

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,  
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

A Socialist monthly in the Japanese language will be started soon on the Pacific coast.

Hanna said that the time was near at hand when the fight would be between the Republicans and Social-Democrats. In Milwaukee the fight has already taken on that phase.

The Canadian trades unionists, in convention at Vancouver, B. C., have endorsed the Socialist party. It was at first planned to form an independent labor party, but wiser counsel prevailed.

It must have been a bitter pill to Gompers to have to sit and listen to the British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention tell what great things had been accomplished through the Socialist movement in England.

The question is—will August Belmont's Civic Federation committee report in favor of municipal ownership and against such blood-sucking grafts as Belmont's New York subway private gold mine, or will it report against it?

Some rather dizzy "official" returns from Wisconsin counties are being printed in the daily papers. In some instances the real official returns give us a third more and sometimes double the votes of the "official" reports in the press.

The Chicago Tribune is getting bewildered. In one column it writes editorials to show that the Socialists can never amount to anything as a major party, and in another urges a change in the voting system to count the Socialists out before they can get strong in the legislature.

W. B. Wilson, the secretary of John Mitchell's big mine workers' organization, who was elected to congress in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, on one of the old party tickets, is alleged to have Socialistic tendencies, while T. D. Nichols of the same organization, who was also elected, is said to be even more pronounced in his views.

No wonder the Milwaukee Free Press has editorial paroxysms when the Social-Democrats can increase their percentage of the total vote in Milwaukee county without the aid of a single daily newspaper. What would become of the old capitalist parties if it were not for the daily papers and the capitalistic campaign dough? The Free Press scolds Gen. Bragg and some Eastern capitalist newspapers for getting frightened at the advancing wave of Socialism, but by all the signs the Free Press is not without its tremors!

From all over come reports of uncounted Socialist votes. It is bound to be so in localities where our vote is small. Comrade Schwartz of Atlanta, Ga., says that in the fifth ward of that city our party is given only one vote, whereas he knows of three comrades who voted a straight ticket. Comrade Wilkins of New Hampshire writes that he will force an investigation of the fact that whilst only one vote was recorded in one of the wards of Concord the comrades have produced fourteen men willing to make affidavit to having voted our ticket there.

In Paris, the other day, there was an election to fill a vacancy in the national chamber of deputies, and of the five candidates in the field only one did not claim to be either a radical Socialist or an independent Socialist, or something of the sort. The regular party Socialist led on the first ballot and was elected on the second. He is a leather worker.

The trades union men and Socialists will fare badly in Russia in the voting for the new Duma, at least half a million of them having been disfranchised. As an exchange remarks, the government leaves them, men no choice but to have recourse to the bomb and bullet for the redress of the wrongs of their class.

Again we smile. The comments of the press on the "trial marriage" proposal of Mrs. Parsons, daughter of Henry Clews of Wall street and wife of Congressman Parsons, have nowhere called out more violent disapproval than from the Catholic clergy and Catholic papers, although their utterances would have been much more excited had it been possible in any way to connect the new recipe for marital happiness under capitalism with the old enemy, the Socialists. The trouble is here: That Mrs. Parsons comes from a Catholic family, and is, so far as we know, a Catholic herself.

The utter bankruptcy of the capitalist system, so far as ability to preserve good morals among the people goes, is always shown in these recurring schemes to save the disintegration of the modern family. People are reared to marry for economic advantage, and naturally in many cases it is discovered after the ceremony that no real love

exists. What follows is set forth in the interminable number of divorce proceedings that swell the calendar of every civil court in the land. Remedies for the divorce evil range from whipping posts for wife deserters to "trial marriages," and still the ugly situation goes on increasing.

And so we must smile—pitiably. They do not dare strike at the root. For the root of all the trouble is the capitalist system, and the capitalist system is sacred to rich prelates and congressmen's wives who are born in Wall street families. But the divorce evil will be gone once the capitalist system has been toned down far enough so that people are economically independent and free to marry for love and not for place or social advantage. The divorce evil will die out just in proportion as the system of society permits young men to dare to marry and undertake home building. There are "trial marriages" today—every city teems with the places of assignation wherein this abnormality is consummated—but

the wreck that follows them, especially for womankind, is the foulest blot on our present capitalist system.

Indignation has been aroused in Chicago by the action of the telephone company, now out after a new franchise, forcing its hello girls to hustle among men residents of the city for signatures to petitions in favor of the granting of the new rights. The prettiest employees are picked out for this degrading service and forced to make themselves agreeable to men in public places under penalty of losing their chance to earn bread and butter. It is only another evidence of the fact that capitalism is preeminently the "dirty bird that befools its own nest," for in its mad greed for profits it is willing to tear down womankind, blight the home, and pollute the race. Nothing is too sacred for its leprous hands to clutch at.

Says the Cleveland Citizen: One of the most surprising facts in connection with the growth of

## Scared Into Humanity!

The Public: The big corporations that are increasing the wages of their employees are evidently as much scared over the recent elections as the Republican politicians are.

Socialism that has come to our notice is the information that the Citizen has received from a student in the college of the City of New York to the effect that a majority of the 5,000 students in that institution are Socialists. The one live topic among the students is Socialism. There are a number of clubs in existence and books, papers and pamphlets are widely circulated.

The danger from crowded street cars is finally getting into the heads of the people. The Chicago board of health has issued a bulletin urging people to avoid crowded cars, to walk instead of ride where the distance is short and where forced to ride to their homes or to their work in a stuffy, germ reeking car

to get out and walk: the last mile of the way so as to fumigate the lungs. The bulletin says that cars are reeking with bacteria and germs and are the means of spreading tuberculosis and other frightful maladies. But when the Social-Democratic aldermen in Milwaukee introduced resolutions in the city council to require fumigating of the street cars at night and forbidding their overcrowding because of danger to health the measures were voted down with a laugh. And yet we were only a little ahead of the times in that instance.

The throwing of a bomb in the vatican was not altogether lacking in significance. The hierarchy of the church has defended the capitalist system in and out of season and the system has gone on debasing men, grinding them down to the last notch, loaded them down with disaster and disease and despair, until out of the wreckage, on the top of which "society" is holding its cotillions, there comes mad revolt and

the blind thirst for individual revenge that eventuates in bombs crazily thrown and daggers dripping above the innocent laid low. So far and so terribly has this developed that it is even hunting the pope at Rome. Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men! Not under the capitalist system! And the blessings of the church on that system make it no more safe, nor human life more secure under it.

There has just been a big municipal battle in England, and the result is gratifying to Socialists and Labor men. In all there were about 560 Labor and Socialist candidates, of which 126 were successful and 56 showed gains. The total Labor and Socialist vote recorded is 286,000. The interest was most intense in London where anti-municipal associations, lusty with coalition money and a coalition between Liberals and Tories, made the way more difficult. The leading issue of the election was the tramway strike, and the Federated Trades and Labor council, together

with the Independent Labor party (Socialist), put thirteen candidates in the field. Plutocracy took this as a challenge and accepted it, making a deal between the two capitalist parties. "The net result of the contest leaves each of the three parties as they were before," says the London Labour Leader. In some instances the Labor vote nearly equaled the combined vote of the opposition, while in others it exceeded it.

Gen. Bragg has been speaking out in meeting again. He declares that the Democratic party has vanished north of the Mason and Dixie line, and that Socialism is in the air. It was Bragg who electrified the country when Cleveland was nominated the first time by declaring in the convention that the people loved him for the enemies he had made. The old Iron brigade commander has just returned from his consulate in South America. He has evidently kept posted. Thus he says: "The fact that Hearst was given such a tremendous vote in New York state indicates clearly to me that Socialism has a greater hold on the American people than the conservative element has ever dreamed of before. The New York election shows that Socialism is a thing to be reckoned with. Money controls government. We will never have relief until we send men to congress whose skulls are thick enough on top to protect their brains from the heat reflected by the shine of gold. The remedy is in the hands of the people. I am almost forced to the conclusion that we have not the capacity for self-government. WHAT HAS EVERY INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT REVEALED? EVERY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE HONEYCOMBED WITH GRAFT AND CORRUPTION." And then the old man added, by way of hedging on the effect of his words, that government ownership would mean still more officials to watch, which is certainly a danger against which the people must also be watchful so long as capitalist parties, without civil service, fill the offices. "But I want to say," he added, as if the thought that was uppermost in his mind could not be kept under cover, "that when you consider the effort that was required to defeat Hearst, the personal influence of Pres. Roosevelt, and that speech of Root's charging Hearst with the murder of McKinley, you cannot escape the conclusion that Socialism has a tremendous hold on the American people." Such an utterance is a sign of the times, surely, especially as it is from a man who does not believe in Socialism, one who has become petrified in the old time doctrines of the Democratic party. Compare the present with only a few years back and then ask yourself if Social-Democracy is not clearly the irrepressible question of the present age.

## Something Doing at Convention of the A. F. of L.

Constructive Work of the Socialists Meets with Better Success than of Yore.—British Delegate's Ringing Words.

"Sammy" Unchests His Annual Revenge on His Critics!

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15.—Fraternal greetings from the representatives of the British Trades Union congress and the Canadian Trades Union congress took up the major part of the time of this afternoon's session of the American Federation of Labor. J. N. Bell, fraternal delegate from England, dealt largely with the similarity of the questions confronting the trades unionists in Great Britain and the United States. Chinese coolie labor, the eight-hour law and politics were the three points upon which he touched.

"I see that you, with us, are troubled by the great difference between the promises of men before election and their acts in office," said Mr. Bell. "There are 1,000,000 of us over there in this movement and we are allied with the two Socialist bodies of England. Some have questioned the prudence of this alliance, yet the difference between the Socialist and the trades unionist is not very great.

**TRADES UNIONIST AND SOCIALIST.** "The trades unionist wants to get as big a share of the wealth he produces as is possible. The Socialist wants it all. At present the Socialists are willing to waive their full claims and join with us in taking what they can get. This cooperation was the cause of our success in the recent elections, which will work for the establishment of a real and lasting labor body.

"The Socialists elected thirty members to the house of commons and twenty more men of labor affiliations have been returned under the auspices of the Liberal party. Our political activity has made the organization of the unskilled laborers more easy. The inspiration of the movement came from the Socialists, but the battle was fought and won by the drilled and disciplined battalions of union labor."

**THE SOCIALISTS CAUCUS.** Minneapolis, Nov. 17.—The Socialist element in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at a caucus decided by an unanimous vote that a resolution introduced by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee shall express the attitude of the Socialists trades unionists toward the political action inaugurated by Samuel Gompers. The resolution says in part:

"Whereas, Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a few months ago issued a circular enumerating labor's grievances and telling how shamefully the modest supplications of the representatives of labor have been treated by the Republican and Democratic politicians in congress; and, whereas, Mr. Samuel Gompers and the executive council have called upon the trades unions of the country to take up politics on 'nonpartisan' lines; and, whereas, the union men of the country are not doing their duty to themselves and their families and to the producing class whenever they vote for their representatives of the Republican, Democratic or any other capitalistic party, because if these representatives are honest and consistent they must be on the side of the capitalists and cannot be on the side of labor; therefore, be it resolved, that true labor politics can never be nonpartisan and must always be partisan."

Has the American Federation of Labor any fixed general platform of principles which shall guide its course and by which it shall be known to the rest of the world? For half an hour or more the convention of the federation discussed

this question today without arriving at any conclusion. The discussion at times became heated and almost passionate, the debate culminating in an appeal from Delegate Mahon of the street railway employees' organization, who said: "If I have a platform of principles I do not know what it is. For God's sake, let us know what we stand for and what we may say if we stood before the world. Let us not sidestep and evade for want of definite principles."

