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WHOLE
NO.

507

WE DID NOT CREATE CLASSES

By Victor L. Berger.

DAVID S. Rose and his crowd did not make an intellectual campaign of any kind in the recent election. They depended mainly upon money, personal slander and the free beer and whisky which they gave away to the sovereign voters before and after meetings.

However, in a hazy way they occasionally attempted to convey the idea that the Social-Democrats try to incite class antagonism and class hatred.

As far as Dave Rose is concerned this is hardly worth answering. Dave himself does not know what he was talking about. His idea of politics is graft, a "wide open town" and general debauchery. He and his gang are below our criticism. Dave Rose ought to be answered only by the district attorney, the grand juries and the courts.

However, there are some decent men who really believe that the Social-Democrats are trying to create class antagonism and are preaching the class struggle.

There are really well meaning men in this country who still believe that this being a republic, there are no classes in the United States. They claim that everybody here is free and the equal of everybody else.

There are some such people in the middle class, and there are some even among the working class, who repeat these hollow phrases. And here and there even a capitalist may be found who will say so, although he does not believe it because he knows better.

As a matter of fact, under the present capitalist system, we have three classes, roughly speaking.

The first class is the plutocracy, composed of wealthy bankers, railway magnates, corporation directors, trust managers, etc., or people who are doing nothing and inheriting their wealth.

The next class is the middle class, composed chiefly of small manufacturers, merchants, farmers and some professional men.

The third class is the proletariat, made up of wage workers and some persons in professional occupations.

Now, according to the census of 1900, the total wealth of this country is about \$95,000,000,000.

The capitalist class numbers about 250,000 persons. They own \$67,000,000,000, or 70.5 per cent of the total wealth.

The middle class numbers about 8,430,000 persons, and owns \$24,000,000,000 or 25.3 per cent of the total wealth.

The proletarian class numbers 20,400,000 persons actually employed, and owns \$4,000,000,000 or 4.2 per cent of the wealth.

It is unnecessary for me here to dwell on the difference in the lives, mode of living and general standard of the different classes. I may take this up in some other article.

But the existence of classes is nothing new—the class struggle is many thousand years old. It began the very moment civilization began.

In the most democratic republic of Athens and the aristocratic republic of Sparta, and later on in Rome, the people were divided into different classes, with different rights and different duties, according to their wealth. Some of those classes were hereditary to begin with—always provided that the respective family could keep its wealth. In Rome, the Censor would assemble the Roman people every four years, have every citizen show up his wealth and put him into his respective class. And the great Cato the Censor got the honorable name of Censorius because he would expel from the senatorial class the man who could not show the necessary wealth to belong to that class.

And in all these ancient civilized commonwealths there was to be found a large stratum of citizens who owned nothing—and which in Rome was called the proletariat, because the only capacity in which its members could serve their country was by furnishing children for the state.

Nor was this all.

Lower still—most numerous—and belonging to no class were the slaves. They did not own their bodies, and were not supposed to have any souls. Plato described the slaves as "animated tools." The slaves were either captured as prisoners of war or were made slaves on account of debts—or were the descendants of such persons.

The class struggle then was very crude and very brutal. So much for ancient civilization.

We all know that the classes almost took the form of castes under the feudal system. Everybody was pressed into an iron mould.

Society then was really a pyramid with the king on top. The high clergy and the feudal lords, the patricians and the burghers of the cities formed the upper layers, and the serfs owned by the lords formed the lower layers of the pyramid.

And under the feudal system, also as everywhere else, wealth and land gotten by force, cunning, or in any other way, furnished the basis of the classification.

The capitalist system, of course, has changed the mould. But the class distinction and the class differences and the class struggle have remained. In fact, the struggle is now more subtle, but more bitter than ever.

Under former civilizations, in almost every case the class distinction was the result of war. And the ruling class was made up of the members of the victorious tribe or the victorious nation. This was generally the case in ancient times and almost invariably so during the middle ages.

The ruling class usually was the stronger, the more able part of the population. As a whole it was the only class that had any education fitted for the conditions of the time.

Thus the medieval lord was unquestionably the best fighter of his day. He was trained for warfare, clad in iron, and spent all his life in hunting or fighting. The average medieval lord was good for about twenty peasants. Five or six hundred of these lords could go out to conquer a country.

When the Archduke Leopold undertook to conquer Switzerland, he had an army of about six hundred, and that was considered a most tremendous fighting force. And if it had not been for the mountains and the rocks of Switzerland, he would have accomplished his purpose.

Without any doubt, in former days the ruling classes were made up of the most capable and energetic part of the people. The great mass of the respective nation was also inferior to them intellectually.

Besides, in every one of these epochs they could claim, and did claim, that it was the will of God Almighty that they should rule, and that the others should serve and obey.

In old Greece and old Rome the patrician families usually also claimed descent from some god.

And all during the middle ages the church supported the claim of the feudal system to be "God ordained." The church was a beneficiary of the system to no small extent—the bishops and abbots having great estates and ruling the people.

Besides, the ruling classes were not only more able than these lower classes, but in many cases they differed in nationality, speech and general make-up.

Thus, for instance, the Norman lords spoke French in England for a long time. In France, the Franks were a German tribe who had taken possession of Gaul. In many parts of Germany, the Germans had subjugated the Wends and other Slavic tribes. Hence there was an element of conquest in every case.

In modern countries, the conditions are entirely different.

The New York World has been trying to get definite data as to the amount of unemployment in the country and claims that there are a million men looking vainly for jobs. The probability, of course, is that the number is much greater. But even this figure is bad enough. Following is the World's table according to states:

Alabama	20,000
California	74,000
Colorado	18,000
Connecticut	30,000
Delaware	11,000
Illinois	200,000
Iowa	2,000
Kansas	10,000
Maine	12,000
Massachusetts	25,000
Missouri	45,000
Montana	8,500
Nebraska	9,000
New Hampshire	2,500
Rhode Island	18,200
Tennessee	25,000
Texas	3,000
Utah	13,500
Vermont	5,500
Virginia	7,500
West Virginia	60,000

Total.....\$96,792

The World also gives statistics from the cities and the list is so incomplete that the total is manifestly far below the actual facts. Milwaukee is not mentioned at all, perhaps because the unemployed in this city were counseled to seek relief quietly from the city council without resort of public demonstrations.

