over our society if the wealth went to the workers and they all lived ample lives and could bring up their families in good old middle class fashion!

As the workers become better educated they develop a discontent that promises to regenerate society. Only three years ago Carroll D. Wright, at the head of the U. S. Bureau of Labor predicted that the capitalistic form of the wage-system would in time make way for something more just.

Social-Democracy is working in that direction and some of those who read these lines will live to see the change.

There's a stupid bit of belated ignorance written by Tolstoi floating the rounds of the newspapers entitled, "Why Socialism Will Fail." It presupposes a "Socialism" that would simply be impossible, a Socialism that is artificial and arbitrarily man-made.

There is excuse for Tolstoi, an old man who knows practically nothing of modern civilization and its base: machine production. There is very little excuse for the modern editor who lives in the midst of our industrial society and who ought to know just what modern Social-Democracy stands for, if he really means to be an educative force in the community.

Tolstoi worries about how it would be possible to divide the work up under Socialism so that people, with their varied tastes and predilections, would submit to the allotments. His quarrel is with the Utopian dreamers of fifty and more years ago, not with the modern Social-Democrats.

The absurdity of his criticism is seen in the very fact that today, by common admission, society is moving in the direction of Socialism very fast. Society is a growth, an evolution. Evolution is to be suddenly suspended and a new, ready-made order brought upon the scene?—that is the acme of the absurd.

One form of society is evolved out of another, there are no abrupt jumps. Socialism will come as an orderly development—unless our present civilization should go to smash through some blind en-

slavism—and the present march toward better things be rudely suspended. We shall keep on getting more and more Socialism until we reach the full measure which right economics and social relations require.

The goal of Social-Democracy is the public ownership of the forces

Every Man a "Minute Man" Against Plutocracy!

[The following editorial is taken from the N. Y. Journal, but its subject matter will not be new to readers of this paper. The significant fact about it is that the necessity for constituting the people of this country an armed people was first broached in the HERALD and it is now found that even Democratic radical papers are also coming to see the need of such a safeguard to the liberties of the people.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT talks much and interestingly about fighters and fighting. They are, in a way, his specialties.

Recently he gave excellent advice to those interested in teaching children the use of firearms. The advice might well be taken to heart by ALL AMERICANS.

It is true, as Mr. Roosevelt says, that every man in the country should know how to use a gun. It is also true that every man in the country should OWN a good, reliable weapon of his own. He should keep it in his house, and NOT take it around with him, although the Constitution says that he may take it around if he chooses—"the right of the people to BEAR arms."

Those who established this Government and wrote our Constitution knew the importance of a WELL-ARMED CITIZENSHIP. They knew what every man should remember—THAT NO UNARMED PEOPLE EVER GAINED ITS FREEDOM—or kept it, once gained.

If the people of the United States had not been well armed in 1776, and able to USE their arms, WE COULD NOT HAVE BEATEN ENGLAND.

Washington could keep his armies and fill up the ranks to replace the dead and the runaways—there were some runaways; we are not all heroes—because every man that he could point his finger at had a rifle and knew how to shoot.

The people of the United States now, as in former times, OUGHT TO BE AN ARMED PEOPLE. And Mr. Roosevelt renders a pub-

lic service when he argues in favor of teaching all the people to use firearms, and advising them TO OWN THEIR OWN WEAPONS.

The people are never without a menace of some kind. Just now it would appear to be the menace of capital, which tends toward control of government, and through government toward control of the army, navy and people.

Among the thirteen millions of voters in this country there ought to be scattered thirteen millions of GOOD, MODERN RIFLES, and two or three millions MORE among the young men not old enough to vote.

With such an armed citizenship—a citizenship universally armed—THERE WOULD BE POWER BEHIND THE OPINION OF THE MAJORITY, AND NO CORPORATION GENTLEMEN WOULD EVER PLAN TO GRAB THIS COUNTRY AND MANAGE IT REGARDLESS OF THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

When Mr. Roosevelt encourages the people to know how to use firearms, to train their children, and to OWN firearms, he does useful work.

The other day, however, in addressing a delegation from the Interstate National Guard Association, the President went a little farther, it seems to us, than is absolutely necessary. He seemed to fear that Americans might lose THE DESIRE TO FIGHT. He said—we quote from the verbatim report of his speech:

"In a great industrial civilization such as ours we may just as well face the fact that there is a constant tendency to do away with, to eliminate those qualities which make a man a good soldier. It should be the steady object of every legislator, of every executive officer and, above all, of you, gentlemen, who have to do with the National Guard, to try to counteract the

tendency toward their elimination."

We'll give 'em *Past Mortems* instead! True choice, blood-curling sentence, with some indecent profanity left out, was publicly uttered by the sincerely human Gen. Sherman Bell, adjutant-general of the "citizen" soldiery of Colorado, during the time that he was engaged

in society that have come to be social in their operation. Machine production means mass production. Mass ownership of production is therefore needed if the workers are to be free from the exploitation of capitalists.

"To Hell with Habeas Corpus; We'll give 'em *Past Mortems* instead!"

True choice, blood-curling sentence, with some indecent profanity left out, was publicly uttered by the sincerely human Gen. Sherman Bell, adjutant-general of the "citizen" soldiery of Colorado, during the time that he was engaged

tendency toward their elimination." It is true that an industrial civilization like ours tends to eliminate the love of fighting. But is that a thing to REGRET?

White men as a whole—even our forefathers, the frontiersmen—cannot be called remarkable in fighting instinct as compared with the red Indian. The red Indian spent half the time with his hands in blood—that of his neighbors, or of buffaloes, or bears. But the more peaceful white man has not had much trouble in dealing with his strenuous red brother.

As a matter of fact, if Mr. Roosevelt will read over again his own history about Cromwell, he will find that the industrial citizen, and the INDUSTRIAL CITIZEN, spending his life without any thoughts of war at all, MAKES THE BEST POSSIBLE SOLDIER WHEN THE TIME COMES.

It isn't the soldier with the trained fighting body that wins the fights. IT'S THE SOLDIER WITH THE TRAINED AND CONVINCED MIND.

We have not read Mr. Roosevelt's life of Cromwell. Another, written by a more thoroughly equipped historian, appeared at the same time. But we are sure that Mr. Roosevelt in his history of Cromwell must record the fact that Cromwell asked that he be supplied with "godly men" as fighters.

He didn't want trained blusterers or trained fighters. He didn't want the fops or trained fighters of the court whom he thrashed so thoroughly with his "godly men." Cromwell wanted men THAT MEANT TO WIN. And he got them. Cromwell didn't spend his own life killing things, or thinking or talking about war, or preparing for it, but he was A VERY REMARKABLE SOLDIER.