The resolutions committee was finally instructed to prepare and present a declaration of principles to the convention.

The resolutions committee yielded a part of its time to Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, representing the Women's Trades Union League, who urged briefly but earnestly, for the women workers of the country, that organized labor, through the federation, take a stand in behalf of universal peace, expressing at the same time the hope that the convention will heartily endorse the universal peace resolutions offered by Vice President Duncan. Miss McDowell urged an official investigation of the conditions of women wage earners. "What we want is not a census," said Miss McDowell, "but a sociological investigation."

**BERGER RESOLUTIONS UP.** Saturday morning's session marked the first settling down to consideration of problems which concern the future policy of the American Federation of Labor and which came up through the report of the committee on resolutions. Three of Victor L. Berger's resolutions were reported to the convention. The first asks for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor and the several state labor departments, and that employers be compelled to state the number of persons working over six days a week.

The resolutions, as originally entered, referred to the custom of demanding seven days of labor a week as "cannibalism" and demanded at least thirty-six consecutive hours of rest. A heated discussion followed the recommendation of the committee changing the term "cannibalism." Delegate Mahon Barnes insisted that cannibalism flourishes under the stars and stripes.

"Talk about eating up children! They do it in the south today, but if the committee on resolutions is going to select fine phrases we are willing to strike out the word 'cannibalism' and use a smoother one."

Vice-President James Duncan, chairman of the resolutions committee, was aroused to reply in biting sarcasm in the wordy war that followed. Both employed very spicy terms. The amended resolution was adopted.

Another resolution introduced by Delegate Berger, condemning the judiciary in sweeping terms, was reported with all its strong features stricken out and providing simply for the election of all judges, state and federal, by popular vote for a term of four years, with the right of reelection.

Income and inheritance taxes were endorsed in the adoption of the third of Mr. Berger's resolutions.

For the first time in the history of organized labor and for the first time in the history of the United States government, there is now a national union composed of government employees affiliated with and holding a charter from the American Federation. A charter was

granted to the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks by the executive council of the federation today.

**CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD SOCIALISM.** Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—One of the surprises of the convention of the American Federation of Labor is the tender manner in which the Socialists have been handled. Six of Victor L. Berger's resolutions have passed so far—one of them today over the heads of a committee that reported unfavorably.

That resolution has a special bearing on Beloit, Wis., and requires the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to communicate with certain national unions for the purpose of placing organizers on special duty in those localities where the employers' associations and Citizens' Alliance are opposing the organizations of wage earners.

## POLITICAL BATTLE COMING.

The clash between the progressive element and the old line "pure and simple" trades unionists is bound to come as soon as political action will be discussed.

It is known that Mr. Gompers most earnestly desires to be given a free hand.

Mitchell, Duncan, Keefe, and Huber intend to curb the political programme, so that it will not amount to much. Gompers himself wants only nonpartisan action, divided between the old parties. On the other hand, the caucus of the Socialists unanimously endorsed a resolution of Victor L. Berger, pledging labor's forces to strictly partisan action on class lines.

The Socialists demand independent proletarian political action, if there be any political action at all. The real contest will come when this resolution is reported by the committee.

## SOCIALISTS MAKE PROGRESS.

"We are making progress indeed when such men as James Duncan, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and William Ryan of the mine workers are agreeing with Victor L. Berger," said William Walker of Illinois, a mine workers' delegate.

Duncan and Ryan, two well-known conservatives, recommended the following resolution of Victor L. Berger for adoption:

"Whereas, provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the pendency of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate, therefore be it resolved that the American Federation of Labor through the executive council take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures bills providing for additional factory inspectors."

There was a long debate over the relative desirability of state or federal legislation on child labor.

State legislation was finally endorsed by the combined vote of those who held that under the constitution congress could not legislate on the ages and hours of labor in the various states; and of those who through distrust of the federal courts wished laws which would be enforced by judges answerable directly to the voters.

## DECLARATION FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—The American Federation of Labor, in convention here, has declared for woman's suffrage.

With only one dissenting vote the convention today adopted a resolution

which calls upon the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives to report to the resolution which provides for submitting to the legislatures an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote.

The first clash between the trades unionists and Socialists took place today.

Resolutions introduced by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, denouncing the judiciary as the "agents of the capitalist class for the subjugation of the masses," were so amended by the committee as to render them mild.

Another resolution introduced by Berger attacked the present system of taxation as being "absolutely plutocratic and inhuman," but it was changed to a simple endorsement of an income and inheritance tax.

"If the church and its workers would come out openly and from the pulpit condemn the crime of child labor and other injustices against the workers they would find their churches crowded," said John Mitchell of the miners. "I am not disposed to criticize the church and its workers except in so far as it remains silent when it should speak out."

The Federation endorsed state legislation on child labor, on the claim that national laws would be unconstitutional.

## THE ANNUAL CLASH OPENS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 20.—The clash between the Socialists and the conservatives came this afternoon when the question of endorsing the political attitude of Gompers and the executive council came up for consideration.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee introduced a substitute for the report of the committee, which was in favor of political action on nonpartisan lines. The substitute of Mr. Berger declared that true labor politics can never be nonpartisan and must always be partisan, and it must always be partisan to labor, and that only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

This substitute was declared out of order by Chairman James Duncan, inasmuch as the constitution of the American Federation of Labor forbids it to go into politics. Mr. Berger said that so-called nonpartisan politics meant old party politics; that Gompers and the executive council meant to fight at the ballot box the Republican and Democratic congressmen who have not kept the promises to labor by voting for other Republican and Democratic congressmen who would make new promises to labor.

Mr. Berger pointed to the examples of England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway and called for political unity on class lines.

Many delegates took the floor on each side of the question. Finally in the evening Samuel Gompers spoke and made savage assaults upon the Socialists and particularly upon Berger.

The previous question was then called for and the report of the committee endorsing the attitude of Gompers and the executive council was adopted.

## SOME SOCIALISTIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the full text of some of the resolutions offered by Comrade Berger:

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate

Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, A great number of working men throughout the United States are still toiling over six days in the week at long hours per day, without getting one full day's rest every week, very much to their physical and moral detriment; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That we ask all the legislatures of the respective states to stop this cannibalism within their borders, and to compel every employer to grant his employees a rest of at least thirty-six consecutive hours every week; also, be it—

RESOLVED, That we request the state legislatures to enact laws compelling every manufacturer to give to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Department of his respective state, all the data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages, and other conditions which the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and the respective state Labor Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, particularly data as to the number of hours of such work, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 49.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character, and mind; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the capitalist class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the federal judges, who are appointed by the president from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are as a rule the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That we call upon the legislatures of the respective states of our congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice, which is tyrannical and antiquated from the police court up to the supreme court of the United States; and, furthermore, be it—

RESOLVED, We hereby express it as the sentiment of the convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or states, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

Resolution No. 51.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Indirect taxation puts the burden upon the workmen of America, who, like proletarians of other countries, have large families and therefore are taxed entirely out of proportion whenever they buy any necessities of life—first, because they are poor, and whenever they buy they pay as much tax as rich; second, by reason of usually having large families they multiply the indirect taxes they pay; and

WHEREAS, It ought to be the duty of wise and just legislators to put the burden where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of those able to pay; and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation, which is absolutely plutocratic and inhuman, has materially aided our big capitalists in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore be it—

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, hereby protests against a system of taxation which is entirely in favor of the small class of exploiters and against the wage class of producers. We demand the abolition of all indirect taxes, with the exception of land taxes, where only the small properties of the pro-

ducers ought to be exempt. We declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 53.—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Because of the increasing number of industries using machinery, and of the employment of many men, women and children who have to toil long hours in the production of some article or thing, to exhaust nearly all of their strength to keep up the pace demanded by their employers; and

WHEREAS, The machinery used in such production is not properly guarded with appliances for the safety of those employed, owing to the fact that the employer holds that profits take precedence over the security of his employees from injury or accidental death; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the pendency of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.



# To What is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

Changes in the Condition of the Economic Power of the Proletariat.

The trades union movement, even in old England, may yet develop an immense recruiting strength. The last industrial worker has by no means yet been drafted into the army of the trades unions. And only when the overwhelming mass of the English working class stands under the banners of the labor unions can a correct idea be formed of the ability of this army to fight out the wage struggle.

The catastrophe theorists often regard the English trades unions as already at the acme of their development. They even predict the decline of the union movement.

"England," says Rosa Luxemburg, "already offers us an example of the beginning of the second stage of the trades union movement. It confines itself, of necessity, more and more to the mere preservation of what has been already gained, and even this is becoming more and more difficult."

And Rosa Luxemburg tries to force this view upon us, although the influence of the English trades unions is continually growing. In England, the trades unions, together with the capitalists, decide the conditions of labor and wages for entire trades, and there they have replaced individual personal contracts with collective contracts.

In England, according to the view of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "in all qualified trades, when workmen are engaged in common activity in the work-shops of the employers, 90 per cent of the workmen find their wages, their working day, and often many other details fixed beforehand by a collective contract, in which they personally did not participate, but in which their interests were given expression by the representatives of their class. But although collective contract-making prevails in a wider field than the existence of the trades union, yet only a trades union can furnish the mechanism for every far-reaching, and not merely chance, application of it. Without the existence of a trades union in a given industry, it would be almost impossible to reach a general rule good for an entire district, to say nothing of an international agreement."

The English workmen have already progressed as far as the "constitutional factory." The "absolutism of the employer," says Legien in his great speech against Count Posadowsky, "must yield to the constitutional factory. The former absolute employer must be content to have beside him a representation of the workers of the trade, which has to get sharing the control of the factory with him. It is this constitution which has up to the present time been found in England. There the employers are obliged to have beside them representatives of the working class. And here also in Germany, where almost unlimited absolutism reigns in this sphere, this constitutional factory will come, which, of course, following further development, will be replaced in the future by the democratic, or, to speak more correctly, the Socialistic factory system."

The trades unions of England strive toward the great aim of uniting in one union the craftsmen of a whole nation. Now, suppose these national craft unions united together and federated—we have a regular industrial state within the state. This industrial state guarantees to the members of the separate crafts a decent income, a sanitary working place and a regulated working time. The federated national trades unions can really influence the conditions of the production of commodities.

Within the Social-Democracy itself a great change in the estimation and valuation of the trades unions is now beginning. "One need be no Manchester man or anarchist," says Edward Bernstein in his appendix to the History of British Trades Unionism, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "no opponent of the calling and use of the state, to consider it less desirable that the workmen should be accustomed to expect all help and improvement from the state, 'from above.' Whoever is not given up to belief in a future miracle, to the idea that a competent organic structure can be stamped out of the ground in every moment of need, will welcome in the trades union not only a preparatory school for thorough democratic self-government, but also a mighty lever for the industrial institutions for which the Social-Democracy is striving. The proposition that the emancipation

of the working class must be its own work has a wider meaning than merely the conquering of the powers of government by the workmen."

The working class can influence not only the supply, but also the demand, if it can powerfully bring to bear its interests in the national, municipal, and co-operative industries. First, let us take only the co-operative undertakings. By means of consumers' associations, the workmen are seizing upon a part of commercial trade. A whole army of clerks and commercial workmen are employed by the workmen's associations. In England the consumers' associations have founded mills, bakeries, biscuit factories, soap factories, woolen mills and purchasing associations on a large scale. Numerous industrial existences depend upon them. The consumers' and productive associations, in England called co-operative societies, are striding vigorously forward from year to year.