But even if the showing of the World does not reach the actual figure, the situation is terrible just the same. And these million men and their families are now suffering for the sins of capitalism and its reckless mismanagement of the modern state. The industrial army has to play the same part that the military armies have to play. The rulers who order them into dangerous situations are always able to escape the torment and the death that ensues.

It is when your bourgeois statesman has to grapple with the question of insurrectionary immigrants that he makes the most pious spectacle of himself. The amount of ignorance of matters within the

The conquered class is of the same nationality, the same speech, the same mode of thought. And the ruling class is not better or stronger, nor more able in any way.

Since the general introduction of public schools, the proletarians as a whole get at least the elements of the same kind of education. The ability to read and write opens to them the same avenues of knowledge and mental power that the ruling class possesses.

The proletariat and the middle class not only do all the useful and necessary work which is to be done under the present civilization, but they also have to keep up that civilization.

Today civilization depends entirely upon the proletariat and middle class for its existence.

And what is more, the capitalist class is even unable to defend its position in case of danger. If there is any fighting to be done, the capitalist class has to hire the proletariat to do the fighting.

The capitalist class holds its position only because the proletariat is asleep and is not conscious of its strength.

A statesman of old Rome said that the Romans could hold their slaves because they had never counted themselves and their masters. However, since we have universal suffrage, there is a good chance to count ourselves and our masters at every election.

Nor would the claim that God has ordained class rule, hold good today. Not even the most stupid Slovak would believe Ogden Armour that God has ordained that he should speculate in wheat or put rat manure in sausage in order that he may make millions every year and thus keep up his end in the plutocracy. And there are very few priests who would dare to support such a theory in all its nakedness, no matter how much Armour might be willing to pay.

Nor would any one believe young Thaw or young Gould that they are descended from the gods.

Unless plutocracy can persuade the majority of the people to close up all the public schools and make illiterates of the next generation, and unless it can also persuade them to give up the electoral franchise, plutocracy is doomed. So much is clear.

And that is the reason why we Social-Democrats can look with such equanimity and complacency into the future.

reach of most students that is displayed by members of Roosevelt's cabinet during the present anarchist scare is pitiful to contemplate.

One of the worst of these is Sec'y Straus, with his tradesman ideals and toy thunders. To him the anarchist scare is a very real thing, whereas, in reality, it is largely a make-believe of yellow journalism.

Straus, to begin with, appears to be ignorant of the difference between anarchism and Socialism, and he says there is no room in this country for collectivism "or any other kind ofism save Americanism." Such speeches do not reflect much credit on his breadth of knowledge.

No room here for collectivism, eh? Well, how did the public schools and the postoffice get here, then? And they both got here before Straus himself came here as an immigrant in 1854!

The newspapers of Wisconsin have been much impressed by the showing made by the Social-Democrats election day. They evidently feel that the time is past when the Socialist sentiment among the people can be ignored in print, and some are even forced to acknowledge the cleanliness and the uprightness of the new party and to commend its ideas as crystallized in its legislative work. Says the Weekly Clarion of Abbotford:

"The vote of the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee Tuesday was a revelation to many. This party is a growing power in politics in this country, and while it may be many years before it gains control, still it is making the old party leaders sit up and take notice, and many of its principals are being advocated by them."

The Press, of New London, evidently thinks it is time for capitalist interests to drop the two party plan in Milwaukee and to bring its two crowds together to put up a united fight for life. It says:

"The Socialists of Milwaukee are gaining rapidly, now polling more votes than the Republicans. Next

Here is a striking comment from the Lancaster Teller:

"It is about time they learned how to beat Rose. There are 23,000 voters there (or appear to be, though it is hard to believe) who want Rose for mayor. But there are 39,000 who vote that they do not want him. Now, those Milwaukee Social-Democrats have shown that Milwaukee cannot elect a good Republican for mayor. We have not seen any past record to show that Pringle is a good one. There have been no better behaved members over in the Wisconsin legislature than the Socialist members. Good Republicans better try for a Socialist mayor once. Rose's hatred of them is some proof of their good quality."

Limitations as to space preclude further quotations. But it is evident that the big vote in Milwaukee, the conviction that any knowing individual naturally has that the Social-Democrats really carried Milwaukee if the fraudulent voting were eliminated from the case, has brought to the front anew the splendid work done in the last Wisconsin legislature by the Social-Democratic legislators and set people out in the state talking and considering our program and principles, both immediate and remote. Our party will enter the fall campaign in the state with the advantage of not being unknown to many voters. A vigorous and successful contest it will doubtless be.

A facetious Socialist out in California writes us as follows: "It is really too bad that you Milwaukee Socialists persist in actually trying to do things instead of gathering about the festive headquarters stove in 'scientific' orgies of philosophizing and exhortation. Nevertheless, you seem to be forging ahead in fine style."

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year the Democrats and Republicans of that city will have to unite in order to save the day."

The Rice Lake Leader reprints at the top of its editorial columns a statement of Socialist achievement contributed to a Milwaukee paper during the campaign by Ald. Seidel, our candidate for mayor, and then adds this commendation:

"We may add that Socialists have given thinking people all over the world a renewal of hope that better days are in store for the human race when the battle flags of war and industrial competition shall be furled."

The Green Bay Review (Green Bay is the oldest city in Wisconsin) while trying to explain how hard (old party hard times!) and other things influence the poor man's vote, says:

"Another remarkable thing relating to the Milwaukee election was the large number of votes polled by Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate for mayor, who was second in the race, outrunning Pringle, the Republican candidate. . . . The Socialistic movement is gaining strength all over the country, and this may be accounted for by the activity of the Socialists themselves and by the exposures of graft and corruption, which class legislation has made possible, and to the hard times of the present moment. However, the Socialist movement is one that will have to be reckoned with in the future. Aside from the pink tea Socialists with whom Socialism is something of a fad, the poor man embraces its doctrines because it represents his thoughts and ideas and his desires. . . ."

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SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

By Frederic Heath.

How's graft in Milwaukee now? All the time Rosy!

More Social-Democratic victories! In Christiana the new city council will be composed of 27 Socialists, against 57 of the other parties, and the total increase in the Socialist vote was 25 per cent. In Bergen 24 Socialists were elected to 53 of all the other parties. In 12 smaller towns 103 Socialists were elected.