As a fighting man and a general—if it be not treason to say so—Oliver Cromwell compares quite favorably even with Theodore Roosevelt.

(In defiance of all legal safeguards of American citizenship, in putting down the great strike of the metalliferous miners in Colorado two years ago.)

Bell represents the real genius of that arm of militarism known as the National Guard, which is made up of workingmen dupes and officered by pets of the capitalists who will do the right thing in time of labor conflicts.

Moyer, Haywood and the other greatest battles in history. HE NEVER LOST A BATTLE, and we don't know of any other great fighter with that record. Yet Cromwell didn't train himself as a soldier, he didn't worry about training others.

He asked that men should lead good lives—honest, industrious lives. AND HE WOULD UNDERTAKE TO MAKE THEM GOOD FIGHTERS AS SOON AS THEY SHOULD HAVE A GOOD CAUSE TO FIGHT FOR.

We know that Mr. Roosevelt spends long hours awake worrying about the country, and planning how he can make the people better—how he can make them better fighters, especially.

We feel that it would be a relief to him if he could realize that the American individual, attending to his business, doing his work honestly, keeping himself in good health and honest mind, will be able to do any fighting that the country really REQUIRES without any special training.

As a matter of fact, when we had recently a war that needed military greatness, where did we get our ONE national hero? Did we get him from West Point, from Annapolis? No. The one man who stood out in the war, who was made Governor and President and everything else, was Theodore Roosevelt, who had not really done much fighting or drilling to speak of. If Mr. Roosevelt, the business man, ranchman, Police Commissioner, Civil Service Commissioner, Governor and college man, was able at the critical moment to step forward save Cuba and defeat Spain, why need he doubt that other Americans will do the same when necessity shall arrive? Which, of course, will be after HE shall have passed on and ceased to take care of us.

Mr. Roosevelt, men need not be like d'Artagnan, or Falstaff either, to protect their country at need.

officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who have been spirited out of Colorado by special trains (doubtless furnished free to the legal conspirators by railway managers) will in all probability be put to death without a chance to defend themselves. It will be a case of *Past mortems* (medieval custom after death) instead of *habeas corpus* (a writ to a person from being held prisoner without due warrant of law).

Their case if the capitalists' enemies of the unions can possibly put it through.

The diabolical sentiment expressed by Gen. Bell, as spokesman for the Western mine owners, just the kind to beget blood-thirstiness on the part of the slaves of the mines, but it is our belief that the alleged confession of the said to have killed ex-Gov. Sherman Bell is a plot of the Pinkertons, the interests of the inhuman mine owners. Not one word that comes from official sources on the subject can be taken without a grain of salt.

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NEW ZEALAND'S REPLY TO PESSIMISM.

By ALLAN L. BENSON
Author of Socialism Made Plain.

A colony that was writhing in poverty in 1890 is today the most prosperous country on earth.

It is prosperous solely because the farmers and the wage-workers have united at the ballot box.

The colony is New Zealand. And the story of its wonderful progress during the last 15 years is to be told for the benefit of a class that is very numerous in the United States. It is the class of well-disposed men of good intellect, warm impulses, and little or no capital, who repel every attempt to interfere in Socialism by saying: "What's the use?" The aims of Socialism are noble. Its ideals are high. And, perhaps in a thousand years or so, something like Socialism will be in existence. But it is idle to bring about any radical change in our day. The world moves slowly. It has always moved slowly. To hope to bring about any radical improvement in conditions during the lifetime of anyone now living is folly.

The experience of New Zealand during the last 15 years affords concrete proof of the unsoundness of such reasoning. New Zealand's experience proves that whatever the wealth-producers may desire in the form of legislation, they may have, provided only that they want it enough to combine and vote for it. Be their desire in this respect wise or otherwise, their will must be law when expressed in the form of a united command at the ballot box. But not otherwise. When the wealth-makers divide at the ballot box and fight each other, then the wealth-takers—the capitalists—carry the day. That is the way the wealth-makers do in the United States. And that is the reason why the wealth-makers of little New Zealand have in 15 years outstripped the wealth-makers in this great country in all that goes to make real prosperity.

Yet New Zealand is not a Socialist colony. It never has been a Socialist colony. Nor are all its vexed economic questions settled. New Zealand is simply a sturdy little colony that is striving manfully to give the common people justice. It is succeeding in greater measure every year. The remedies that it has applied and is applying with such remarkable success are strongly Socialistic; that is to say, they are not Socialist remedies, but they partake of the principles of Socialism. And every year, these remedies become more Socialistic in their character. Socialist cabinet ministers are now administering these remedies. In fact, New Zealand is speeding so rapidly toward Socialism that it bids fair to become the first Socialist state.

Before proceeding however to the consideration of what New Zealand was, what it is and what brought about the change, let this fact be stated—what a fact that will be abundantly proved in what is to follow:

New Zealand has improved its material conditions during the last 15 years only to the extent that it has realized the Socialist aim to give the workers free access to the land and the machinery with which wealth is produced, while also enabling them to exchange their products upon an equitable basis.

And the economic wrongs and inequalities that are still pressing upon New Zealand for settlement, are the wrongs and inequalities that arise from her failure, up to this time, to attain in full measure these ideals of Socialism.

What then, was the condition of New Zealand in 1890? Let the Hon. Richard J. Seddon, prime minister of the colony, speak, quoting from a statement made by him to Prof. Frank Parsons, author of a most excellent work entitled "The Story of New Zealand."

"We had soup-kitchens, shelter sheds, empty houses, men out of work, women and children waiting bread. It was a country where a few were wealthy and the rest were degraded and poverty stricken."

Speaking of the accumulated wrongs that brought about the political revolution of 1890, Prof. Parsons says:

"The feeling that something was radically wrong***** was intensified to the bursting point of political action by the knowledge that the colony had lost population. From 1885 to 1890, twenty thousand people left New Zealand; that was the excess of departure over arrivals in that time. ***It was not a fitting of travellers to visit other lands, and then return. It was a transportation, or transplantation of homes. ***The unemployed problem rose to the overflow, and working people went over seas from a population of 600,000 in a land where 20 million and more could live in comfort under just conditions. A country, easily capable of sustaining thirty times the population it possessed, witnessed the astounding spectacle of an exodus of vigorous and industrious people because they could not get homes or work."