"In the year 1897," says A. von Elm in his recent essay on the co-operative movement, "there were in England 1686 co-operative consumers' societies. In the year 1898 there were 1603. The number is less only because the Irish agricultural co-operative societies, which were counted with them in 1897, were not reckoned in for 1898. The British co-operative societies in 1897 numbered 1,591,000 members, in 1898 they numbered 1,646,000. In the former year the shares amounted to 18,611,000 pounds, in the latter to 19,759,000 pounds. The purchase of goods in 1897 amounted to 62,000,000 pounds, in 1898 to 65,000,000 pounds. The profits from this in the year 1897 were 6,000,000 pounds, and in 1898 7,000,000 pounds. These are enormous figures. Most interesting of all is the average amount of goods which the individual member has received in the course of the year; since it follows that in the year 1898 the individual member on an average received from the society goods worth 40 pounds (\$209), quite a considerable sum. The profit which was obtained for sharing amounted on an average to 87 marks a year (\$21.75) or 1.67 marks a week. Thus it is seen that it is an enormous advantage which accrues to the share-holding members."

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

## TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

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 property 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 brought all the forms of

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.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of 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 captains 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

the capitalist and increase the like 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 unto 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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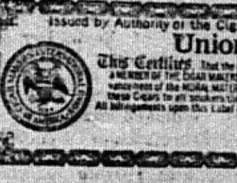
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THE FAMOUS NOVELIST'S DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY  
AND ITS BRUTALITIES AND VULGARISM, AS PUT IN  
THE MOUTH OF ONE OF HIS CHARACTERS.

The following is taken from a series of letters written by W. D. Howells, America's foremost novelist, for the *Cosmopolitan* magazine some years ago. The letters purported to have been written by a resident of a mythical country called Altruria, where humanity had succeeded to a Socialistic form of society and government, and set forth the shocks which the wolfish civilization of capitalism, as seen in the metropolis of the United States, gave his advanced state of culture and sense of justice and right. We take the succeeding account from the letter of "A. Homos," wherein is depicted his impression of some phases of the plutocratic city:

When I come home from these walks of mine, heart-sick, as I usually do, I have a vision of the wretched quarters through which I have passed, as blotches of disease upon the civic body, as loathsome sores, destined to eat deeper and deeper into it; and I am haunted by this sense of them, until I plunge deep into the Park, and wash my consciousness clean of it all for a while. But when I am actually in these leprosy spots, become hardened, for the moment, to the deeply underlying fact of human discomfort, I feel their picturesqueness, with a devilish indifference to that ruin, or that defect, which must so largely constitute the charm of the picturesque. A street of tenement-houses is always more picturesque than a street of brownstone residences, which the same thoroughfare usually is before it slopes to either river. The fronts of the edifices are decorated with the iron balconies and ladders of the fire-escapes, and have in the perspective a false air of gaiety, which is traversed in their rear by the lines thickly woven from the windows to the tall poles, and flut-

tering with drying clothes as with banners.

The sidewalks swarm with children, and the air rings with their clamor, as they fly back and forth at play; on the thresholds, the mothers sit nursing their babes, and the old women gossip together; young girls lean from the casements, allow and aloft, or flirt from the doorways with the hucksters who leave their carts in the street, while they come forward with some bargain in fruit or vegetables, and then resume their leisurely progress and their jarring cries. The place has all the attraction of close neighborhood, which the poor love, and which affords them for nothing the spectacle of human drama, with themselves for actors. In a picture it would be most pleasingly effective, for then you could be in it, yet have the distance on it, which it needs. But to be in it, and not have the distance, is to inhale the stenches of the neglected streets, and to catch that yet fouler and dreadfuller poverty-smell which breathes from the open doorways. It is to see the children quarrelling in their games, and beating each other in the face, and rolling each other in the gutter, like the little savage outlaws they are. It is to see the work-worn look of mothers, the squalor of the babes, the haggish ugliness of the old women, the slovenly frowiness of the young girls. All this makes you hasten your pace down to the river, where the tall buildings break and dwindle into stables and shanties of wood, and finally end in the piers, commanding the whole stretch of the mighty waterway with its shipping, and the wooded heights of its western bank.

I am supposing you to have walked down a street of tenement houses to the North river, as the

New Yorkers call the Hudson; and I wish I could give you some notion of the beauty and majesty of the stream. You must turn to the photographs I send you for that beauty and majesty, and for some sense of the mean and ignoble effect of the city's invasion of the hither shore. The ugliness is, indeed, only worse in degree, but not in kind, than that of all city waterfronts in plutocratic countries.

Instead of pleasant homes, with green lawns and orchards sloping to the brink, as we have them in Altruria, they have here the inexorable self-assertion of business, which is first in the people's thoughts, and must necessarily be given the first place in their cities. Huge factories and foundries, lumber yards, breweries, slaughter-houses and warehouses, abruptly interspersed with stables and hovels, and drinking saloons, disfigure the shore, and in the nearest avenue, the freight trains come and go on lines of railroads, in all this middle portion of New York. South of it, in the business section, the poverty section, the river region is a mere chaos of industrial and commercial strife and pauper wretchedness. North of it there are garden driveways following the shore; and even at many points between, when you finally reach the river, there is a kind of peace, or at least a truce to the frantic activities of business. To be sure, the heavy trucks grind up and down the long piers, but on either side the docks are full of leisurely canal-boats, and if you could come with me in the late afternoon you would see the smoke curling upward from their cabin roofs, as from the chimneys of so many rustic cottages, and smell the evening meal cooking within, while the canal-ways lounged at the gangway hatches for a breath of the sunset air, and the boatmen smoked on the gunwales or indolently plied the long sweeps of their pumps. All the hurry and turmoil of the city is lost among these people, whose clumsy craft recall the grassy inland levels remote from the metropolis, and the slow movement of life in the quiet country ways. Some of the mothers from the tenement-houses stroll down on the piers with their babies in their arms, and watch their men-kind, of all ages, fishing along the sides of the dock, or casting their lines far out into the current at the end. They do not seem to catch many fish, and never large ones, but they silently enjoy the sport, which they probably find leisure for in the general want of work in these hard times; if they swear a little at their luck, now and then, it is, perhaps, no more than their luck deserves. Some do not even fish, but sit with their legs dangling over the water, and watch the swift tugs, or the lagging sloops that pass with now and then a larger sail, or a towering passenger steamboat. Far down the stream they can see the forests of masts, fringing either shore, and following the point of the island round and up into the great channel called the East river. These ships seemed as multitudinous as the houses that spread everywhere from them over the shore further than the eye can reach. They bring the commerce of the world to this mighty city, which, with all its riches, is the parent of

such misery, and with all its traffic abounds in idle men who cannot find work. The ships look happy and free, in the stream, but they are of the plutocratic world, too, as well the houses; and let them spread their wings ever so widely, they still bear with them the slavery of the poor, as we know too well from the sorrowful tales of the castaways on our coast.

You must lose the thought of what is below the surface everywhere and in everything in America, if you would possess your soul from the pain perpetually threatening it; and I am afraid, my dear Cyril, that if you could be suddenly transported to my side, and behold what underlies all life, with your fresh Altrurian eyes, you would not be more shocked at the sight than at me, who, knowing it all, can ever have a moment's peace in my knowledge. But I do have many moments' peace, through the mere exhaustion of consciousness, and I must own with whatever shame you would have me feel, that sometimes I have moments of pleasure. The other evening I walked over to the East river through one of those tenement streets, and I reached the waterside, just as the soft night was beginning to fall in all its autumnal beauty. The afterglow died from the river, while I hung upon a parapet over a gulf ravined out of the bank for a street, and experienced that artistic delight which cultivated people are often proud of feeling here, in the aspect of the long prison island which breaks the expanse of the channel. I know the building on it were prisons, and that the men and women in them, bad before, could only come out of them worse than before, and doomed to a life of outlawry and of crime. I was aware that they were each an image of that loveless and hopeless perdition which the cruelty of men imagines God has prepared for the souls of the damned, but I could not see the barred windows of those hells in the waning light. I could only see the trees along their walks; their dim lawns and gardens, and the castellated forms of the prisons; and the esthetic sense, which in these unhappy lands is careful to keep itself pure from pity, was tickled with an agreeable impression of something old and fair. The dusk thickened, and the vast steamboats which ply between the city and the New England ports on Long Island Sound, and daily convey whole populations of passengers between New York and Boston, began to sweep by silently, swiftly, luminous masses on the black water. Their lights aloft at bow and stern, floated with them like lambent planets; the lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance; the lamps of the nearer and farther shores twinkled into sight, and a peace that ignored all the sorrow of it, fell upon the scene.

It was such peace as can alone come to you in a life like this. If you would have any rest you must ignore a thousand facts, which, if you recognize them, turn and rend you, and instill their poison into your lacerated soul. In your pleasures you must forget the deprivation which your indulgence implies; if you feast, you must shut out the thought of them that

famish; when you lie down in your bed, you cannot sleep if you remember the houseless who have nowhere to lay their heads. You are everywhere beleaguered by the armies of want and woe, and in the still watches of the night you can hear their invisible sordelets calling to one another, "All is ill! All is ill!" and hushing their hosts to the apathy of despair.

Yes, if you would have any comfort of your life here, you must have it in disregard of your fellow-men, your kindred, your brothers, made like yourself and fashioned to the same enjoyments and sufferings, whose hard lot forbids them comfort. This is a fact, however, which the civilization of all plutocratic countries is resolute to deny, and the fortunate children of that civilization try to live in a fiction of the demerit of the unfortunate, they feign that these are more indolent or vicious than themselves, and so are, somehow, condemned by the judgements of God to their abasement and destitution. But at the bottom of their hearts they know that this pretense is false, and that it is a mere chance they are not themselves of the unfortunate. They must shut their minds to this knowledge as they must shut them to the thought of all the misery which their prosperity is based on, or, as I say, they can have no peace.

You can reason to the effect upon character among them among the best of them. It is a consequence which you would find unspeakably shocking, yet which, if you personally knew their conditions, you would be lenient to, for you would perceive that, while the conditions endure, there is no help, no hope for them. The wonders is that, in such circumstances as theirs, they ever permit their sympathies the range that these sometimes take, only to return upon them in an anguish of impotency. None but the short-sighted and thoughtless in a plutocracy can lastingly satisfy themselves even with a constant giving, for the thoughtful know that charity corrupts and debases, and that finally it is no remedy. So these take refuge from themselves in a willful ignorance, sometimes lasting, sometimes transient, of the things in their life that disturb and displease them. It is the only thing to do here, my dear Cyril, and I will not deny that I have come to do it, like the rest. Since I cannot relieve the wrong I see, I have learned often to shut my eyes to it, with the effect, which most Americans experience, that, since there seems to be no way of righting the wrong, the wrong must be a sort of right. Yes, this infernal juggle of the mind operates itself in me, too, at times, so that I doubt the reality of my whole happy life in the past, I doubt Altruria, I doubt you.

I beseech you, therefore, to write me as often as you can, and as fully and vividly. Tell me of our country, remind me of the state where men dwell together as brothers; use every device to make it living and real to me; for here I often lose the memory and the sense of it, and at all times I have a weakened sense of the justice and mercy that I once thought ruled this world, but which the Americans think rules only the world to come. A. Homos.