Sec'y Straus, of Roosevelt's cabinet, says we "have the products of the farm and the factory in abundance." It sounds nice and patriotic to say such things, but we know an awful lot of deserving and industrious people who are just now suffering for the lack of a small part of this abundance. The social system you uphold, Mr. Straus, is a bad one, but we don't blame you for trying to cover up the fact.

The Associated Press has been suppressing news again. At the recent convention of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, a resolution in favor of political action along strictly class lines was adopted. The membership everywhere was urged to do all in their power "to elect men from within their own ranks, and the ranks of organized labor, to congress and to the several state legislatures." The Associated Press suppressed this bit of information.

Mark Twain will be getting himself into the undesirable citizen or the nature-faking class, first thing he knows. He has just given out an interview making fun of the idea of dredging a fourteen-foot channel down the Mississippi, as approved by Roosevelt. Twain says that as an old Mississippi river pilot he knows the river soil too well to be caught by any such will-o'-the-wisp. All the money in the world would hardly keep the oozy soil from sinking back into the channel, he says.

There lies before us a country paper from Wisconsin, in which appears the equivalent of a full page of reading matter, variously arranged and headed, aiming to give municipal ownership a black eye. The thing we wish the people to get into their heads is that this stuff is tainted news.

It is wrong for any editor to publish the stuff without letting his readers know that the matter is prepared by a bureau organized by the corporations and that the papers that are willing to use it get the articles not only free of cost, but with the type-setting paid for by the corporations and their bureau.

The whole thing is a shameful fraud, and all the more dangerous because the people who read it will not suspect that it is virtually paid advertising.

Poisoning the font of knowledge is a crime against humanity—and what shall we say of an editor who is willing to lend his paper to such a thing!

At first the politicians tried to make public sentiment against the Social-Democrats for having a regular dues-paying organization and an organized body to keep track of their men after being elected to office. Now they are beginning to hedge and to admit that the old party form of organization spells corruption and other disreputable things. Here is what a Denver daily says:

"Consider the facts squarely and without fear. There are in this country today three actual political parties, the Democrat, the Republican and the Socialist. And of these three the Socialist party is the only permanently organized, self-supporting party. The other two parties are merely occasional. Their campaign funds are derived suddenly for campaign purposes from the coffers of business and the public utility corporations of all kinds, while the Socialist party gets its funds from the regular monthly contributions of its properly registered members."

The times are bad indeed when an old party paper feels forced by changing public sentiment to admit that corruption money composes the old party sinews of war!

An Episcopal clergyman, a Rev. Dr. Barry, of the Nashotah theological seminary, Nashota, Wis., preached a remarkable sermon in Milwaukee last Sunday. One portion especially is worthy of being put to type. Here it is:

"There are lots of Christians who say that there will always be so much misery, poverty, wretchedness and sin in the world. But the man who says that is not a Christian! There is no excuse for poverty or for a hungry man in the

community. The pessimist blames the individual for the present state of things. The individual is not to blame. Our social organization is wrong, and what is wrong has got to be righted. And those who say these things cannot be righted are the pessimists, and do not speak the truth. There is not an evil in the world but can be remedied by human effort."

The above is as near to his literal words as is possible from longhand notes! And in connection with the words quoted he denied that Jesus meant that there should be poor people with us always. He said the oft quoted remark of Jesus was spoken as a reproach, and its true meaning had not been taken by those who were so fond of quoting it.

Such sermons are a sign of the times as surely as any of the other signs that point to changing views on the part of the race. And such sermons are becoming rather frequent of late. The pulpit has heard the cry of the people for economic justice.

It is the contention of the Socialists that there can be no social purity as a general rule while the capitalist system and its corruptions last. On every hand is confirmation of this fact. Everywhere is social rottenness, even though a large number of worthy people resist it and live their lives in a wholesome way. In this connection we would call attention to the following paragraphs in March Everybody's, in the article "The Pursuit of the American Heiress." The wife of an eminently respectable prince has this to say:

"For fifteen years I have lived in Italy as the wife of Prince S—. So that perhaps my long association with the customs of the old world and my gradual assimilation of them make it difficult for me to appreciate without bias the attitude of the American woman."

"I don't like to put it so boldly, yet I think it is no exaggeration to say that practically every woman over here must make up her mind to accept her husband's infidelity. Not open infidelity; he will never force the fact upon your notice, and if you choose to see no farther than you are intended to see you may remain where ignorance is—soothing to your pride. The infidelity of your husband may be a hard thing to determine, even if you try, because all you ask of him, all the time you want him to spend with you, he gives you. He never neglects you in any way that you can take exception to. If he is having 'an affair,' it is most likely to be with a woman who is intimate at your house, and nothing in the manner of either will give an inkling of the state of things. Italians as a rule do not care for women of the stage; they prefer women in their own sphere of life, women of title and position. Once in a great while there is a scandal—a wife repudiates her husband or a man refuses to be complaisant to the frequent visits of his wife's friend. But as a rule the innocent wife shuts her eyes in order to see as little as possible."

As a result of our meddling with the ambitions of empire this country is forced to put up a navy of man-killing boats that will protect us from the vast armaments of other predatory nations, and now Roosevelt asks for four more warships of the latest pattern, inasmuch as the Hague "peace" conference did not succeed in getting an agreement between nations to limit their navies.

The scheme of capitalism costs the people dearly.

If there is a country on the globe that could be absolutely self-sustaining it is the United States, and if we had pursued a policy of minding our own business, striving for the welfare of our own people, and had cut out the European form of statesmanship, this country would need no navy at all and no nation would even dream of risking trouble with us on our own soil.

Capitalist statesmanship is a curse to humanity.

The people of this country have plenty of wants to be supplied. And the people of this country are numerous enough and energetic enough to supply those wants, if allowed to, and one man could easily produce enough for the needs of several besides himself. But this would bring about something like equality of citizenship and interfere with the massing of wealth in the hands of the few, and that would never do. Capitalism does not see things that way. And our present government belongs to the capitalists, and its thoughts are for capitalist welfare and for nothing else.

THE REASON for SOCIALISM

By H. ESELL.