It will thus be seen that New Zealand, in 1890, was in a most deplorable condition. Then the farmers in the country and the wage-workers in the city combined at the ballot box and began to make their own laws. They have been in combination at the ballot box ever since. And the result of their 15 years of united voting can best be described by quoting two letters that the writer has recently received from Hon. Edward Tregear, Secretary of Labor, in New Zealand. The letters will be given in full because they can best be understood if quoted in their entirety, although they contain personal references that could not be presented without violation of good taste, were there not other reasons why the letters should appear as they were written. It may be explained that the writer had been in correspondence with Secretary Tregear for a year. Here are the letters:

"Department of Labor.
"Wellington, Dec. 14, 1905.

"My dear Mr. Benson:
"I write to you in abject humiliation, I have just discovered a letter to you which I wrote five months ago and which I thought had been sent. Now I remember that at the time of writing it, I had for a moment mislaid your address, and it has been swept away in the vortex of parliamentary papers which have established a maelstrom on my writing table during a heavy session of parliament. I feel disgusted with myself, but have to acknowledge that if I have not any literary ability, I have the literary weakness of losing a disorderly writing table. I have sinned—and repent—and shall assuredly do the same thing with others tomorrow. So please forgive. It is atavism. Some arboreal ancestor must have liked heaping up leaves to sleep on, and I follow him with my papers. If anything is official, my faithful officers save me, but if it is personal—then chaos, but chaos with potentialities, with germs of cosmos hereafter.

"We have had a glorious election, with utter rout of the forces of individualism and privilege. I trust that the Liberal and Labor party will rise to its magnificent occasion and do things worth doing. We had beforehand many wailings of the Cassandra type, but unlike those of that ancient princess, the wailings were not prophetic and our Troy remains. The enemy could not build a big enough 'wooden horse' to take our city, though they exhausted the materials of their heads therefor.

"I send the lost letter, hoping that even now it may be of interest to you. Wishing you all good things and much that Rockefeller has missed, I am,

"Yours truly,

"EDWARD TREGEAR."

The first part of the following "lost letter" is quoted only because in it Secretary Tregear declares himself a Socialist and makes a number of interesting remarks about Socialism:

Department of Labor.
"Wellington, July 15, 1905.

"My dear Mr. Benson:
"I hope you will pardon me for not at once acknowledging the receipt of your book, 'Socialism Made Plain.' Believe me, I feel deeply grateful to you, not only for sending me an author's copy, but for the very, very kind words you wrote in the book when sending it. We Socialists, who consider the money-reward for work somewhat tainted by the similar or greater wage obtained by others for very doubtful services, find our true recompense in the appreciation of those whose opinions we value. Judged by such a standard, you stand high in the universal commonwealth of free souls.

"If I did not reply at once, it was because I wanted to ruminate over some of the arguments you use. They are clear and practical enough, but a thinking writer's harvest in new fields has to be considered as seed corn for others to use; each sentence of his sermon is a text upon which others can compose their own disquisition. I am one of those so fully convinced of the truth of what you say that it seems to me sometimes we are the only sane persons in a world of lunatics. Of course, the world retorts that it is we who are mad—that it is the way things go in 'mental hospitals.' Nevertheless, there is great hope for us. Our ranks are being augmented every hour in the most astonishing way, and I, who agreed with Henry George and Bellamy in their day, but thought the realization of their dreams to be a matter for our posterity centuries hence, see in my own short life-time the advent of social rights coming up like a thunderstorm against the wind.

"Here in New Zealand we keep pegging away, sapping little by little the foundations of one monstrous privilege after another. We got compulsory arbitration upon its sturdy legs, and I know you have

followed its career with increased eyes. Now I have begun a campaign against the landlords in cities and suburbs, because every advantage in wages, etc., gained for the workers by arbitration is being exploited and neutralized by robber rents. The premier is backing me up nobly and bringing in bills (Hurrah! We got them through and the homes are being built, E. T. December, 1905) to enable us to take, voluntarily by sale, or compulsorily, lands near towns for workmen's homes and to supply funds to enable the holder to erect houses, etc., thereon, secured, of course on the lands and improvements themselves. We did this before for the farmers, to enable them to pay off straggling mortgages, by supplying them with cheap money, borrowed at a low rate on a government guarantee. The result is that no country in the world is as prosperous at the present time as New Zealand.

"Let no man think, however, that our prosperity leaves us without evils to combat. We have barely touched the fringe of the soiled economic garment. So long as the wage-system endures, so long as capital holds the land, machinery and means of production, so long is the bulk of our population only a collection of well-fed, well-clothed slaves!"

"I am glad to see that in your book, you have thus driven your shafts right at the heart of the matter. The only question is this: In a world consisting of men trained in the wolf-laws of the competitive system, is it best to accept nothing, to let the evils 'stew in their own gravy,' till their fetid loathsomeness drives men in despair, to rebellion and to breaking up the whole order of things to build anew? There is much to be said for this. Theoretically, I believe it right. Indeed, it may be that in this path is truly the line of least resistance. Or shall we slowly feel our way—by national railways, telegraphs, insurance, steamers, mines, etc.—as we are doing in New Zealand—and gradually educate those who differ, until we break through their prejudices by conviction? This is evolution. But, you understand, that in doing so, we also build up our own difficulties as we go. For instance: We have made our factories clean, pleasant places to work in; looked after the wages, the hours and the over-time pay, the holidays, the health of the women and children particularly.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.

I.
We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great proprietary interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our

courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

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

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independ-

Result: Carelessness as to the real problems; fat, well-contented acquiescence in things as they are—the wage-earner satisfied with his position and ready to consider Tregear fussing over theoretical economic matters of little importance. Only when I show them (as in the case of rack-rents) how they are being robbed, does the 'pleasant afternoon' feeling give way sufficiently to take them to the ballot-box.

"Enough of my small troubles. When, when, when will the great American people learn that the Republican is nothing, the Democrat nothing and that there is only one issue, viz.—that between the robber and his victim? Moreover, that the ballot-box is the only social weapon?"

"Long life and health to you. May you strike many a giant blow for the Great Cause."

"Yours always,
"EDWARD TREGEAR,
"Secretary for Labor."

These then, are the facts, as set forth by the Premier and the Secretary for Labor of New Zealand, respectively:

In 1890, New Zealand was a "wretched little colony, in which most of the wealth was held by a few."

In 1906, it is the "most prosperous country on earth," to use the words of Secretary Tregear.