## Socialistic Miscellany.

The Tobacco Octopus.

Juneau, (Wis.), *Independent*: The searchlight of investigation was recently turned onto the operators of the tobacco trust in some of the Southern states, especially in Georgia. The facts resulting from this investigation are appalling. The investigation shows conclusively that the American Tobacco Co., of which James B. Duke is president, is the absolute master of the tobacco industry in this country and is rapidly becoming an international affair. From the plant in the field to the finished product, there is not one person connected with the tobacco industry but is compelled to pay tribute to this trust. In the tobacco fields of Georgia, where the work of harvesting the crop is done by women and children, this trust is guilty of crimes of the most atrocious character. From the report of the investigation it is evident that the tobacco trust is, if possible, more avaricious than John D.'s oil trust. One cannot read this report without fully realizing that the trust question is one of the great questions before the people today. It is not remarkable, when such conditions exist as are depicted in this report, that there are many who where faith in the present order of things ceases, and doubt takes up the trail.

How Long Shall It Be?

How long, O God! shall the many Go toiling day by day, Slaving themselves for a bit of bread, Half-worn, ill clad and poorly fed, Facing the future with doubt and dread, Because of scanty pay?

How long, O God! shall the many, Delve thus for meager fare, While the rich, with idle, folded hands, O'erflowing coffers and fair, broad lands, Exact from the poor unjust demands And burdens hard to bear?

How long, O God! ere earth's people See in each human face, Whether it's black or brown or white, A soul that is struggling toward love's height, Asking but justice—an equal right, To find in life its place?

Ah! often we vainly question, Why sin and wrong should be; If there is a God who guideth all, And notes, as they tell us, the sparrows' fall, Can He not answer His children's call, Relieve their misery.

My brother, not Heaven's injustice, But man's inhuman greed, Who kneels to the mighty god of pelf, Barters his conscience, honor and health, To hoard vast stores of ill-gained wealth.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.



VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

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

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers—not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism.

We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

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

### Program of International Social-Democracy:

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

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

### SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1857	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1905 (estimated)	7,000,000

### SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1890	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

## EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

"It is just as well to be fair, even to the Socialists," says the editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, in an editorial on the attack on us by Archbishop Ireland, the millionaire prelate of the Roman Catholic church of America. He says that, in attacking the Socialists, Archbishop Ireland is following the usual custom with the men high up in his church, but that he gains nothing by misrepresenting his opponents. The misrepresentation consists in saying that the Socialists are opposed to private property. "It is a fundamental idea of Socialism," says the *Oregonian*, "that to every man must be accorded absolutely and indisputably the whole of what he produces by his labor. This the Socialists hold is rightfully his own property and the state sees to it that he gets it." In the main this is a correct statement, and it disposes of the archbishop's charge completely. It is the exploitation of man by man that the Social-Democrats seek to stop. Under the capitalist regime the foundation facts of personal enrichment are plunder and the exploitation of the labor of others. If the combined labor of a certain group of men in a certain industry, working with modern machinery, produces a certain amount of wealth, capitalism gives the men a "living wage" and then divides the rest of the wealth that has been produced among the capitalist owners of the machines. The owners of the machines get the wealth and the workers get just enough to keep them going and in working condition, generally speaking. This fact led Victor Hugo to say that in modern society "we produce wonderfully, but we distribute abominably." The abominable arrangement is that the men who do the work do not get the wealth. And it will be impossible to change this so long as the machinery and forces of production remain private property. This is the kind of private property we are opposed to, and the *Oregonian* is to be thanked for trying to set the archbishop right in the matter.

But while defending us against misrepresentation, the *Oregonian*, being a capitalist newspaper, cannot see how Socialism can be practicable. "The extreme demands of Socialism will be met," it says, "and their causes removed, only by removal of the evils of which not only Socialists, but the whole body of the people, complain." Under Socialism, it says, the income of the individual would be derived from his labor and he could not make profits from trade, promote productive industry, or receive profits therefrom, and could have no personal income from other sources. Such an arrangement as Socialism comprehends is not adequate to the requirements of a complex civilization, the editor thinks.

But the present complex system—there isn't much system about it—is simply the result of capitalism. Carlisle said our modern society reminded him of a basket of vipers, each struggling to reach the top. Such a struggle is complex—and no wonder. It is essentially predatory, each one trying to better himself at the expense of his fellows, and "the Devil taking the hindmost." To the man with the capitalist mind this seems natural and proper. To us the idea of a person getting an income he does not earn with his labor is simply immoral, for an income under such conditions means loss for someone else. The players in a poker game cannot all come out ahead. No wonder present society is complex, when every man is scheming to trap his neighbor.

The Socialist sees the key to the situation in the fact that the unequal and scandalous distribution of wealth follows as a consequence of the private ownership of the machinery of production. Production is social, but its ownership is individual, therefore wrong relations exist. Right relations can only exist when the social act of producing the wealth of society shall be also socially ordered. Each individual worker cannot own the factory or shop where he is employed, the workers must own it collectively, through society. Such an ownership would stop the piling up of private fortunes at the expense of the working class. The proposition is simple. There is nothing so "impossible" in it that it need frighten anyone who honestly desires an end to the present wretched and murderous conditions of life.

Word comes from Hoboken, N. J., that in the revolution in South J. of the death of that pioneer of Germany in 1840 and was Socialism in America. Comrade F. deemed to be shot by the Prussian A. Sorge. He was a co-worker court martial, but escaped to with Karl Marx and Frederick Switzerland thence arriving in the Engels and took a leading part in United States in 1852. In the work of the International Hague congress of the International founded by Marx, Sorge took in 1872 he was made general secre-

Communism means barbarism, but Socialism means, or wishes to mean, corporation and community of interests, sympathy, the giving to the hands not as large a share as to the brains, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce—means, in short, the practical application of Christianity to life and has in it the secret of a benign and orderly reconstruction.—James Russell Lowell, Address on "Democracy."

tary and virtual head of the council of twelve. He was also active in the removal of the International headquarters to this country and, when it finally disbanded, its records were entrusted to him and another comrade to keep until some new international organization of Social-Democrats stepped forward into the vacancy. Comrade Sorge was well known also from an excellent pamphlet entitled "Socialism and the Worker," which he had published in German, and which in an English translation, published without his knowledge, had his name on the title page as author. In a letter written us some time ago, however, he states that he does not consider himself the author, it being largely an adaptation. He was in his 79th year.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

be truly a virtue when the workers join the growing host of Socialists and help us land the prize, "The Co-operative Commonwealth."

Sparkill, N. Y. Levi Bell.

### The Triumph of the Worst!

To the Editor: In "America" political elections are like a "poker" game under the following rules:

A 7 spot may "take" an "ace" and a "ten spot" or "duce" captures a "right-bower"—or any other "face card."

"Money," "colonizing" and other frauds "BACKED UP" by armies (large or small) of "green-horns" are liable to "win," and often do win in our ballot-box battles—wherein, if one side wins, the other must lose. Then, what? Our law-making bodies will represent about one-half or, sometimes, as much as two-thirds of all the voters. Then what? Well, one-half of one-half is one quarter, and two-thirds of two-thirds is only four ninths, and our laws at best—supposing no frauds are perpetrated—cannot represent a "majority" of the voters.

Why don't the great, honest, and reliable "statesmen" (?) and "leaders" of the two old parties tell their dupes how to remedy the above DISGRACEFUL dice-box swindle?

Simcoe Stetson.

With regard to the campaign in Colorado, we take the following from a letter received from a comrade at present in that state: "Congratulations on your continued successes. It should be an example to the impossibilists. Well, we have gone through a campaign here—Greek fire, brass bands, newspaper advertisements, etc., etc., all promoted by the five thousand dollar campaign fund raised by the *Appeal*, and with a man for chairman of campaign committee who was not long ago in bad odor in the party over official transactions, to handle the fund. Last winter about the time Haywood was kidnapped, the party in Colorado was practically a corpse, with only three dues paying locals in the state, and a feud between some of the leaders that resulted in the deposing of Crampton as state secretary, with the selection of a mild, fair comrade, T. L. Buie, to succeed him. He could do little. Then the *Appeal* and others started in to make the most of the Haywood case, which was not a bad thing. In the summer a good move was made in nominating Haywood, but at the same time the *Appeal* made a bad mistake in starting an election fund for Haywood. Well, at least four thousand, if not five, were raised, and they got in several foreign speakers and wound up with some

## Disobedience, Man's Original Virtue.

To the Editor: Those who read history and get the correct analysis of it should perceive that disobedience was, and is still, man's original virtue. It is through disobedience and revolution that progress has been made.

This, however, would not imply that man should disobey ALL laws, such as the laws of nature for example, which are immutable, and disobedience of such laws brings its own punishment.

Mother Eve's disobedience was evidently to get wisdom, "the knowledge of good and evil." If that was her only way to get wisdom, then disobedience was a virtue, since it implies that she was ignorant, or at least desired more wisdom, and also that the human race would have remained in comparative ignorance had she not transgressed.

Most ambitious persons would do as Mother Eve did if placed under similar conditions.

It was a virtue in Jesus to disobey and condemn the laws and traditions of the chief priests and rulers of his day.

It was a virtue in Martin Luther to disobey and protest against the orthodox religion and the rulers of his time who had also become very corrupt.

It was a virtue in George Washington and the patriots who followed and supported him to disobey King George when his commands became tyrannical and oppressive.

But these facts conflict with the doctrine of submission to the powers that be as ordained of God.

The ruling class in all ages and all countries have paid or supported priests and preachers to proclaim this doctrine and teach the workers submission and contentment with their lot.

The more corrupt and despotic the rulers are the more they need the influence of the preachers and publishers who can be bought or bribed in one way or another, and the more they are willing to pay them.

The concentration of wealth, the Despotism of Dollars, corrupt legislation, and tyranny of corporations over their employees cause widespread discontent and a revolt of the workers against capitalist political methods is sure to follow.

Disobedience to the powers that

ten or twelve meetings, the last one in Denver, calling out ten thousand people with overflow meetings, and it might have been thought that they would poll fifty thousand votes anyway, by the noise that was made. That is, I mean one of the sanguine, hopeful type of Socialist would have thought so. But I did not lose my head. I placed Haywood's vote at about ten thousand from the beginning, but finally yielded two or three thousand more. I said his own craft would not vote for him, nor the working class in general. Nor did they. He got more votes among the beet growers up in Ft. Collins and Improvement counties than from among the miners. Would you believe it?—they voted for the Republican candidate, a man who will, if necessary, follow in Peabody's tracks; they voted for more deportations, more bull pens—it is a marvel! Well, after all the hurrah campaign, they have not one-half the vote they expected and it is an artificially worked up vote that will be gone like the mist at the next election. Had the Haywood incident not arisen, the vote would not have been over 1,500 in the state. Oh, it was a shame to see good hard-earned blood money squandered right and left."

When you consider that Count Boni Castellane is one of the leaders of a clerical group in the French parliament, you can understand why French political clericalism has often been an *aise—Catholic Citizen*.

## ELECTION NEWS.

ARIZONA: Joseph D. Cannon, of Phoenix, says: "Our latest estimates (conservative) place our vote at 2,350. 1,300 in 1904."