"Always be ready to give an answer to any one who asks your reason for the hope that you cherish."
—Epistle of Peter.

How Capitalism Prevents Direct Exchange and Increases Waste by Adulteration and Fraud.

Under capitalism the non-producing parasite gets his living, and enriches himself by the process of buying and selling, and so he cares little about the quality of the thing sold. As long as things are produced for profit rather than for use the farmer and fruit grower need not be surprised if inferior and worthless nursery stock is sold to him, and if after he has planted it, and expended his labor upon it until it comes to bearing, he finds he has been duped.

He need not be surprised if sooner or later he finds that in buying fertilizers useless and insoluble substances such as leather and sand compose the bulk of the heavy bags he hauls so many miles to his farm. Of course laws are passed for his protection, and high salaried inspectors are appointed to keep an eye on these dishonest fertilizer manufacturers, but it is not only difficult to enforce these laws, but these inspectors, and all those who are trying to enforce these laws only become a new class of parasites, whom the farmer must feed.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has issued a circular for the investigation of the adulteration of orchard grass, blue grass, clover, and alfalfa seed.

The department gathered seed from all parts of the United States, buying in the open market, and of the seed examined about one-third was found to be adulterated. The degree of adulteration varied from ten to seventy-five percent. It is estimated 700,000 pounds of Canadian blue grass seed are annually imported into the United States and mixed with Kentucky blue grass and sold as the latter. "Trefoll" seed is imported from England and mixed with alfalfa, etc.

Thus we might go on indefinitely, but what is the use to mention those things which everybody knows to be true. Let us turn our thoughts toward the remedy. Such things will continue as long as capitalism, with its low incentive—making money—continues.

The Farming Industry of the Future.

Under a system of cooperation it would be absolutely an injury to every person for any one to practice such fraud and deception upon any other, for he who did so would hurt himself as much as he hurt others, because he would be depriving himself of the very things he needed to live upon.

Of course it is plain enough that cooperation, and human solidarity can not, and will not be brought about until the producing classes themselves—the working class, and the farming class are forced by events to see the necessity for it. They alone can accomplish their own emancipation, by studying the laws of economic and industrial development and living and acting in conformity with these laws. History records many instances when the limitations of man's mind have prevented him from changing his social institutions, laws, customs, and ideas to conform to his economic development; and as a result, the records are also full of instances when man's ignorance, superstition, and fear have brought untold misery and suffering upon him, and greatly interfered with his progress.

The tardiness with which the farming class takes to the collective idea finds its explanation in the manner in which this class has been doing its work in the past. Everything has been by individual effort. Even the use of machinery has been very much restricted for reasons already mentioned. The farmer has worked alone, and produced with simple hand tools by his own unaided efforts. As one of them puts it: He has been working so long by himself that he can do nearly everything on his farm by himself better than if he has help, but there are influences now at work that are changing all this, and so the farmer like all the rest of us is being determined by forces outside of himself; he is being compelled to change his mind about some things; with him like many others, it is only a question of time.

The farming industry is just as sure to be capitalized and organized on a large scale in the near future as the manufacturing and commercial interests are now. The progress of the race demands it, and already there are indications of it, some of which have been pointed out. Intensive farming is the thing, but it will be intensive on a large scale. The only question is whether this will be done by the big capitalists who have already organized the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country and thereby enriched themselves enormously, or whether the 10,438,219 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in this

country will organize this industry under the banner of the cooperative commonwealth, thereby reducing the hours of their slavish toil, and enjoying the full product of their labor instead of "dividing up" with an increasing army of useless parasites.

The only reason why the big capitalists have not already capitalized the farming industry of this country is because they have not yet reached it. It takes time, and must take its turn. Besides they have found other enterprises that for the present serve their purpose much better, such as the manipulation of stocks and bonds—high finance; the operation of the railroads and other means of transportation; the monopolizing of manufacturing and commercial pursuits; the cornering of the food supply which the ten million farmers produce.

It has been said that half a million men with modern machinery and modern equipment could produce more than these ten million do now on their little farms and by their old-fashioned ways of doing things. This may be putting it too low, but even if that figure is quadrupled, see what time would be saved to this vast body of citizens for educating themselves and their families, and for fitting themselves to become real factors in the progress and advancement of the race instead of being merely heavy draft animals.

But the fact that the number of laborers required for this industry would be reduced if it were organized, is only another reason why Socialism is inevitable. Under capitalism to throw eight millions of persons out of employment is a serious matter. It would make tramps of them or parasites of a worse nature. These are momentous questions for our farming population, and they should decide whether they will consciously and in an orderly way develop and organize the farming industry so that none will be injured and all blessed and benefited, or whether they will allow an irresponsible and money-crazed class to do it.

Waste of Labor Power in Capitalist Industry.

In the production of wealth, whether with land, or machinery, or by the laws and forces of the physical world, they are all useless until touched and vitalized by human labor.

If the capitalist system of production and distribution had in it any element which makes it worthy of permanence or even gives it promise of an extended continuance its advocates would recognize this truth.

But the fact that capitalism is criminally wasteful of one element that is effective in wealth production shows that it is only a passing form in our evolution, and foretells its doom. Capitalism in its mad rush to gain the whole world would actually destroy the very agent upon which it depends for accomplishing its purpose and in so doing loses its own life. It may be compared to a vampire which while it would ride upon the back of its victim, at the same time sucks the life blood; so I say it is doomed.

It is doomed because I am compelled by the law of self preservation to seek my own and my neighbor's safety through the law of cooperation. Waste and improvidence lead to death, but there is in me the instinct—love of life, so I am compelled to oppose with all my strength whatever makes for waste. This compelling influence of law working itself out may not be always consciously recognized, or it may only be recognized by a few, nevertheless it is at work within the whole mass of the people all the time, and sooner or later, even though unconsciously, it will assert itself in a higher and better civilization.

Waste of Human Labor Through Neglect, by Reason of a Desire for More Profits.

I do not wish to make any statement that I do not have the evidence to prove. I submit some facts.

A gentleman with whom I am personally acquainted is timekeeper for large contracting firms. He told me that a number of the men under him were working in a very dangerous situation. Of this fact he informed the general superintendent, and also explained how the place could be rendered safe. The superintendent, with all the energy and recklessness of those lieutenants of capitalism, told him to throw the men into that place; that every day one of them was insured.