In order that we may profit from the experience of New Zealand, however, if we have the wisdom to do so, it becomes necessary to inquire into the conditions that existed when times were becoming worse from year to year, as well as to examine the laws that brought about improved conditions. And it is even of greater importance to investigate the remedial legislation enacted prior to 1890 that failed to bring relief. For it should not be understood that the New Zealanders were apathetic while the common people were sinking into the depths of poverty. On the other hand, they were anxiously seeking a solution of the problem—seeking as earnestly as we Americans are today seeking to solve the economic problems that are bewildering us. But the wealth-makers, meanwhile, were dividing their forces at the polls, some voting for the candidates of one capitalist party and the rest for another—just as we Americans are doing today.

exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

II.
As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most

III.
The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.
The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

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

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

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise of land values, and of proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.
XXIX. WE WILL BE HEARD.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
We will speak out, we will be heard,
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.
We speak the truth and what care
we
For hissing and for scorn.
While some faint gleaming we can
see
Of freedom's coming dawn.
Let liars fear; let cowards shrink.
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we have established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.
Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.
The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.
It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.
To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:
Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressive increase of 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.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.
Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.
As to Jack London.
To the Editor: No comrade with any sense of either justice or decency could permit two such unjust, false and uncalled for slurs and criticisms of Comrade Jack London, as have recently appeared in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD pass without a reply.
Ever since Comrade London declared himself a Socialist the capitalist press of America has set about endeavoring to give him the reputation of a fire-eating demagogue, who "tears a passion to tatters," raves, and shrieks and indulges in sensational remarks. Those who have heard him know that the exact reverse is true. He reads his lecture from manuscript, with few or no gestures, and compels intense attention purely by force of his thought. The lecture which has caused the most comment, the one on "The Social Revolution," is perhaps the most carefully thought out Socialist production that has yet appeared in the literature of the American Socialist movement. I know this is high praise, but the lecture will soon appear, having been purchased by a well-known non-Socialist periodical, and it will then be possible for every Socialist to judge for himself how true is this judgment. I might say that the professor of rhetoric in one of the largest universities in America, who has no sympathy with Socialism, has stated that he proposed to have his students examine this lecture when published, as one of the best examples of the observation of all the classical rules of presentation of evidence and argument of which he knew. There have been two portions of this lecture that have been particularly seized upon and distorted by the capitalist press. One of these is the alleged statement that women are working in the sweat-shops of Chicago for ninety cents a week. This portion is a quotation from *The American Journal of Sociology*, published by the University of Chicago, surely not an alarmingly sensational source. But Comrade London took particular pains to explain that he did not vouch for the accuracy of these figures and based all his arguments upon a figure more than three times as high, which was given as an AVERAGE by one of the dailies of Chicago that had challenged his statement. It should be said on this point that the *Chicago American* conducted an investigation of this subject and found a large number who were earning less than the figures quoted from the *Journal of Sociology*.
The second point that has been trumpeted from one end of this country to the other as an example of reckless speech is the allegation that he said "To hell with the constitution." The fact is that he specifically stated that this phrase was simply a quotation from General Bell, and in order to avoid any such misunderstanding he interrupted the reading of his MSS to repeat and explain this point. It might be noticed in passing, that the *Chicago Chronicle*, admitted to be the most inveterate foe to Socialism in the U. S., had the decency to make a correction on this point and tell the truth.
Chicago. A. M. Simons.
Wants Party Money Used Right.
Editor HERALD: A few words about the convention for 1906. I cannot see any earthly good of calling a convention this year, especially as we have our Spring and Fall election before us. A better and more sensible way would be to use the money that would be spent on a convention in carrying on our local campaigns. It would be much better than squandering it in order to let a few shine at general expense and get free rides and feasts and do cranky work and disturb the party generally. I hope the referendum will not pass.
Suring, Wis. Otto Horsmann.
Wisconsin.
Dates have been fixed for Comrade Gaylord, in addition to those already published, as follows: Canton March 15, Ladysmith 16, Prentice 18. Dates will also be made for Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Rhineland, Eagle River, Green Bay and other points.
Wisconsin comrades have mostly voted against the holding of a national convention next summer, believing that the expense might better be applied to Socialist propaganda.
\$955.75 E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y.

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Voting Away Riches!
The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers.
IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Meier, Melma, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Boes, James Sheehar, Charles Jocko, Gustav Geerdts.
IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pelfa.
At last Monday's meeting of the Milwaukee city council the franchise ordinance of the Chicago & Milwaukee electric railroad was passed under suspension of the rules, after the amendments of the Social-Democrats had been voted down. One amendment, which the Socialists had demanded, changing the wording of Sec. 11 so as to provide that "a fare not to exceed five cents" should be charged, instead of a flat five cent rate, was passed, it being popped in by Ald. Stiglauer before the Social-Democrats could introduce it. While the Social-Democrats did not succeed in getting through their amendments they have the satisfaction of knowing that their presence in the council had a good deal of an effect on the form of the franchise and that otherwise the franchise would have been a much more oppressive ordinance.
Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the HERALD ten weeks. Only a dime.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.
St. Louis comrades will hold their annual March Festival in two different Turner halls, on Sunday, March 17. A. M. Simons and Charles L. Breckon of Chicago will be the speakers, respectively. There will also be a musical program.
FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The third and final ballot for members of the national executive committee resulted as follows: Bandlow 31, Floaten 44, Heath 27, Kerr 35, Simons 35, Townner 36. Bandlow, Floaten, Kerr, Simons and Townner declared elected.

IN YANKEE LAND
The national committee the present year will consist of fifty-eight members, an increase of three over last year.
W. S. Waudby of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, states that over 1,750,000 boys and girls between 10 and 15 years of age are at work at gainful occupations in the United States.
As a concession to the rising tide of Social-Democratic Governor Deen of Illinois, has decided to appoint Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago as chairman of a state commission of five persons, to prepare a system of state industrial and old-age pensions for the wage-earning classes. The commission is "to submit a bill to the next Legislature, though there is no doubt about that body's attitude toward such legislation."
The Christian Socialist movement in this country is said to be growing at a fine rate. It stands for the national platform of our party and is made up largely of ministers who are rebellious at the modern commercialization of the House of God. The *Christian Socialist*, of Danville, Ill., is the official organ. The movement is not to be confounded with the Christian Socialism of the past century in England, which was not Socialism at all but a gathering together of a lot of incongruous reforms having no relation to the economic forces of evolution.
Dates for National Organizers.
JAMES H. BROWER: Mar. 4, Marion, Ill.; 5, Murphysboro; 6, Cairo; 7, Du Quoin; 8, Centralia; 9, Nashville; 10, St. Clair Co.
E. E. CARRE: Mar. 4, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 5, Enroute; 6, 7, Wadsworth, Ohio; 8, 9, Uhrichsville; 10, Ashtabula.
JOHN COLLINS: Mar. 4, St. Clair Co., Ill.; 5, Jacksonville; 6, Quincy; 7, Galesburg; 8, Monmouth; 9, Kewanee; 10, Rock Island.
GEORGE H. GOEBEL: under the direction of Pennsylvania state committee. Mar. 3, Royersford; 4, Pottstown and Reading; 5, Pottsville and surrounding towns under the direction of Schuylkill Co. Committee for one week.
JOHN W. SLAYTON: Mar. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Globe, Ariz.; 10, Safford.
M. W. WILKINS, under the direction of Maine State Committee. Feb. 10, Rockland, Me.; 20, Hurdville; 21, Finalhaven; 22,