IDAHO: John G. Koch, county chairman Socialist party, Kootenai county, reports: "The Democratic county chairman this morning (Nov. 9) concedes to the Socialists in Kootenai county 900 votes against an average of about 500 in 1904." Rathdrum: Total vote cast, 550. Socialist vote, 85. 1904, 55.

INDIANA: Fourth Congressional district, 1904, no candidate. Twelfth district, 742; 537 in 1904.

IOWA: Blackhawk county, 247 straight. At our last state election 1903, we only had 72 in Blackhawk county.

MARYLAND: Total vote 2942. 1904, 2,247. In connection with this, Comrade George A. Bauer, secretary of Local Baltimore, says, "The Fifth Congressional district was invaded by Samuel Gompers, who made several speeches in favor of the Democratic candidate, George M. Smith. Sydney E. Mudd, the Republican candidate, was reelected. The Gompers invasion had no effect on our vote."

Montgomery county: 68 votes; 1904, 10.

Second Congressional district, 400 votes; 1904, 126.

Third Congressional district, 614 votes; 1904, 520.

Fourth Congressional district, 587 votes; 1904, 440.

Fifth Congressional district, 440 vote (incomplete); 1904, 318.

For additional judge of Supreme

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court, of Baltimore city, 1768 votes; 1905, 1570.

Sixth Congressional district, 707 votes (returns far from being complete); 1904, 534.

MINNESOTA: Fifth Congressional district, 1257 votes; 1904, no candidate.

MISSOURI: St. Louis: "We received about 5,100 votes in St. Louis, nearly reaching the Debs vote of 1904."

NEW YORK: Middletown, Orange county, official count. Governor, 143; 320 in 1904.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheville, 55 votes; 1904, 24.

NEVADA: For congressman, Lincoln county, 15; 1904, 52. Douglas county, 3; 1904, 2; three precincts of Goldfield, 205. Two years ago the total vote for Goldfield was 273. Diamondfield, 5; Columbia, 48; total, 336. Of 2,200 registered voters only 880 voted. The foregoing returns are but partial. Reno, 87 votes. Washoe county, 166 votes; 1904, 245.

NORTH CAROLINA: Forsyth county, 110 votes; 1904, 93.

OHIO: First Congressional district, 679 votes, 1904, 2,737. Second Congressional district, 1,437; 1904, 4787. Ninth Congressional district, 1,234 (partial returns); 1904, 2,445.

The Ohio vote, outside Toledo and Cincinnati, shows a good gain. In Columbus the vote rose from 420 last year to 1,003 in Dayton from 1,064 to 1,350, in Findlay from 203 to 326, in Hamilton from 286 to 587, in Fostoria an hundred per cent gain, and in Cleveland 1,894 as against 1,833 last year.

Dayton, 1,536; 1904, 1,168. Cleveland, 1804 votes; 1905, 1833. Hamilton, 547 votes; 1905, 286. Portsmouth, 349 votes. Fremont, 119 votes. Springfield, 388. Fostoria, 101 straight votes. 100 per cent gain. Wapakoneta City, 30 votes; 1905, 13. New Waterford, 25 votes. Ashtabula, 185 votes. Akron, 352 votes, in county of Summit, 523 votes. Columbus, 1003 votes; 1905, 420. Martins Ferry, 135 votes. Lorain, 250 votes. Lake county, 95 votes; 1905, 79. Shreve, 8 votes; gain of three over last year. Toledo, 1,600 votes for head of ticket. B-the, for congress, 47 votes; last year, 14. Gillespieville, 13 votes; 1905, 4. Wadsworth, 46. Findlay, 320. Wyandotte county, 45 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA: Eighth Congressional district, 387; 1904, 130. Tenth Congressional district 170; 1904, 150. Sixteenth Congressional district, 497; 1904, no candidate.

TENNESSEE: Shelby county, for governor, 1,431 representative. Tenth Congressional district, 478; Socialist vote for Debs 1904, 63.

State Sec'y Kline, of West Virginia writes that he has been unable to secure official returns from his state as yet. In Follansbee we had 48 votes this year, where none were cast two years ago. In Wood county we had a gain of nearly four hundred.

"As near as we can judge from reports sent in by the comrades, the Socialist vote in Colorado will be about 13,000," writes State Sec'y Buie. It is to be hoped that this is true. The ticket ran straight, we are informed, which shows that the attempt to use our party for a special Haywood vote did not succeed very well.

*Spencerian*

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Send for these posters and find out where you are at.

Single copy 5c. Twelve copies 50c.  
Twenty-five copies \$1.00.  
One hundred copies \$3.00.

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

## GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



### IN YANKEE LAND

The Chicago *Daily Socialist* company has been incorporated, with new officers and A. M. Simons as editor, vice Joseph Medill Patterson, resigned. Otto McFeeley is made business manager.

As a reliable prognosticator of Socialist election returns one G. H. Shoaf is an entertaining failure. Perhaps the gullibility of his weekly audiences gave him a warrant for his astounding work. And it may have made him half believe himself.

Pres. Charles Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who was kidnapped out of Colorado and locked up in Idaho by Standard Oil officials, has written to his organization a letter taking the stand that the work of the recent I. W. W. convention was mainly illegal and urging them to vote accordingly.

There is also another disadvantage in the fact that the old party election officials are careless about counting minor party ballots. It gives the reckless phony a chance to make wild and extravagant claims before election, and then cover his raw work afterward by claiming the votes were not counted.

During the recent campaign throughout the country, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills was in the field fifty-one days and spoke fifty-four times. It is estimated that he addressed a total of fifty-two thousand people. He spoke in fourteen states, and in the following cities: Chicago, Davenport, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Spokane,

Boise City, Kansas City, St. Louis, and twice a day for the last week of the campaign in Milwaukee.

Comrade Nicholas Klein, the temporary secretary of the party in Ohio, who has done signal work in clearing the wreck left by a traitorous clique who surrounded that office at the time of the L. W. W. frenzy, has stepped out to resume the more congenial work of agitation, and is succeeded by Comrade John G. Willert, who will have his headquarters in Cleveland.

The S. L. P. long since ceased to cut any ice in Milwaukee as a movement, yet a sorry remnant, with the meaningless fanaticism peculiar to its species, manages to keep the party on the ballot through individual nominations, for which alleged petitions are presented, according to outward form of law, although with a probability that many of the names signed are forgeries and taken at random from a city directory. In the campaign just past the S. L. P. had just five candidates up a partial state ticket, and made no attempt to run city candidates. Probably the wise fellows imagine that the conquest for Socialism must come from the top. So far as we know, all the campaign they put up consisted of a few soap box orations and the peddling in one of the outlying precincts of a small amount of S. L. P. literature, a feeble attempt to imitate the rational campaigning of the party they most hate, the Social-Democratic party. And such literature as they put out! It consisted of copies of the *Weekly People* of New York, filled up almost exclusively with the wailing of party dirty linen, and recriminations of the warring remnants of the I. W. W., with, besides this, a circular practically confessing the failure of S. L. Pism, but asking the



### ACROSS THE POND

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Contrary to all expectations, there was nothing of the sensational order in the opening of the session of the reichstag Tuesday, but it was plainly apparent to all concerned that the members are under considerable nervous pressure.

The Social-Democrats ignored a question regarding the meat scarcity and the Radicals inquired whether the imperial chancellor is willing to open the frontiers for the free importation of cattle.

"workers, do not despair," but send in a sub to the *People*, and lastly, a leaflet scolding the local Social-Democratic party and its "leaders" because the general lever "Individual Nominations" could not be pulled so as to vote for the various individual nominations all at the same time—as if we had built the machines! What wonderful campaigning! What wonder that the S. L. P. has dwindled to nothingness! And just to such an extent as our party has looked to the S. L. P. for ideas it has suffered, until its impossibility in some directions has become a by-word and its leading exponents, fellows like Mills of Texas and



# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,  
Telephone Grand 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on  
First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Freie  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. Cor. Secretary  
FREDERICK HEATH, 341 Sixth St. Rec. Secretary  
HENRY HOPPE, 845 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary  
WILLIAM E. ACKER, 474 Bond St. Treasurer  
M. WEIS, ENCLUCI, 1577 Louis Ave. Sergeant at Arms

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

## COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, F. E. Neumann, John J. Hanley, Frank  
Meister.  
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Jas. Sheehan, Edm. Berner, Wm. Hamann, Jas  
Hendrickson.  
GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: Wm. Coleman, Henry Zastrow, Chas. Dippel, Chas. Jeske.  
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Frederic Heath, Henry Taves, Frank Meister.  
NOMINATIONS: Wm. Griebling, Fred'k Wilson, Jacob Gamber, Robt. Hahn, Chas. Witt.

LABOR SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays evenings at 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of  
St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman.  
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Fred'k Heise  
Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

## ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

### Union Barber Shops

Always  
see that  
this  
card is  
dis-  
played  
before  
getting  
shaved  
or your  
hair cut

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR  
609 Chestnut Street,  
The Model Union Shop!

AL. F. DREESSEN,  
SHAVING PARLOR  
HOT AND COLD BATHS.  
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377 East Water St.  
...Shaving Parlor...  
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER,  
Shaving Parlor,  
665 Kinnickinnic Avenue,  
concrete South Side.

LAWRENCE HAUZ  
SHAVING PARLOR  
1255 Kinnickinnic Avenue

LANGE & WELLS  
BARBER SHOP  
261 Third Street, Corner State.  
Under Kurtz Bros.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR  
SHAVE GO TO  
"THE BARBER SHOP"  
510 CENTER STREET.  
P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

EDW. NIESKE,  
Successor to  
PHIL. C. KAMMERER.  
First-class work guaranteed.  
454 Bond St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT,  
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FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

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YOU'RE  
NEXT AT  
RICHARD PETRI'S  
SHAVING PARLOR  
Imported Toilet Water With Every Shave.  
COR. 25th and SYCAMORE STREETS

H. SCHIRER,  
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF  
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Saloon and Sample Room.  
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Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall  
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Hall for Club parties and Weddings, Roten-  
tation, Scholastic Tournaments  
and Meetings.  
Opening every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.  
31st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HOME TEA CO.  
392 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Surely have the best TEA and COFFEE  
at the best possible prices.  
Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props.  
Teeth extracted and filled without pain. Full  
sets in gold and silver plates.  
Dr. Robt. F. Eiler  
DENTIST  
Office, 2434 NORTH AVE.

ROBT. BUECH  
SALOON  
985 CLINTON STREET  
Lunch at all hours  
Fine Line of Union Cigars  
Telephone Connection

### Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Nov. 21, 1933  
—Bro. Griebling in chair; Bro.  
Neumann, vice-chairman.

New delegates seated from Bar-  
bers, Coopers No. 35, Boilermakers  
(Cudahy).

Report of special committee on  
Gimbels. It was stated that the  
Gimbels' agreement called for an  
arbitration committee and that the  
committee of three could not act.  
Bro. Griebling said this was a

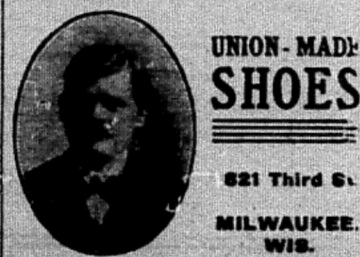


### Our New Fall and Winter Styles in Suits and Overcoats

ARE ALL READY FOR INSPECTION.  
They are the finest lot we ever had in  
our store and the prices are right; be  
sure and look at them before you buy  
elsewhere.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY  
1043 Teutonia Ave.