Recently the press of the country published a portion of a speech by Dr. Josiah Strong, in which he told of a prominent contractor who had said to him that the killing of working men was cheaper than protecting them. Dr. Strong also showed that five men are killed in New York every day in accidents that are for the most part avoidable; that coal mines, railroads, and factories were slaughter houses for laboring men; that last year there were 2,500 accidents to laboring men in the city that the public knew nothing about.

Mr. W. J. Ghent has taken great pains in getting together figures showing the relative number of persons killed and wounded in battle each year during the Civil War and those killed and wounded each year in capitalist industry, and although he finds much difficulty in securing complete data for the latter, what he does have at hand shows that peace under capitalism is more horrible than war.

Waste Through Disease Brought On by Impure Food.

But the most terrible waste of human labor is from disease, and premature death. A health magazine publishes a statement that 37,500,000 persons die each year, most of whom are victims of preventable disease; that in the United States alone 416,000 persons die annually of pneumonia, 413,000 die of consumption, 144,000 die of apoplexy, 130,000 die of cancer—more than a million of persons dying of four diseases all of which are preventable. We look upon death from disease as a matter of course and stand stupidly by waiting our turn.

Waste by Reason of Poverty.

The waste through infant mortality is almost always overlooked. Yet it is a fact that fifty per cent of the persons born die before they reach the age of fifteen. But so blind are we under capitalism, and so ignorant are we of the worth of a human being, that every means that devilry can conceive is employed to prevent conception, or to destroy a life yet unborn, and not only is a child born into the majority of homes considered a calamity, but parents in many cases feel that they are fortunate and their friends frequently tell them as much when one of these helpless little ones is taken away. The idea of a human being, as a source of wealth and a factor in progress, is foreign to the capitalistic mind.

Waste by Reason of Child Labor.

And again the fact that child labor is sapping the vitality of the nation, and is a source of waste that will sooner or later bring awful punishment upon us does not yet move us as it surely will. The conscience under capitalism is so dead that it does not perceive the awful crime of making 1,750,178 boys and girls, mere children between the ages of ten and fifteen, nothing but cogs in the wheels of industry. I have myself gone early in the morning between five and six o'clock into the section of the cities where mill operatives live, and found these tender children on their way toward the factories. When the strength and intelligence of our nation is gone we will then see what an awful crime this child labor system has been.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee (editorial): Anarchism is odious—there is no dispute about that. Sometimes there are very sharp disputes as to whether particular utterances are anarchistic; sometimes there are earnest differences of judgment as to whether particular measures would suppress anarchical sentiment or, on the contrary, contribute to its wider growth.

In the early days of Abolitionism publications like Garrison's Liberator were thrown out of the mails by democratic postmasters, on the ground that the doctrines they contained constituted incitements to slaves to commit murder and arson, and were also, in effect, treasonable, as slavery was a domestic institution whose non-disturbance was guaranteed by the Constitution. Wendell Phillips in a public address at Boston made a celebrated remark concerning the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which, on its face, was not distinguishable from treason. But the patriotism of Garrison and Phillips is unquestioned now.

Anarchism is abhorrent, and always will be, to normally constituted, wholesome minds. The only reason for referring to it and abolitionism in the same breath has reference to the policy of undertaking

tended to inspire murder. In fact, however, the bills are intended to lodge additional powers in the hands of the postoffice department to forbid the mails to publications within the discretion of an assistant in the department. . . . The President recently instructed the postmaster-general to proceed against [an anarchist] newspaper in New Jersey. Several months ago a Chicago publication was put out of business. Perhaps these publications deserved the treatment accorded them. But there are laws for the prosecution of persons who use the mails for the dissemination of obscene matter, and for teaching and counselling murder. Is it not enough that we have laws for the punishment of such persons, without lodging a dangerous power of discrimination in the hands of one bureaucrat? . . . Along with this frenzy of postal Russianization, naturally comes interference with freedom of speech. And within the past few weeks peaceable assemblies have been denied and persons have been forcibly dragged from lecture platforms. . . . The police, under the orders of some bullet-headed superior, simply entered the meetings and when they were opened proceeded to drag the leaders out. The man who does not see danger in these exhibitions of unwarranted official power is a fool. It will not do to say persons ought not teach this doctrine or that doctrine. The man who preaches murder and incendiarism can be dealt with under existing laws. Is not this enough, without tolerating these brutal infringements upon the freedom of the press and of speech?

Suppression of Free Speech at Union Square.

New York Evening Post (ind.), March 30.—We are by no means sure that the refusal of the authorities to permit the public meeting was well advised. . . . To suppress such a gathering, to forbid men to air their grievances and propose their panaceas, will not in the least abate the discontent or ally the irritation. Men who are out of work, who have a grudge against the existing order, are easily provoked to violence; but there is no surer provocation than to deny them free speech. An incendiary orator may set them off; forcible repression by the clubs of the police is almost sure to do so. If you want an explosion, hang the monkey-wrench on the safety-valve and crowd on full steam; if you want to avoid an explosion, open some vent and blow off steam. Hence the authorities should adopt the policy of suppression only as a last desperate resort in an extraordinary crisis. This advice is not doctrinaire; it is the fruit of experience. Of the great cities of the world, London is the one which suffers least from the agitation of anarchists and the outbreaks of the mob. And the reason, we are convinced, is that the police there interfere as little as possible with public gatherings. In Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park, and other great open spaces large crowds gather to listen to agitators of all sorts. Plenty of police are on hand to exercise restraint in case of need. The law in England, as in this country, is clear and explicit with regard to incitements to disorder and to murder; and the speakers who cross the line may be arrested and brought to account. But the authorities exercise a large and minded generous tolerance. . . . Force is a feeble weapon in dealing with unrest and agitation. . . . If we cannot marshal arguments to destroy the fallacies and the half-truths upon which the structure of Socialistic and anarchistic theory rests, our case is hopeless. Argument with ignorant, hungry, and excited men is, obviously, a formidable undertaking; but still it is the only method in a free country like this. Certainly, the clubs of the police will never put sound ideas into people's heads. Reason, coolness, and forbearance on the part of men of intelligence are what the hour calls for.

Want No Russia Here.