never have contained a provision allowing the city to purchase the road at any time it sees fit. In all the studied and unworthy misrepresentation of the daily press it has not been possible to obscure the fact that the people have gained by the stand the Socialists have taken, and many people see that if the council was filled with Social-Democrats their rights would not be surrendered without adequate return.
The first amendment introduced was by Ald. Seidel, and it called for the sale of eight tickets for twenty-five cents between the hours of 5 to 8 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening, the same as they have it in the city of Toronto. This would enable workmen to ride to work in the morning and return at night for a total of six cents. When it came to a vote the capitalist party aldermen were up a stump. At first they did not dare to vote against it, fearing the wrath of the working people, and after enough affirmative votes had been given to carry the amendment, the Stiglauer-Mallory outfit got busy and there was such a stampede of aldermen to change their votes that the roll call had to be taken over again. Among those who changed their vote were Becker, Fiebrantz, Fogel, Barry, Lonsdorf and others. The amendment was finally lost, 15 to 31.
An amendment of Ald. Welch's requiring the road to pay a rental for the use of the tracks after the city had purchased them was voted down, 9 to 36. Another amendment of his to limit the franchise to twenty instead of thirty years, met the same fate. Heath's amendment reserving the right of the council to amend the ordinance at any time, was voted down, 9 to 37, as was also Seidel's to provide for arbitration of the rates of fare in the future. The franchise was then ready for passage, and the Stiglauer-Koerner combination sought to use the gag-law and rush it through without debate. But this was so raw that the chairman refused to put the previous question and Ald. Welch then took the floor to state the Socialist position with relation to the ordinance. The aldermen listened in spite of themselves, for the facts he gave them were more favorable than many that were passed by capitalistic bodies, he said, but for this the people must thank the Social-Democrats. Yet it was to all intents and purposes a steal just the same. It was claimed that the street railway gave was against it, but their votes showed they had made common cause with the so-called reformers. To show how badly the capitalist party aldermen were selling out the rights of the people, Ald. Welch gave the figures from a report of the street railway conditions in Toronto. He showed that the city regulated the hours and even the pay of the men on the cars, obliged the sale of workmen's three cent fare tickets, and limited the life of the franchise to eighteen years. Then he showed the revenue the city received. In 1904 Milwaukee got a revenue from the street car lines of \$98,000. During that same year Toronto got a clear revenue from the car lines of \$323,000! And he showed that for the official year that would end this spring Toronto would receive nearly a half million dollars. And the company was not impoverished at that, for it was making an immense profit, although its stock contained six millions of water. Ald. Welch was cheered as he concluded, and Ald. Mallory, who had been hissed when he had tried to interrupt Ald. Welch, immediately moved the previous question. The franchise was then passed, 37 to 9.
Ald. Seidel introduced a resolution instructing the city officers to send incidental printing where there was no contract, to printing shops that were not in conflict with their men. Ald. Heath introduced an amendment to the pending gas inspection ordinance providing that the council instead of the mayor select the man to do the inspecting. He charged that the mayor had already promised the position to a man who was totally unfit, "who was a coffee-cooler during the war and who had been a political coffee-cooler ever since," and that Ald. Smith was in the deal. The measure was too vital to the people to be spoiled by a questionable appointment. Ald. Smith made an evasive denial. The city engineer reported adversely on Ald. Heath's measure to use the city property on the lake shore for the municipal electric light plant, thus saving \$60,000 that would be paid out in purchasing a site. The matter was sent to a committee.
Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the HERALD ten weeks. Only a dime.
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M. Dewald..... 1.00
Otto Engelhard..... .70
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Sheboygan, Wis..... 1.50
Wm. Reich..... .50
Fred. Hering, Sheboygan, Wis..... .25
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W. Ramstack..... 1.00
E. Kneusel..... 1.00
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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,
Telephone Main 1742.



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

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 246 Sixth St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Treas.
WILLIAM E. ACKER, 364 Washington St., Sergeant at Arms
M. WEISER, 417 Eleventh St., Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:
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GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: Robt. Koita, Wm. Prehn, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hinkforth, Martin Gorecki.
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LABOR SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. W. J. Griblin, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reichert, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. F. L. Witter, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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ORGANIZED LABOR



Daily Paper: "Workmen demand their rights."

membership were accepted. The new union will meet at 318 State.

When possible trade unionists should attend the city council meetings to see how contemptuously their rights are treated by capitalist party aldermen.

Bro Thomas V. Podzimek, organizer Piano and Organ Workers' union, left this week for Grand Haven, Mich. Mr. Podzimek has organized a local of this union in this city, which he says is in a good condition.

The newly organized Waiters' union will work with the Bakers and other unions for the use of union bread and other products in restaurants. A delegate from the new union will be seated in the Federated Trades Council.

Buxton has announced that employees of the postoffice department have a right to form unions for the betterment of their wages. The last postmaster-general, Lord Stanley, declined to recognize the employees' delegate to discuss an increase of wages. He called employees seeking to obtain better wages blackmailers. Then the good lord went out and stood for re-election to Parliament and the Laborites put him out of business.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants 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.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windson Hotel, Milwaukee st., opposite Academy.

MILWAUKEE UNIONISTS.—VIII.



Sister Anna M. Egan.

The Tailor's Strike.

The strike of the tailors at the shop of Aug. Rohm, 264 West Water street will be taken up for action at the meeting Sunday of the executive board of the Federated Trades Council. On Feb. 21 the tailors claim Mr Rohm, in defiance of the contract he had with his men to employ only union workmen, put on a non-union man and when the men complained told them he had no further use for the union. Seven men then went out and since then he has employed such help as he could find.

Eight Hours on Railroads.

The various railroad Brotherhoods of the country are forming a movement for an eight-hour day, for if it is a good thing for labor outside of the railroad world to work but eight hours, it certainly ought to be good for men who labor from ten to twenty, and even often for thirty hours and more, at the most exacting labor known.