### JOE BECKER



UNION-MADE  
SHOES

521 Third St.  
MILWAUKEE,  
WIS.

### BOTTLED MILK A SPECIALTY

THE  
AMERICAN DAIRY  
O. E. SIEGMUND, Prop.  
MILK AND CREAM  
FANCY GROCERIES  
Orders Promptly Delivered.  
1523 Vilet Street.

### UNION HAT CO.

BEST  
\$3.00 & \$2.00 Hats  
All Union-Made.  
224 GRAND AVE.

KONRAD &  
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Dealers in  
MEN'S and LADIES'  
Union Stamp Shoes  
3215 Lisbon Ave.  
Phone West 361.

F. G. FRISCH  
CUTLER  
AND  
Umbrella  
Manufact-  
urer,  
451 Grove Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Near Scott St.

Robert Keangott  
UP-TO-DATE  
UNION-MADE  
SHOES  
761 TEUTONIA AVENUE

# ORGANIZED LABOR



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their  
rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunc-  
tion!"

grievance outside the contract. He  
insisted that the old committee could  
act. He moved that committee be  
continued as before. Amended that  
committee report back to council  
before action. Amendment lost.  
Motion carried. Moved that in case  
Bro. Raasch refused to serve Bro.  
Schad serve in his stead.

The Building Trades Section re-  
ported having placed Gimbels Bros.  
on unfair list. Section also decided  
to strike the job at Usinger's new  
sausage factory. Moved to approve  
except as to action on Gimbels Bros.  
Carried.

The Label Section reported find-  
ing a fake garment workers' label  
at Berg's clothing store, 317 Third  
street, and at the store at Bremen  
and Wright streets. Also reported  
that the National distillery and Lake  
Side distillery would have nothing  
to do with union made barrels. Also  
reported that Mehlhauer, Thirty-  
sixth and Wright streets, had  
stopped using label. Section again  
urges union men to insist on bakers'  
label. Report approved.

Executive Board. Recommended  
that Bro. Handley have 300 copies  
of telephone agreements printed.  
Request from Typographical Union  
No. 23, that resolutions passed by  
said union exposing the union  
standing of a printer boss named  
Bletcher, who aspires to a job at  
Madison, be printed and sent to  
the press and to each assemblyman  
elect, was approved by board. Com-  
munication from Carriage and  
Wagon Workers stating that Jung  
brewery was having wagons re-  
paired in a non-union shop, recom-  
mended to council and the chair-  
man of council named Bros. Hand-  
ley, Weber and Rader as a com-  
mittee to investigate. Delegates  
were asked to take notice that the  
makers of "Royal Brand" overalls  
and shirts were now unfair by re-  
ason of treatment of operatives at  
Bloomington, Ills. Delegates asked  
to take back word to their unions  
that the makers of "Buck" stoves  
and ranges, St. Louis, were unfair  
to organized labor, and that the  
president of the company, Van  
Cleve, was actively working to in-  
jure trades unionism. The matter  
was also referred to label section.

A letter from Treas. Acker was  
read informing council that he had  
gotten the street railway company  
to rebate \$15 of its bill for Labor  
Day wiring. Board recommended  
that council endorse the request of  
Typographical Union No. 23, that

Kuzyer Polski be placed on the un-  
fair list. Objected to on the ground  
that the council should first seek to  
secure a settlement. Chair ruled  
that matter be referred to grievance  
committee. Appeal. Appeal sus-  
tained. Motion to endorse action  
carried. Report of board as a  
whole approved and concurred in.  
Bro. Feeley moved a committee  
to draw up resolutions of sympathy  
on the death of Bro. Berkley Far-  
rell. Bros. Feeley, Welch, and  
Reisse appointed.

Report of collections on Iron  
Molders' assessments read. Car-  
penters No. 657 of Sheboygan,  
Tailors Union of Green Bay, Ma-  
chinists No. 621 of Ashland, Ma-  
chinists of Manitowoc, Cigarmak-  
ers of Watertown, Central Labor  
Union of Ashland, Kenosha Trades  
and Labor Council, Machinists No.  
437 of Racine.

Disbursements for the evening,  
\$50.55.  
Frederic Heath, R.C. Sec'y.

### Stand for Union Bars.

To the Editor: I am an inter-  
ested reader of your paper and a  
worker for the unions, and wish to  
state that many of the union men  
who use liquors do not stop to  
think, when going into a saloon  
to drink liquor made by non-union  
labor, whether they are doing right.

The union men are supporting  
the saloon keeper as well as the  
next man. They ought not patronize  
a saloon keeper that will not furnish  
them with a union bar and union  
made liquors.

Wm. Paul Ziemer,  
S. Milwaukee.

Bakers' Ball.  
The Bakers will hold their eighth  
annual ball at West Side Turner  
hall, Saturday evening, Nov. 24.

### Resolutions on Berkley Farrell

Passed by Federated Trades Coun-  
cil.

Whereas, It has pleased an  
all-wise Providence to remove from  
our midst an old and faithful work-  
er in the field of organized labor,  
in the person of our esteemed brother,  
Berkley Farrell; therefore

Resolved, That we extend to  
the bereaved family of the deceased  
our heartfelt sympathy in this, their  
hour of trial, and further

Resolved, That these resolu-  
tions be spread on the minutes of  
this council and a copy sent to the  
bereaved family and copies fur-  
nished the press.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS FEELEY,  
A. J. WELCH,  
JOHN L. REISSE.

Send Your Fuel Orders to H. W.  
Bistorius.

If you wish to avoid delay and  
annoyance place your fuel order at  
once. Later on when the weather  
gets colder there will be a flood of  
orders. It will take longer to de-  
liver then. A word to the wise is  
sufficient.

By placing your orders here you  
assist the Labor Press and add to  
the agitation fund of the Social-  
Democratic party without one cent  
of extra expense to yourself.

All orders will be delivered by  
Union Teamsters. Certainly, as  
this is the only way that Union men  
can employ Union men to make de-  
liveries of this kind that we know  
of, every Union man will naturally  
act true to the pledge he has taken  
and place his orders here. Every  
union man ought to see that this is  
announced frequently at the meet-  
ings of his local.

Send your orders by postal or  
call at the office, 344 Sixth St. The  
office is open Sunday mornings  
from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you  
wish, telephone your order. Our  
number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS

A WINNER!—NOW READY!  
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions,"  
by Allan L. Benson, author of  
"Socialism Made Plain." Single  
copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This  
office.

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

## Wage Slavery's Blackest Phase!

One of the most hideous facts of  
modern wage slavery is the gradual  
perfecting of the blacklisting sys-  
tem on the part of the employers of  
the big factories. In order that our  
non-union readers may form some  
idea of what this system looks like  
we give herewith a reduced reprint

of the blank that the Fairbanks-  
Morse concern out in Beloit makes  
its slaves fill out and sign. By this  
means they get the pedigree of their  
men and then file the information  
with a central office maintained by  
the employers jointly over the coun-  
try, and then woe to the luckless fel-

low who incurs the displeasure of  
his master. Go where he will he is  
a marked man. Many a good me-  
chanic has been driven into vaga-  
bondage after exhausting all pos-  
sible chances to earn honest bread  
by the sweat of his brow. Follow-  
ing is the blank:

Application for Position with FAIRBANKS-MORSE MFG. CO.		Date	Age	Yrs.
Name in Full	Nationality	Education		
Address	Position Desired	Rate Expected, Cents per		
Reside with Parents	Single, Married, Widower	Dependents	Any Outside Business Interests	
If Under 21 Years of Age, Give Father's Name, Address and Occupation.				
Relatives in this Company's Employ and their Positions.				
Remarks by Applicant: Union Non-Union				
Employed at	Department			
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT				
Employer	Superior Officer	Position Held	From To	Reasons for Leaving
REFERENCES				
Name	Address	Occupation		
Record of Employment with FAIRBANKS-MORSE MFG. CO.				
Key	A-Commenced, B-Advanced, C-Redeemed, D-Transferred, E-Laid Off, F-Quit, G-Resigned, H-Discharged, I-Returned, J-Reinstated	Name	Clock No.	
Which Key	Date	Department	Position	Superior Officer
				Rate
				\$ Cents Per
				" Cents Per
				" Cents Per
Remarks:				

## Thanksgiving Sale!

Men's, Young Men's and  
Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Come and see our latest Collegian and  
form-fitting Overcoats.

Remember, we are selling Clothing  
cheaper than any store in the city. Be-  
sides, we will give special premiums this  
week. See them displayed in our show  
windows.

Plaum Clothing Co.  
491-493 Eleventh Ave.



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Ashland, Wis.  
DONALD LOKAN, 114 E. Main Street,  
Madison, Wis.  
J. H. CARNEY, 749 Jefferson Street,  
Green Bay, Wis.  
J. J. HANDLEY, 326 National Avenue, MR-  
waukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 8th Street,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

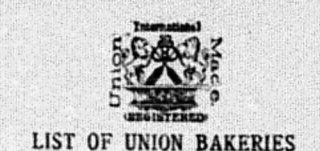
### GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,  
318 State Street, Milwaukee.  
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas.,  
531 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

### UNFAIR LIST:

Light Horse Squad on Cigar Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
The West End Brewing Co. and Maltine Co. of  
West Bend, Wis.  
The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.  
The Kohler & Son, Sheboygan, Wis., manufac-  
turers of bath tubs and plumber sup-  
plies.  
Chas. Polachka Bros. Co., 182-184 Third St., Mil-  
waukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandel-  
liers, gas and electrical fixtures.  
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Oswald Janger Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Panperin & Wigenhorst, better known as the  
P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis.,  
manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.  
The Janesville Clothing Co.  
The Hacks & Gerner Co., manufacturers of the  
Radiant Home Line Stoves.  
The Carrol Coal Co. of Green Bay.  
Casey & Strossen-Reuter Co., Merchants Tailors  
Wells Building, Milwaukee.  
Auz. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 204 W. Water St.,  
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## ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



### LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

Berger, H. .... 2501 Lisbon Ave.  
Braun, Isidor .... 3314 North Ave.  
Deuster, Frank .... 2107 Lloyd St.  
Ebling, T. .... 617 Third St.  
Fieh, John .... 2725 North Ave.  
Eisenhardt, Ad. .... 2126 Kilbourn Ave.  
Ertle, G. .... 514 14th St.  
Fleischer, Alvin .... 922 5th St.  
Graeven, Louis .... 367 National Ave.  
Gruettner, Wm. .... 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
Gutzke, Wm. .... 1030 23rd Ave.  
Hach, Caspar .... 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Lackbarth, O. E. .... 372 Lincoln Ave.  
Hertzberg, Ed. .... 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
Holl, Albert .... 607 State St.  
Kadlec, Emil .... 304 Reed St.  
Kaufert, D. .... 696 Forest Home Ave.  
Kemberger, Jos. .... 680 19th St.  
Lindner, Paul .... 2102 Cherry St.  
Luebenburg, Wm. .... 685 Pearl St.  
Mayer, Frank .... 528 Sherman St.  
Matyas, Emil .... 501 Holton St.  
Mauer, Lor. .... 486 Maple St.  
Mews, Chas. .... 1629 Galea St.  
Mueller, Hubert .... 672 3rd St.  
Oswald, William .... 1201 Chestnut St.  
Puls, John .... 1173 6th St.  
Reinhardt, Chas. .... 916 8th St.  
Rittberger, Ernst .... 2439 Lisbon Ave.  
Sammer, George .... 692 25th St.  
Schiedecker, Louis .... 506 6th Ave.  
Schiedecker, Ernst .... 1429 9th St.  
Schlathian, Karl .... 1161 Sixth St.  
Schling, Geo. .... 241 4th St.  
Singer, Fred .... 201 Lake St.  
Weiss, Leo .... 501 Harmon St.  
Weingart, Fred .... 630 21st St.  
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Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT  
GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wed-  
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August J. Stecher  
...JEWELER...  
280 Third Street, Cor. State.