Nashville Tennessean (dem. Dem.), April 2.—The transgression of justice by the instruments of law and government will keep anarchism alive in this country, and if continued, will make this soil a breeding place for the poisonous germ. Let us apply the laws of the land to the anarchists as rigidly and severely as possible. Let us give the social order here the utmost protection and vigilance. But let there be no resort to Russian methods of popular suppression and promiscuous brutality. In these things, the germ of anarchism was born. In our democracy it will die if our laws are rigidly and carefully enforced and our institutions and conditions are kept pure and intact.

Wall Street Journal (financial), March 31.—It was a mistake not to have permitted this meeting to be held. The withholding of a permit for the meeting was worse than anything that could have happened at the meeting. The withholding of the permit did not prevent the throwing of a bomb. It is more dangerous to deny free speech than to permit license of speech.

Subversive of Liberty.

Charities and The Commons (philanthropic), April 4.—Whether, under present conditions, public meetings in the interests of the unemployed are advisable is a fairly debatable question. That they

should be suppressed by the police, however, and permits to hold them refused, seems to us contrary to sound public policy. The rights of free assembly and free speech are of considerable importance in a democracy and should be guarded with jealous care. If public squares and parks are not to be available in the cities for such meetings, other public meeting places should be provided. . . . Assuming that the right to hold public meetings and to discuss freely any real or imaginary grievances is of fundamental importance, it is difficult to think of any subject in regard to which it should be asserted more vigorously, or acknowledged more freely, than the subject of unemployment. There is no other misfortune comparable to widespread and long continued unemployment. . . . Reasonable persons may advise against such meetings and personally refuse to take part in them. It is one thing, however, to oppose the holding of public meetings and quite another to uphold the park and police authorities in refusing to permit them, and to justify drastic methods of preventing them. . . . Under the apprehension of anarchism, we have come to entrust our police departments with a degree of arbitrary power in the matter of breaking up assemblies of citizens which is greater than is found necessary in other civilized countries, and we are exercising it. . . . The details of the tragedy with which the events of the afternoon came to an end we need not here discuss. It gives no more justification for abridging the rights of free assembly and free speech than the shocking murder of the Denver priest a few weeks ago gives for abridging the freedom of worship.

I certainly appreciate the HERALD, both for the work it is doing—the real, meritorious work and mat-

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WEALTH IN ITS WIERDNESS!

SEEN AT ITS WORST IN NEVADA MINE TOWNS.

Soiled Fortunes, Predatory Wealth in Its Most Naked Ugliness, Class Hatred Undisguised, Sin, Vice, Depravity—All Gilded and Sanctified—This is the Shame of the West.

By William Henry Ferber

Hazen Nevada.—It is apparent to the close observer that there is a wider breach between capital and labor out here in the wild and woolly west, than in the central states. Here the capitalist is arrogant and haughty and despises all working people and treats them to ill-concealed contempt.

He does not even say: as does William Randolph Hearst, that the interests of capital and labor are identical. For many of these fellows are blunt and bluff, and assert that they have nothing in common with the working trash; that they pay them all they are worth, and a great deal more than they are worth, and much more than they earn; and that there is where their interest ends in him.

A Nevada mine owner said to me lately: "What in hell do we care for the working trash. We pay them all that is coming to them. The union must go, and we have done them up in the courts of this state sure, for it is a genuine knockout, and the union is done for. I believe it is the right kind."

Then I got at him and said:

"I suppose your ideal of a union would be very much like the newsboys' union in some of the cities. Just a lot of noise, and higher prices for papers and without any economic or political movement back of it."

"Well," said the mine owner, rather non-plussed, "we object to this accused Socialism in the union. If we can stamp this d—Socialism out of the union prosperous times will return."

Now, the above named gentleman (?) came to Tonopah about six years ago and started as a gambler. He had less than \$5 when he arrived at the new camp as a dealer in a gambling shack. Soon he became the proprietor and with his ill-gotten pelf he invested in Goldfield, and is one of those who just before the October panic was rated from two to three millions. Most of his time is now spent in New York City. He does not like the desert as well as he did a few years ago.

From the above you workingmen may draw the following moral: While the gambler is getting your money he fawns at you; but after he has your money he despises you.

You will be told by the Bryan and Taft spellbinders during the next six months how the rich men love you, how they have sacrificed their wealth for you, how they give you employment and keep you from starving, how they love you and your families, and how J. Pierpont Morgan saved his country for only 10 per cent, and how you workingmen would have all gone to the devil had it not been for the Morgans and Fricks and Harrimans and Carnegies and Hills and Rockefeller, and sure you will believe these (unless you are class-conscious) and again you will vote the grand old party in power, and Bryan will get a few of your votes, and then you will go on and work, and starve, and start anew, and work, and then starve again, while you are looking for a job, and contending that we must have rich, and good, and kind-hearted men to save our country, and give you employment when you are out of a job.

Just after the infamous decision rendered at Carson City a few days ago by a safe and sane judge, a well-dressed and finely bespangled, eminently respectable gentleman stood in the lobby of the Goldfield Hotel and said: "The laboring man has been his own undoing, for he has fixed himself this time."

I could not longer contain myself and I looked at this big-eyed gentleman and said: "You are mistaken, brother; we capitalists have done up the workingman through the courts. We big capitalists did it, the workingman had nothing to do with his undoing."

The eminently respectable and his company sized me up, as they evidently could not tell whether I was a millionaire or a pauper; and with ill concealed contempt leered at me. A few days later I saw this respectable gentleman at Tonopah, and upon inquiry I learned that he was one of the gentlemen who had helped wreck the six Rickey banks, and that he was liable to be called before the grand jury when it convenes shortly.

The above will illustrate the class of men who curse the workers of Nevada by their acts and with their breath.

One of the proprietors of the Tonopah Club, the largest and finest gambling house in Nevada, or in the West, for that matter, is so bitter toward the workingmen who

are fleeced in this fashionable den, that his partners have told him not to talk about any more. This man last year made \$58,000 out of gambling alone. Besides this he owns much mining and bank stock, and lives in luxury and ease.