From the section hand up to the engineer and conductor the hours of labor are too long. When men in engine and train service labor from twelve to thirty hours without sleep and put a cold lunch between meals, and only a chance of from four to five hours rest before going out again for another long weary day; to jeopardize, not only their own, but their fellow employee's lives, but the lives of the whole traveling public, it seems that if any class of workmen needs shorter hours, the railroad employees do; while the traveling public needs this protection from causes that lead to many a disastrous wreck.

General Labor Notes.

There are today in Southern mills some 60,000 children under the age of fourteen years, working from ten to fourteen hours a day, besides being compelled to work overtime on alternate nights. Four years ago the number of children thus employed in that section was only 24,000.

As a result of their splendid showing in the Parliamentary elections the officers of the British Labor Party have decided to form an alliance with the Labor parties of Australia, Canada, South Africa and other colonies.

India has 1,280 local trade unions, with a membership of 72,504.

Sister Anna M. Egan has been corresponding secretary of the Glove Workers' Union, Local No. 6, for the past two years and a half, and has been delegate to the Federated Trades Council from that local for one year. She is employed at Ellsworth & Thayer's, one of the best known firms of the sort in the country. There are only two glove-making establishments in Milwaukee that carry the union label, the other being the O. C. Hansen company. Sister Egan has served her union well and faithfully and is a strong believer in the uplifting qualities of organized labor.

Recent members of the Social-Democratic Herald and Vanguard

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25 Copies 10c
60 Copies 20c
100 Copies 30c

First Come, First Served.

Social-Democratic Herald

344 8th Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Freie Gemeinde hall, Mart. Imhoff, Secy., 281 Pearson st.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Secy., 165 Harmon st.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave., Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street.
Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141.)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.
Brewery Teamsters Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
Brewery Malsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schult, Secy., 950 Winnebago street.
Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Secy., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.
Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. B. J. McEvoy, Secy., 309 15th st.
Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 973 Holton street.
Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av.
Building Employees (formerly Janitors') Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Tenthon ave.
Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Wiedrich, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut st.

Union Barber Shops . . . Up-To-Date . . .

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list.

West Side.

Austermann, A. 559 3d st. c. Walnut
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Beisner, J. C. 682 7th st.
Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
Bethold Chas., 488 11th st.
Breitmann, C. A., 2121 Walnut.
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut
Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Hoffman, C. A., 1104 Wells.
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
Holzhauer & Son, L. Union Depot
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Hug, J. C. 1030 Cherry st.
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet.
Lange, F., 281 3rd st.
Locher & Stiel, 105 Grand av.
Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Loyd st.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
Reipke, A., 1531 Cherry st.
Reitz, A. E., 1329 State.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schnecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
Sery, J., 2816 Claybourn st.
Sprink, John, 441 Fond du Lac.
Urban, George, 2006 Lisbon av.
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.

East Side.

Curtis, R. A., 103 Wisconsin st.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water.
Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Mason st.
Klett, Edward, 706 Broadway
Lass, August, 543 East Water.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 501 5th Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.
WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Oregon Street, Kenosha, Wis.
W. E. SPIERING, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 390 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
BURT F. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. J. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis.
Manufacturers of bath tubs and plumbing supplies.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 8th st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Lard Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Sidler Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamperin & Wiggenshorst, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co., Janesville, Wis.
The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves.
The Carol Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Casey & Streuen-Reiter Co., Merchants Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Schmidt, B., 685 Market St.
Trieb, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.

Ahrendt, A., 419 Clinton st.
Baird, Chas., 307 Florida st.
Bauer, A., 416 National av.
Boos, Geo., 201 Grove st.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Dressen, Albert, 1002 Kinnickinnic
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
Friedel, F., 650 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 937 Kinnickinnic av.
Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
Hautz, L., 487 1/2 Russell av.
Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed st.
Holmes, W., 317 Ellen st.
Jeggle, Joe., 972 Greenfield av.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Lamers, Tony, 331 Clinton st.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Roth, Joe., 479 Clinton st.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinnickinnic View, J., 319 Florida st.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.

Cudahy, Wis.

Fischer, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J., Hofer, M. J.
Rankowski, C., Kalb, W. J.
Stellberg, Aug.

Sheboygan, Wis.

Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.
Manitowish, Wis.
Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington
Watertown, Wis.
Block, S., 117 3rd st.
Rieck, Ben., 503 Main st.
Trenck, T., 300 Main st.
Zoelle, Geo., 101 Main st.
Harford, Wis.

Abundant, A.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society, an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Final Settlement of the Estate of August F. Boehl, Deceased. On Hearing and Filing the Petition of Charles A. Hildner, the administrator of said estate, representing among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except that which is exempt; and that the expenses of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said City at 318 State Street.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1906.
By the Court,
JOHN C. KAHN,
Register of Probate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IDA BOESE, Plaintiff.
vs.
AUGUST BOESE, Defendant.
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, to the said Defendant.
You are hereby summoned to appear, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. The complaint in this action is now on file in the office of the clerk of this court.
NICHOLAS ELSNER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address, No. 140 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Herm R. Miller
PHOTOGRAPHER
350 So. 3d St. Cor. Chestnut,
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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State st. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st.
Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. Winternitz, Secy., 318 State st.
Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State st. Henry Bock, Secy., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.
Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State st. F. J. Hauerwas, 157 Wind-lake ave.
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.
Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st.
Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave and Reed st. Jas. Howard, Secy., 418 14th ave.
Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Secy., 176 7th st.
Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st ave. and Mineral. Frank Greenwald, Secy., 617 Muskego ave.
Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 9th sts. John E. Hang, Secy., 2806 Meinecke ave.
Book Binders' Union No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at

COAL WOOD COKE

THE CAMPAIGN FUND can be increased and the deficit on the Social-Democratic Herald decreased by placing your Orders for COAL, WOOD and COKE with me, as all profits will be divided between the County Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party and the Social-Democratic Herald.

Ask your friends to place their orders here also, and tell them that all orders will be DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS.

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THE GINGERBREAD MAN

with GUS WEINBERG and a large Cast

82 People in ALL An augmented Orchestra of 25

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and a Carefully Selected Company—50 People
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Beauty Chorus Catchy Music
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Direction, LEON WACHSNER

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Will Present the Distinguished Young Actress

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In Her Successful Comedy

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Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery
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PRICES—25c-50c-75c-\$1.00-\$1.50

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FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES

Open Saturday Evening.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

"YOU ARE APPEALING TO THE LOWEST, DIRTIEST PREJUDICES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE," shouted Ald. Stiglbauer at the Social-Democratic aldermen when they were introducing eight hour and other amendments to two interurban railway franchise ordinances.