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Wm. Gerhard  
907  
THIRD STREET  
C A P S

## A.W. STREHLow

Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
and Calcimining. b b b  
Graining and Hardwood  
Finishing, Etc., Etc. b  
1193 Teutonia Avenue,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Buy your DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at  
FRANK'S Cor. Lisbon Ave.  
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We have a fine line of Laces, Em-  
broi, ribes, Hosiery, Corsets, Under-  
wear, shirts, Ribbons, Dress Goods,  
Wash Goods, Wrappers, Dressing  
Jackets, Gloves, Mittens, etc., at very  
reasonable prices.  
Deal with us, we appreciate it.  
EDW. F. FRANK.

## Again We Are After You

and wish to tell you some-  
thing in regard to our  
All Solid Leather WORK  
SHOES at

\$2.00

We guarantee every pair  
to be all solid leather and to  
give satisfaction and com-  
fort to the wearer. We have  
them in every style—lace,  
with tip or without; with  
seam or seamless—also in  
congress, with seam or  
without—all

\$2.00

They all bear the UNION  
STAMP—A good honest  
shoe for the workman.

IDEAL SHOE  
STORE A. A.  
PETERS  
443 Eleventh Avenue

## BUY YOUR UNION MADE CLOTHING

AND  
FURNISHING GOODS  
AT THE  
AMERICAN CLOTHING CO.  
Cor Third and Chestnut Streets  
BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES

## THE BEST LINE OF School Shoes

for Boys and Girls  
AT  
Ed. Hafemeister  
1089 TEUTONIA AV.

## I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE  
SMALLEST PROFIT  
CALL AND OBTAIN MY PRICES  
LUDWIG BERG 3173 1/2 ST.

New Store 824 Third St.  
Union Made Clothing a Specialty.

## ASK FOR

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

Try Our Tonic  
"EDELWEISS-SALTINE"  
448 Barclay Street, Corner Scott,  
PHONE NO. 101.

## GUST. SCHMIDT,

Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars  
Headquarters 19th Ward Branch  
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## GLOBE WINDOW CLEANING CO.

J. BOSER, Proprietor.  
1326 CHERRY STREET,  
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Military Band & Orchestra  
FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC.  
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Tel. Brook 9553. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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for Weddings and Funerals  
\$4.00 \$4.00  
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## KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,

608 & 840 Mitchell St.  
This "ed" and 15c bottles you to a  
25c bottle of our famous cough cure.  
Cut it out and bring to our stores.

## R. JESKE & CO.

The Tinner  
GALVANIZED IRON WORK  
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS  
718 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.  
All Orders Promptly Filled To.

## KANITZ

POPULAR ORCHESTRA  
Furnishes up-to-date Music for  
all occasions. Phone West 1780.  
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Green Bay Avenue.  
Expert Watch Repairing.

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Is one thing no man wants to see at this time of the year. Look over your fuel supply and see if it is not time you were placing your order, so that you will be ready when zero weather comes. Do not be caught napping. Remember that the profits on all orders for coal, wood and coke placed with me go to meet the deficit in the Social-Democratic Press and Campaign funds. All orders delivered by UNION TEAMSTERS

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Be it Men's, Boys' or Children's furnishings, suit or overcoat you want, you will find no better values, no better made, no more up-to-date garments than you find here.

Call and look over our suits and overcoats carefully, examine the material—workmanship—linings and trimmings—and lastly—note the low prices—then if you are not convinced that we sell better clothing at lower prices than what you can buy elsewhere we shall feel that we have done our duty and thank you just the same for your kind attention.

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Boys' Cravenette Rain Proof Coats  
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Boys' School Overcoats  
at \$2.95 up to \$12.00  
Child's Suits or Overcoats  
at \$1.95 up to \$8.45

STORE CLOSED SUNDAYS  
OPEN EVENINGS

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FIRST AVENUE, COR. NATIONAL

## WISCONSIN.

### Notes on Election.

The papers published in the small cities of Wisconsin seem to be either very ignorant or lazy in the matter of getting news concerning the election. Very few of them publish the returns of the Socialist vote. We understand, of course, that it nearly breaks their hearts to admit that Socialism is growing. But they ought to publish the news at least. Cheer up, brothers of the quill, print the news. You will have to do it sooner or later.

**WAUKESHA COUNTY.** Comrade Voigt sends in a very careful report of the Waukesha county vote. Our party held its own.

**THE STATE PAPERS HEAR OF US.** The newspapers all over the state are telling their readers more than ever before about what the Social-Democrats are doing. The *Superior Telegram* has a long article on the results of the election, and dwells especially upon the different measures which the Social-Democrats have introduced in the Milwaukee city council. It says: "These propositions indicate that Socialist doctrines will appear in active, concrete measures in the legislature this winter, as a result of the Socialist pronouncements in all the state platforms. You are right, Mr. Editor, we will be there in full force."

Hardly a week passes that there is not some favorable comment or exclamation on the growth of the movement in the papers over the state.

**ORGANIZATION MAKES VOTES.** A careful study of the election returns shows that wherever the locals have been active our vote has increased. And where, for any reason, the work of the organization has not been kept up there our vote has either come to a standstill, or in some cases gone back. This, of course, is to be expected. But it shows that wherever there is any effort at all put forth the movement grows. And the more work is done, the better the organization is kept up, and the more the movement grows. The votes, of course, tell the story.

There is one thing to be kept in mind, however, and that is that in many places the working class is forced to move so often that they do not get a chance to vote. There is no doubt that we lose many votes in this way.

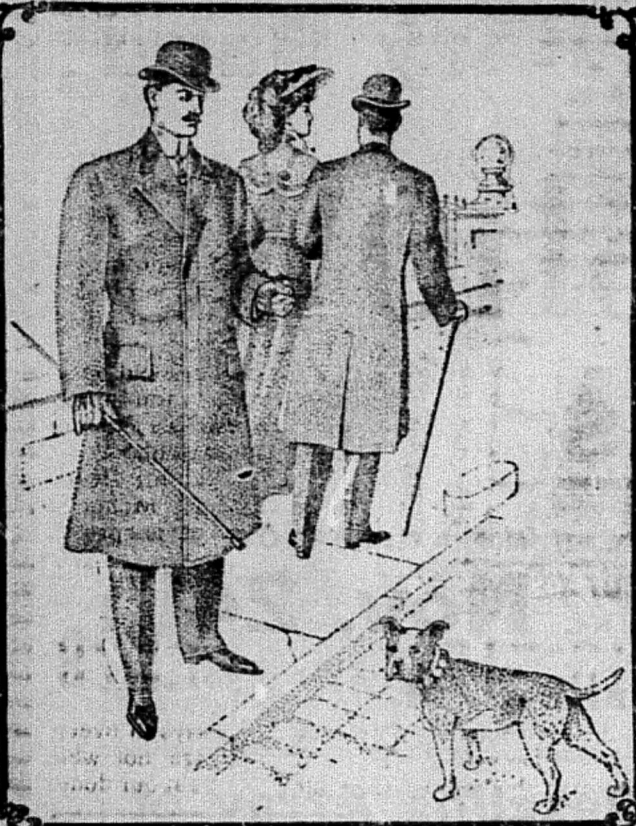
**SHEBOYGAN COUNTY:** 502 votes cast in Sheboygan county for the Social-Democratic party. This is certainly a very gratifying return when we remember that it is in this county that the scheming politicians tried to break up our movement. The vote shows that in spite of all the difficulties of this kind the comrades hold steadily to the task. We look for a rapid development of the movement in Sheboygan county from this time on.

**GRANT COUNTY** cast 100 votes for C. W. Staples, the Social-Democratic candidate for assembly. There is no organization and there has never been a Socialist meeting held in this county.

We make the Blockout STOVE POLISH on earth and your dealer sells it. Yours truly,  
**BROW STOVE POLISH CO.**



# OVERCOATS



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# An Uncalled-For Insult to Labor!

The Free Press Editor's Malicious Attack on the Men Who Are Being Hounded by the Western Standard Oil Capitalists.

Now that election is past, and the workingman does not have to be cozened out of his vote, the capitalist interests are throwing off the mask and exhibiting the same old-livid hatred of the men who serve them in the work-prisons. This deep down hatred is well exhibited in a long editorial in the Milwaukee Free Press (La Follette Republican) in which appears the following studied affront to labor:

"In Idaho the plutocratic candidate for governor, the man who had taken steps to bring to trial the anarchists accused of murdering his predecessor in office, and was opposed for that reason by the Socialists and anarchists, was elected."

The "anarchists" referred to in this malicious paragraph are

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, William D. Haywood, Socialist candidate for governor of Colorado, and George Pettibone, a member of the executive of the Federation. These three men were suddenly kidnapped out of Colorado over a year ago and taken to Idaho by officials notoriously controlled by the Standard Oil mining interests of the West, on a far-fetched charge of having had some connection with the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho. It was merely a further following out of the bull-pen crusade against the organized miners of Colorado of two years ago, and an attempt to break down the influence of the Western Federation of Miners, which stands in the way of the utterly soulless exploitation of the miners on the part of the Standard Oil anarchists.

These men have been held in jail in Idaho ever since by two typical western industrial desperados, a governor and a judge, and all efforts at getting the men their constitutional right of release on habeas corpus proceedings have failed. And these hapless prisoners, who are now beneath the iron heel of the corporations in power, are hatefully called anarchists by a paper claiming to stand against the undue power of corporations in official life. But it waited until after election to show its colors—until after its candidate for district attorney has been elected by working class consent—for he could not have been elected without some laboring man giving him their votes.

Of course it would be a waste of words to suggest that the Free Press owes the class it has insulted an apology.

Milwaukee County Deficit \$1500

State Deficit \$1000

								TOTALS
25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c	\$ 2.00
50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	50c	4.00
\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	8.00
\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	40.00
\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	200.00
\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	400.00
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	800.00
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$220	\$225		1046.00
Total - - -								\$2500

EXPLANATION: The above table represents the total deficit remaining from the campaign just closed.

Every member of the party, every reader of the HERALD, and every friend of the cause is urged to send in his contribution to wipe it out, so we can begin the campaign of 1908 as soon as possible.

As fast as the money comes in we will wipe out the amounts covered, and the table will appear each

week with less and less remaining, until the whole is wiped out.

Pick out the square that represents what you can give, and send in the amount.

Those contributing in Milwaukee county should send to County Organizer E. T. Melius; those in the state, to State Organizer Carl D. Thompson.

Amounts will be acknowledged in the HERALD. Address, always, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## AT THE THEATERS.

In answer to "Enquirer": The Shubert is the only theater in Milwaukee of any consequence that does not use the HERALD'S advertising columns. The attitude of the management is supposed to be due to political prejudice, either on the part of the management or its press agent. Our columns can be used or not, just as advertisers see fit, and as to which theaters our readers should patronize, that is a matter they must decide for themselves, although we naturally prefer that they recognize those who recognize us.