Only a few years ago George Wingfield came to Nevada with but a few dollars. He started as a gambler. Then he speculated in mining stocks. Then he floated the "Consolidated" scheme with U. S. Senator Nixon, and now Wingfield lives in New York City; while Nixon lives in Washington, D. C. The "Consolidated" has been the bitter enemy of united labor. She it was that paid in scrip last November, which was a preconcerted trick to bring on the strike to kill off the "Mohawk" and other interests, and at the same time exasperate the miners. The strike was called; then Nixon and Wingfield, with their tools, U. S. Senator Newlands and Governor Sparks, called for United States troops. Then came the re-call of Theodore L. C. Cesar of all America, then the prayer of united capitalism for retention of the troops; then the injunction by Nixon, Wingfield and Company, i. e. the "Consolidated," and the last result, that injunction, the knock-out blow by Judge Farrington of the Federal Court at Carson City lately.

If you benighted workingmen and women of the East think that the interests of capital and labor are identical, then come out to Nevada, the rottenest state in the union with the exception of Colorado, the state where vice and crime and open rottenness is winked at; where virtue is ignored, and honor scarcely known; where graft flourishes as well as the Canada thistle does in the Great Lake region; and where honest dealing has not yet been inaugurated. There are some good people here, but they are sadly in the minority.

Labor's Influence.

Guthrie, Okla., 1903: When the world reviews the progress made by Oklahoma in matters of state it must not be forgotten that Labor stands back of it all.

Just three years before Congress had passed the bill authorizing Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to become one state, two trade unionists were discussing legislation, constitutions, and the then horrible situation in Colorado. The matter of local conditions was gone over and the opportunity of labor to get together and have a hand in the writing of the Oklahoma constitution was gone into in detail. A third union was taken into the discussion and a final resolve to organize a movement among the laborers and farmers was entered into with the state constitution as the objective point.

Thus it was three men started out to capture a state constitutional convention and without a dollar—a carpenter, a barber and a plasterer. This was about the middle of August 1903. Correspondence was opened up with all of the unions in the state with the result that these same three men called a Labor convention together to meet on Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1903, at which time there was organized what was known as the "Twin Territorial Federation of Labor" embracing the dual jurisdiction of Oklahoma and Indian territories and the fight was on in earnest.

As the fight was progressing it seemed that there was nothing but obstacles in the way which seemed almost unsurmountable. The greatest seemed to be, how would we reach the farmer to tell him our troubles and to hear his in order that we might help each other, but about that time the Lord seemed to be on our side and sent Newt Gresham, who founded the now Farmers' Union.

As time passed we, farmer and labor representatives, visited back and forth at meetings of various kinds, discussing each our needs until finally in August, 1906, we held our state conventions each on the same date in the city hall of Shawnee, Okla. At this convention the railroad organization had representatives which came in with us, and each state organization selected a legislative committee; these committees went next into a joint legislative board.

This board drafted sixteen demands which the united interests wanted into the constitution, and eight measures which they wanted not to go into the constitution. The first demand was the initiative and referendum, for state, county and municipality. "No franchise shall be granted any corporation or persons without first being submitted to a vote of the people." "A city may engage in any business or enterprise which any person or corporation under a franchise," compulsory education, child labor limit fixed at 15 years, the habeas corpus shall never be suspended under any condition, military authority always subordinate to the civil. Trial by jury in contempt cases in labor disputes is a very important measure and one of which we feel justly proud, and the section which sent delegations to Washington to file protests is as follows: "The records, books and files of all corporations shall be at all times liable and subject to the full inquisitorial powers of the

The Sun Rose Just the Same

(A True Legend)

by ERNEST POOLE.

Written for the HERALD.

A CERTAIN Indian tribe in the desert had been ruled for a thousand years by a conservative family of chiefs.

This family had absolute power. Whenever they wanted the tents of the horses, the knives or the wives of the other Indians—they took them. And the whole tribe thought this was lawful and just. Whenever they hated a man they killed him. And the whole tribe thought this was lawful and just.

For this was the custom. In a thousand years these conservative chiefs had woven such a network of customs, beliefs, traditions and laws, that now the whole tribe believed this network was the very frame of society. They never stopped to think how these customs had begun or for whose interests they had been started. That was all lost in the dim haze of the Past. If any wise Indian said "Brothers—we can get along better without these chiefs who only take our things or our lives"—at once he was executed as a dangerous red hot radical. And the whole tribe thought this was lawful and just. They thought they could not possibly live without their chiefs.

The chiefs even thought so themselves. Like all conservatives, they held the fat places in life, and so to them the whole system seemed good and wise and eternal. For a thousand years they had kept telling each other that the world could not possibly go on without them. You can learn to believe anything in a thousand years.

The chiefs had even grown to believe that the sun could not rise without their kind permission. For

centuries the head Chief had climbed before daylight to the top of a rocky butte that towered high in the desert, and as the horizon began to glow with rosy light he had waved his blanket haughtily and had cried to the sun "Rise!" And the sun had risen. The people had never seen the sun rise without the Chief's permission, and so they firmly believed that without the chief the world must lie forever in dreadful darkness.

It was a strange impressive scene. The vast grey billowy desert, the black horizon and the glow of light, the tiny black speck of a Chief high up on the rocky cliff, and the five hundred ignorant Indians, kneeling reverently—not to the sun, but to the tiny black speck. Such is a power of custom.

But one morning the Chief slipped in climbing the cliff, and broke his leg and lay groaning on the rocks. His people were too far off to hear his groans. They knelt reverently watching the top of the cliff, but no black speck appeared. Over in the East the light grew slowly brighter. In terror the Indians looked now at the growing light and now at the top of the cliff. Their chief was lost! The sun could not rise! The world must lie forever in darkness!

But suddenly—one by one—they rose and stood staring at the East. In their eyes the look of fear and reverence was suddenly changed to bewilderment. And then a mighty shout of joy rang out in the stillness!

For over the black horizon the great round radiant ball flashed its light over the desert.

The sun had risen just the same.

man Lloyd are the largest steamship companies in the world, larger than any English companies, the former having more than 150 ocean steamers in its service. The great railway stations are the finest in Europe, incomparably superior to those in the great English cities; the finest of them all as yet, the new union station now building at Leipzig, will cost \$25,000,000.