He said the Socialists were not presenting the amendments in good faith, but merely as millstones to sink the franchises. This rabid and silly talk has been more or less echoed by the capitalist newspapers of Milwaukee for the last two weeks.

Now the question arises, were the Socialist amendments offered in good faith? Were they millstones—were they impossibilities? Were they put in out of "pure cussedness" in order to appeal to "low prejudices" of the working class?

Let's see about that!

The capitalist party aldermen in the council, under the lash of the real estate men and certain newspapers, were working to give some railway promoters some very valuable franchises, and asking nothing for the people whose rights were being given away, in return.

The Social-Democratic aldermen took the position that, First: The people should be given a vote on the question. Further: that there should be yearly money return for the great value given, that there should be humane work conditions for the men who would be employed by the roads, etc.

WERE THE SOCIALISTS, STANDING AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS CORPORATION-RIDDEN TOWN, ASKING TOO MUCH? Let us see?

Although few of the daily papers allowed their readers to know what he said, Ald. Welch made one of the very best and most conclusive replies to the Stiglbauer-Mallory-Corcoran corporation tools that could have possibly been made. He referred to how Milwaukee had been plundered by franchise bloodsuckers, and then, by way of contrast, told the story of Toronto. It's worth knowing about!

Toronto is about seventy thousand smaller in population than Milwaukee, but it forces the street railway company that uses its streets to pay into the city treasury considerably over a THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY, and this present official year it will have received the neat total of nearly A HALF MILLION DOLLARS! Enough to build five school houses! And the private company is making money besides, is paying dividends on six millions of watered stock, and the stock is quoted at 107 and 108!

DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS THE COMPANY HAS PAID TO THE CITY THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION, TWO HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS!

AND OUR CAPITALIST ALDERMEN WANT TO GIVE FRANCHISES AWAY IN MILWAUKEE!

But the facts above do not tell the full story. The system was originally built by a private company under a franchise that permitted the city to make a purchase at the time of its expiration; The city bought. Then it allowed the old company to manage the service for it for three months, till it could get a bidder, and the profit to the city was forty-five thousand dollars. Meantime the city advertised for bids from companies to lease the road. The best bidder got it, paid the city what the city had paid for the lines, (\$1,400,000) and began the operation under an agreement by which the city was to get an increasing percentage of the gross earnings, beginning with 8 percent on receipts up to a million per annum, and running up to 20 percent on receipts reaching three millions. Besides this the city was to receive a mileage of eight hundred dollars a mile. The first year the total income for the city was \$138,923. A year ago (the last yearly report) it was \$372,348! Last July the monthly income was \$42,600, indicating the half million mark for the full year now closing. So much for the money phase of it.

Now for the other arrangements. The company was obliged to build and equip a factory for constructing and repairing all cars. The company had to provide all equipments. The city engineer, subject to the approval of the common council, was empowered to PRESCRIBE THE SERVICE TO BE GIVEN, MAKE THE TIME TABLES, FIX UPON THE RATE OF SPEED, AND HAVE ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE LAYING OF TRACKS, ESTABLISHING ROUTES AND OTHER DETAILS! Cars were required to be of the most approved, up-to-date pattern and they CANNOT BE OVERCROWDED—JUST THINK OF THAT, YOU MILWAUKEE STRAP-HANGERS AND PLATFORM "SARDINES"! And the employees must be treated like HUMAN BEINGS and must never work over six days in a week (they have to work seven in Milwaukee). The work conditions could be still further improved on, but there were no Social-Democrats to help draw up the franchise.

The company gets five cent cash fares, sells six tickets for a quarter, and SEVEN tickets for a quarter on Sundays, good for all day. IT IS ALSO OBLIGED TO SELL WORKINGMEN TICKETS AT EIGHT FOR A QUARTER, good between 5:30 and 8 in the morning, and 5 and 6:30 in the evening, just as Ald. Seidel proposed in an amendment to the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric franchise, and which was denounced by Ald. Stiglbauer as "playing to the lowest prejudices" of the working people.

And in spite of all the great benefit the city of Toronto has derived from the private company using the streets, the people are now more and more determined to run the cars municipally when the present franchise expires in 1919. Why? Well, partly because they have had to keep forcing the company to live up to its contract by litigation, and because the company, corporation-like, is constantly trying to corrupt the city's aldermen. They will take over the road and then SAFEGUARD ITS OPERATION BY PUTTING THE MEN UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

Here, then, is the story of Toronto. You will find it in detail in the September issue of the Bulletin of the League of American Municipalities. It is published at Des Moines, Ia., and costs fifteen cents a number.

The Stiglbauer-Mallory-Koerner give-away aldermen, in the light of the above, stand revealed as traitors to the people of Milwaukee. They have been trying to keep Milwaukee bound hand and foot to the corporation vampires. The reason why will come out some day, perhaps.

With such specimens of "public servants" in the city council Milwaukee may always be prepared to see her rights given away—or worse. AND YOU KNOW WHAT GRAND JURIES COST!

In the light of the above, now have the Social-Democratic aldermen been true to their oath to serve the people, or not? They have known what they were about, and have stood unflinching in the face of as mean newspaper boundings as honest public servants have ever had to stand. They could afford to stand unflinching, FOR THEY KNEW THEY WERE RIGHT!

People who throw boomerangs should learn how to "duck."

"To Chicago for \$1.25," reads a headline in a morning paper, referring to the new electric road. Golly! That looks fine. The working people can at last run down to Chicago occasionally to do their shopping, the fare is so cheap—altho'—er—but it just occurs to us; Is it so awful cheap after all? Let's see. The new line does not run to Chicago, but only to Evanston, having been unable to get a right of way into Chicago. Evanston is a little over three times as far from Milwaukee as Racine. And the fare to Racine over the already existing Beggs line is forty cents. Three times forty is \$1.20. So it seems we are about where we were before, after all!

The action of the capitalists in misrepresenting the Social-Democrats is only characteristic, after all. They are such honorable gentlemen when their pockets are interested! And yet only noodle-heads will

swallow their tales about the Social-Democrats being opposed to more railroads. IT IS GIVING AWAY RICH FRANCHISES FOR NOTHING THAT WE ARE OPPOSED TO. But it wouldn't serve the interests of the capitalists to tell the truth.

There are already signs that the artificially produced "Greater Milwaukee" fresher is receding. When the waters subside there will be found embedded in the ooze the two mud-bedraggled figures of Stiglbauer and Corcoran, with their arms round each other's necks!