**DAVIDSON.** The new musical comedy by Pixley and Luder, entitled "The Grand Mogul" which Klaw & Erlanger will offer at the Davidson all week, beginning Sunday, is a new piece so rich in humor and melody, so splendidly cast and acted, and so gorgeously produced, that it has taken immediate rank.

Mr. Pixley has placed the first act in Honolulu, with its gorgeous coloring, semi-oriental atmosphere and typical Hawaiian dances. The rest of the story is told on the Island of Inde, where the librettist has placed the last of the grand mo-

guls, the historical rulers of India, who were exiled by the British as



late as 1847. Mr. Luder may, a ways be relied upon to write charming melody and stirring ensemble. In "The Grand Mogul" he has written the best score he has yet produced. It requires good voices. There will be a special holiday matinee on Thanksgiving Day, in addition to the usual Saturday matinee.

**ALHAMBRA.** With pleasurable anticipation the patrons of the Alhambra theater are looking forward to the engagement of the DeKoven, Klein and Cook comic opera, "Red Feather," next week. At the head of the organization Manager Gaites placed



the popular prima donna, Miss Gertrude Simpson. Great interest is attached to the engagement by reason of Milwaukee being the birthplace of Miss Simpson. The company numbers seventy-five people, including a big singing chorus and an augmented orchestra.

**BIJOU THEATER.** The announcement of the coming of the sensational success "Sunday

which opens at the Bijou tomorrow matinee, is certain to arouse pleasurable anticipation. This more than successful play enjoyed the distinction of an uninterrupted run of 200 nights at the Hudson thea-



ter in that city. In the title role Miss Ethel Barrymore scored the greatest triumph of her career. The assurance is given that the original production in its entirety is to be used in this presentation. Thanksgiving Day matinee is announced.

**STAR THEATRE.** Next week, at the Star, the attraction will be the leader of the baroque field, "The Innocent Maids," and famous all-nation beauty show, which will present two sparkling musical conceptions and a strong olio of novelties.

**CRYSTAL THEATRE.** At the Crystal next week Henri

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LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

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Full Length Misses' Coats, worth \$10, for \$7.50. Loose fitting, high grade, fancy mixtures, collar and cuffs trimmed with green or red velvet, patch pockets, fancy buttons, body lined with flannel, only \$7.50  
50-inch Plush Coats, lined and plain, loose and tight fitting styles, lined throughout with satin-finish velvet, collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet or broadcloth and fancy braids extra warm coats for the approaching cold weather \$16.50

### Thanksgiving CLEARING OF Fine Trimmed Hats

Every trimmed hat in our stock must be sold regardless of cost. Come early and take your pick at following reduced prices:  
Trimmed Hats 69c worth to \$1.50  
Trimmed Hats 98c worth to \$2.50  
Trimmed Hats worth to \$2.50 at \$1.98  
Trimmed Hats worth to \$3.00 at \$2.98

### Special Offering in Our Popular Priced Fur Section

Brown Cooney Chester Scarfs, extra long, 6 tails, \$2.50 values, special, 98c  
Natural Squirrel and Brook Mink Neck Pieces, satin lined and ornate, \$4.00 values, special, \$2.98  
Brown Cooney Storm Collars, double tabs and ornate, \$7.00 values, special, \$4.98  
Silver Mink Storm Collars, tabs, trimmed with tails, \$8.50 values, \$4.98

Remember, We Give a Rebate of 5c On Every \$1 Purchase, Redeemable for 25c Worth of Merchandise When \$5 Worth Has Been Purchased.

**Prize Schafskopf Tournament.** Sunday, Nov. 25, Comrade Jacob Eckelmann has arranged for a grand prize schafskopf tournament in his hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. On this occasion an extra fine deer lunch will be served. All friends and comrades are cordially invited.

## JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Lake Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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## Venison Lunch

Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 24th and 25th

AT

**Adolph Heumann's** 271 Third Street

All comrades and friends are cordially invited.

**BT... MIES** Comrade BE YOUR TAILOR!

The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View. 875 KINNICKINNIE AVE. Phone Blue 1400. Near SOUTH BAY ST.

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## Thanksgiving Sale!

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 24th, and continuing for one week our annual Thanksgiving week sale of Men's and Boy's Fall and Winter Suits, Overcoats and Furnishing.

The opportunity that such a sale affords for acquiring honest well-made merchandise at minimum prices is unparalleled especially when it is remembered that we are our own manufacturers.

**M. BENDER** 450 ELEVENTH AVE. COR. SCOTT ST.



the popular prima donna, Miss Gertrude Simpson. Great interest is attached to the engagement by reason of Milwaukee being the birthplace of Miss Simpson. The company numbers seventy-five people, including a big singing chorus and an augmented orchestra.

## Grand Prize Schafskopf Tournament

ARRANGED BY **Jacob Eckelmann** Sunday Afternoon November 25, '06 AT TWO O'CLOCK

Skat Players Also Invited **AN EXTRA FINE LUNCH WILL BE SERVED** Admission to Play, 50c

**Eckelmann's Hall** 3109 Lisbon Ave.

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**FRANK KORSCH HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM** Cor. Union and Arroyo Sts. Hall for Church Parties, Weddings, Sports, Boat Tournaments and Meetings.



# Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Just what the Gompers style of political activity on the part of labor amounts to is well shown in connection with the case of the *Kuryer Polski*, of Milwaukee. Kruska, the editor and proprietor, was formerly a state senator. As such he introduced an eight-hour work bill. It was merely a capitalist politician's trick, but according to Gompers this makes Kruska a workingman's angel. But is he? We printed, week before last, an agreement Kruska tried to force his printers to sign, in which it was provided that should they leave his employ before the expiration of the contract they must pay him fifty dollars. And it provided for a weekly wage of \$10.67 provided an eight-hour day was insisted on, whereas, in all other city offices \$18 is the minimum. This is a typical case of the political friend of labor, where old party politics are concerned. But the workers are getting wise. They can see through political buncombe when they meet it and are getting past the stage when they are willing to fill the legis-

**DAVIDSON**  
Thanksgiving Attraction  
Entire Week, Beginning Sunday—Matinees Thursday and Saturday—  
KLAU & ERLANGER Present  
**The GRAND MOGUL**  
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY  
BOOK BY FRANK PIXLEY MUSIC BY GUSTAV LUDERS  
WITH  
**Frank Moulan**  
W. H. Macart Sager Midgley  
John Dunsmore George Moore  
Seymour Brown Edith St. Clair  
Maude Lillian Berri  
Carrie Reynolds Phoebe Coyne  
Pauli Thorne  
AND EIGHTY OTHERS  
PRICES: Evenings and Thursday Matinee, 50c to \$1.50.  
Saturday Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

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Beginning Matinee Sunday—  
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving  
The Sensational Success  
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WITH SPECIALLY  
SELECTED CAST  
Original Scenery, Exactly as Seen  
200 Nights at the Hudson Theater, New York—A \$1.50 OFFERING AT BIJOU PRICES!  
Matinee Wednesday,  
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**STAR**  
Twice Daily  
Prices 10c  
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**INNOCENT MAIDS**  
Ladies Day  
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Mat. and Night  
Next: THE PARISIAN BELLES

**CRYSTAL**  
DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30  
Week of November 26th  
**Henriette & Ferdinand**  
Two Mats. Thanksgiving Day  
CRYSTALGRAPH  
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

**ALHAMBRA**  
Commencing Sunday Mat. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!  
DeKOVEN-KLEIN-COOK MASTERPIECE  
**"RED FEATHER"**  
NOTE: Red Feather represents absolutely the highest class of musical production, and is not presented by a second class company.  
PRICES, 15-25-35-50-75c-\$1.00. Matinee Prices (including Thanksgiving), 15-25-35-50-75c

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SO—COMPANY OF—SO  
20—AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA—20

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At the Three Big  
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Given for the Benefit of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRESS and AGITATION FUND  
**South Side Armory, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th**  
Performance Starts Promptly at 8 P. M.

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Admission 25c a Person

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**The Bill of Fare at the Minstrels.**  
FIRST PART  
TAMBOS  
Mr. Chas. Weiley Mr. E. T. Melms Mr. Wm. Johnson  
Mr. C. P. Dietz Mr. Fred. Weiley Mr. F. W. Rehfeld  
Mr. Emil Seidel, Interlocutor.  
VOCALISTS  
Mr. R. V. Beyer Mr. C. Nickolaus Mr. Arthur Putnam  
Mr. R. Seidel Mr. John Moff  
Mr. C. D. Thompson Mr. A. J. Welch Mr. M. Plehn  
Mr. Louis Baier Mr. W. T. Mack  
Overture Medley Social-Democratic Minstrels  
"After They Gather the Hay" Mr. Steve Budnik  
"Hee Haw" Mr. Chas. Weiley  
Lullaby Mr. C. D. Thompson  
Muck Song Mr. C. P. Dietz  
"The Fallen Hero" Mr. Robt. Seidel  
"My Name Is Morgan, but It Ain't J. P." Mr. E. T. Melms  
"Everybody Gives Me Good Advice" Mr. Wm. Johnson  
Musical Director: Prof. Franz Mayr.  
GRAND FINALE  
Madame Johanna Fillup Snooza's Military Band, conducted by herself Mr. Fred. Weiley  
INTERMISSION IS MINUTES  
SECOND PART  
Overture Franz Mayr's Orchestra  
MR. WILLIAM JOHNSON  
The Man Who Writes the Songs He Sings  
MR. E. T. MELMS  
One (1) Strong—Count Him!  
"THE TRUST PROBLEM"  
and Other Issues of the Day, by  
Senator Chauncey Spinner Mr. Chas. Weiley  
Introduced by Mr. F. W. Rehfeld  
Mayor Carburn Hambaker Kellar isn't in it. Watch the Professor  
"WASZIMZIM"  
The wonderful Illusion: "The Mysterious Box."

of it all was that the jokes were new and the situation original. The first part left nothing to be desired. Ald. Seidel showed great improvement as interlocutor over a certain previous occasion. Weiley's "Hee-haw" song was a hit. Ald. Melms was there "with the goods" and Justice Dietz certainly did justice to the Shandean case in his topical song entitled "Muck." And then came the screaming finale, Madam Snooza and her orchestra. The people went frantic with mirth. In the olio Johnson's songs made a hit and the audience couldn't get enough. He sings with fine tone and clearness and his parodies are decidedly local and up-to-date. Melms tore off some funny ones in his monologue, and then Weiley and Rehfeld in their burlesque on a Spooner stump speech scored one of the hits of the evening. Weiley's self-inflation when being introduced as the greatest man on earth, was awfully funny, and as for Rehfeld, he is a comical "coon" without half trying. And for a wind-up came Dietz' hindoo box trick in which he out-kellared Kellar, and completely mystified the audience. Well bet a good many who saw the show last Saturday night will be seen back for a second taste at the South Side Armory this Saturday evening. And take a tip from us and go early if you want a seat.

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**THAT'S THE STAMP**  
**Barrett's Barrett's**

**\$8.65**  
For Men's \$12.00 and \$15.00 Overcoats. We bought from well known Overcoat Manufacturer, whose name we are not allowed to mention, some of the handsomest coats ever shown at 50 cents on a dollar and we will put these coats on sale Saturday, Nov. 24. We will give our customers the benefit of this great purchase. It will pay you to look over these great values before buying your Winter Overcoats.  
**MORITZ BROS. & WINTER**  
337-339 THIRD STREET

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EDISON PHONOGRAPHS \$1.00 A WEEK