A ha! a ha! Beginning to wake up, eh? Here comes the Daily News and sounds a caution about the rushing through of any more franchises. Dangerous business this rushing through of franchises giving away the people's rights, but we hardly expected of the old party papers to give up abusing the Social-Democratic aldermen so soon. Hypnotism does wear off, it appears!

The Evening Wisconsin's political editor sizes up the prospects in this wise: Becker will get the Republican nomination and Rose the Democratic. The day after election they will be found to have come in in this order: Arnold, Becker, Rose.

This has been topsy-turvy town for several weeks. Almost everything about it has been paradoxical. The selfish view of some people leads them into funny contradictions of interests. The Social-Democrats who look at things from an entirely different standpoint simply smile!

Let's see if we can point out a few of the queer capers that have been cut! The real estate men, who were the only business men who stood to win, started the "Greater Milwaukee" bubble in order to get more of their outside property on the market. The big and little business men became the easiest sort of prey.

First the department store men figured that if they could get another rapid transit line in it would enable people on the outskirts and out in the country to come to them to do their shopping, thus cutting out the small tradesmen in the outer wards north and south. So they yelled for the interurban lines. The Chicago & Milwaukee line franchise was passed, with cheap fares to Chicago. What's the result? Milwaukee people read the Chicago papers on Sunday and note that Chicago stores sell things a shade cheaper. Soon as that road is built they're going to make as many trips to Chicago as possible to do their buying!

Next the little tradesmen were stampeded. What will rapid transit do for them, but whisk people past their doors and down to the big department stores!

Next take the South Side business men. Now the South Side, by reason of being cut off by the Menomonee valley, is practically a city by itself. People when they go to the downtown district to trade must go round by way of Reed or Clinton street. As a result the South Side has had to build up a business center of its own. But the new line across the First avenue viaduct will bring the South Side close to the down town business center, and transfer a lot of the South Side trade to the East and

AT THE THEATERS.

PABST THEATER.

Bertha Galland will begin her engagement of three nights and a matinee on Saturday in David Belasco's "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" at the Pabst theater next Thursday. She won her first prominent success, as Ottalie with James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico." Miss Galland's appearance under the management of David Belasco marks the realization of this young actress' heart's desire. Mail orders if accompanied with remittance, are being filled now. The regular seat sale will open Monday.

Sousa's Band, famous leader and composer and all, will play at the Pabst, March 12, afternoon and evening.

DAVIDSON.

"The Gingerbread Man," the new fairytale fantastic that comes to the Davidson Sunday for four nights, with star cast, gorgeous trappings and magnificent scenic splendors, will put Milwaukee under a spell. Every character appeals, for they are the friends of our infancy: Kris Kringle, Margery Daw, Simple Simon, Peter Piper, Sallie Lunn, and "The Gingerbread



Man" himself. Two of America's foremost comic opera composers, Fred Ranken and A. Bailwin Sloane, have taken them from the realms of fancy and put them in real life, where they act, talk and sing in the most captivating manner.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

Rose Cecilia Shay, who comes here soon as Paul Jones in the revival of the great comic opera success of that name, is one of the greatest singers America has ever produced. Her success in grand opera at the head of her own company is well known.

Hanlon Brothers' Fantasma, a most elaborate spectacular production, has been booked for the Alhambra for an early date.

BIJOU THEATER.

It is a novel offering the Bijou management announces for next week; legitimate drama presented

West Side business streets. But the South Siders seem to be easily fooled. They let Promoter Wood fool them fearfully a year or so ago with a c. & x. and bull story about locating his depot on the South Side. He never intended to do any such thing!

The little fellows trust the big ones and get swallowed up!

Next, look at the little home owners. They were stampeded into thinking that street car rails in front of their house would raise the value of their property.

From all of the above you can readily imagine how impossible it has become for the "Greater Milwaukee" boomers to keep the people mad at the Social-Democrats, who said the new roads should give the people something substantial before being given the property of the citizens. Verily, it is to laugh!

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents.

How they are passing out the halos! Just read this from Wednesday morning's Free Press:

"Such things as Ald. Stiglbauer, Mallory and Corcoran work together seem to do well. That they have not been together on other things the past two years is to the city's loss. AND MALLORY and STIGLBAUER WERE WILLING."

Read this, people of Milwaukee, read it and then rub your eyes to be sure you are not dreaming! Then try to realize that it is from the paper that sounded a cry of exultation when Corcoran was indicted by the grand jury! These are days!

Beginning at 3 P. M. Sharp

GRAND AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT

AND BALL

... ARRANGED BY THE ...

UNITED SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETIES OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MILWAUKEE...

at the North Side Turn Hall
Sunday, March 11, 1906.

TICKETS 15 CTS. AT THE DOOR 25 CTS.

WIRTH

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Singing term: 12 lessons, for grown-up ladies and gentlemen will commence:

ARMORY HALL, 612 First Ave., Thursday, March 1.
N. S. TURN HALL, 1025 Walnut St., Tuesday, March 6.
RECREATION HALL, 14th and Wells St., Wed., March 7.
Adv. seat Class, Every Saturday, Recreation Hall.
Send or Phone West 678 for Circular.

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1st President American National Association,
Member of British-German Association.
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out hundred years ago and up-to-date.

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AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.

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THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

by a prominent star and a competent company, at popular prices. Thomas E. Shea, under management of Nixon & Zimmerman will present five sterling plays. On Sunday afternoon and evening, also Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon, he will enact Mathias, in "The Belles," on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, he will be



seen in the famous dual character of "Rr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Tuesday evening he will play "Othello," Friday evening Napoleon in "Napoleon The Great," and Wednesday afternoon, he will portray the eminent priest of State in "Cardinal Richelieu."

"Ninety and Nine" will be the attraction at the Bijou March 11.

STAR THEATER.

"The New Century Girls" will be the attraction at the Star, opening Sunday Afternoon. Two comedy sketches will be presented, "The Taking Mr. Raffles," and "In South Dakota," a laughable travesty on the divorce laws. Matinees will be given daily as usual; ladies' day on Friday and amateur performance on Thursday night, besides the rest of the show.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

The famous Wilson Trio, direct from the Orpheum circuit, will head a big bill at the Crystal Theater, (Second near Grand) next week. The other numbers are all good ones.



Perfectly Satisfied
with your last pair of shoes?

Sure they're as good as you thought they were, when you first saw 'em?

If you are just a 1-i-t-t-le bit disappointed in 'em—Try another kind next time.

Buy a pair of our
\$3.50 Shoes
see if you don't say they're worth more than you paid for them.

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