The University of Berlin is planning a special department devoted to the wise and beautiful laying out of cities, with provision for making the lectures available to the directing municipal officials of Germany. In industrial and technical education, from top to bottom, Germany's achievements are far ahead of us. It is by science that she has pushed her way to industrial supremacy in so many fields, that she has captured the chemical industries of Europe and in so large degree the electrical industries, and that she is distancing or crowding England and ourselves in the markets of the world.—Edwin D. Mead in the March Atlantic.

Milan Co-operative Association

Vice-Consul Ernest Santi, furnishes the following information concerning Italian co-operative associations in Milan:

With an officially stated population of 570,000 Milan contains 31 co-operative associations with a membership of 5,523 and a combined capital of \$157,000. They can be divided into building, industrial and workmen's associations.

There are 15 building co-operative associations, which have a capital of \$65,000 and a membership of 2,013 building-trades workmen. These are the most important co-operative associations in Milan, and have been the means of accomplishing a great deal for the public good. They are combined in a federation, the chief work of which is to undertake the building of houses where it would become too expensive for the builder to employ so many different sets of workmen. The federation takes on work from the customer and distributes it to the different individual co-operatives, such as the marble cutters, carpenters, plasterers, etc. The federation has a well-perfected banking system on which to conduct its work.

The industrial co-operative associations number 16, with a capital of \$10,000 and a membership of 3,510. Some of these are reckoned the most important of the kind in Italy, such as that of the printers; the tailors, which furnishes the municipal authorities, the Milan hospitals, and the orphanages; the mattress makers, which furnishes the chief hospital of Milan; and the iron workers, which also furnishes the city in its line.

The hod carriers' co-operative association is still to be completed. At present this class is employed by intermediary padrones, who bring the men to Milan on Monday mornings and keep them working all the week till Saturday evening, when they are taken back to their homes in the suburban villages for Sunday, returning again on Monday. Their living accommodations in town, being at the expense of the intermediaries, are not at all satisfactory. The object of the association is to abolish the padrone system, to build decent, hygienic houses for the use of the workmen, and to provide them with good food. As the state railway has promised its help in this work, the association is very

THE BONDS ARE READY FOR DELIVERY PURCHASE SOME AT ONCE

The annual report of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, has just been mailed.

Like all previous reports, it marks still further progress. It shows the largest regular receipts in the history of our institution.

During the year a cylinder press, power paper cutter and much other equipment has been installed. This makes the inventory the largest on record. The assets are also the biggest.

Much of the time and energy in 1902 was spent in disposing of our bonds, and in installing new equipment. The bonds are not all sold yet, and so we still pay six and seven per cent on some notes, which ought to be retired at once.

Several of them are due in the very near future and must be paid. Therefore, if you have been reckoning on some of these bonds kindly purchase them now. Then you will enable us to take care of this indebtedness.

Owing to the fact that \$1725 of bonds remain unsold, little can be done toward acting on the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the special meeting of stockholders held April 4, 1902:

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching—indeed, some argue it is here now—when the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, if it desires to achieve greater results and make further progress, must be represented by an English daily newspaper, and

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, by reason of its now publishing a weekly newspaper, and by reason of its possession of considerable equipment which could be used for a daily newspaper, and which is owned and controlled by the Social-Democratic party and individual Socialists, is best qualified for publishing such a daily newspaper; and

WHEREAS, Even if the Social-Democratic Herald continues to be issued weekly, its growth and the enlargement of its job department alone may make it imperative to engage larger quarters even before the present lease expires; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, at a special meeting, held April 4, 1902, hereby authorize, direct and empower the board of directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to enter into a contract whereby the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company shall secure, in consideration of a long term lease for suitable quarters at a reasonable rental, and the payment of legitimate expenses of the promotion of a ready stock company, the privilege of sharing equally with the stockholders of the said proposed ready stock company in all profits after six per cent has been paid annually on the stock of the said proposed ready company.

Just as quick as the opportunity presents itself, Social Democrats, union men, the Social-Democratic party and the Unions will be asked to provide the movement with a suitable home.

Until such time, however, as the entire issue of \$12,000 of bonds is sold and paid for, little can be accomplished toward securing this object. Yet this is the next big thing we are bound to tackle. Our plant is constantly growing. The party is bound to use more and more office room. Even with the increase in floor space of last June, there is now none to spare. And, sooner or later, we shall be obliged to issue a daily newspaper. With such conditions, the quicker we get into a building especially planned for our use, and sufficiently large to enable us to expand, the better for the movement.

The bonds are now ready for delivery.

Then why not take one or more of the remaining bonds at once? What are you going to do in this triumphant march of progress? Are you going to lag behind, or are you going to get in the front ranks? Fill in the attached subscription blank and return right away, before it escapes your mind.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe and agree to pay for.....

\$500.00 (bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, issued by said company to the Citizens Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wis., as trustee.)

Said bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, more particularly described in the mortgage executed June 1, 1902, and filed June 20, 1902.

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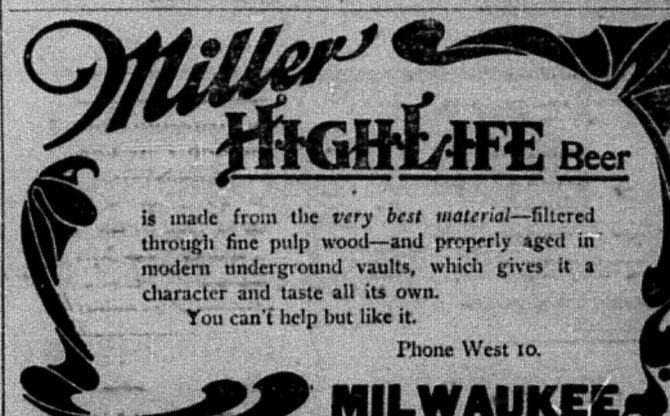
confident that within a short time conditions can be bettered.

The co-operative associations of Milan erected buildings in 1906 to the value of \$1,000,000, of which \$140,000 was for industrial structures, almost double the sum for 1905. The associations only admit persons who are engaged in that particular trade for which the co-operative association is organized. Nearly all of them have reserve funds to be used in cases of death on duty, illness, old age and for aid to the unemployed. Some even have special funds for the teaching of the trade to apprentices. The creation of these co-operative associations, which was thought impossible a few years ago, was chiefly brought about by the Italian Humanitarian Society, which has its headquarters in Milan.

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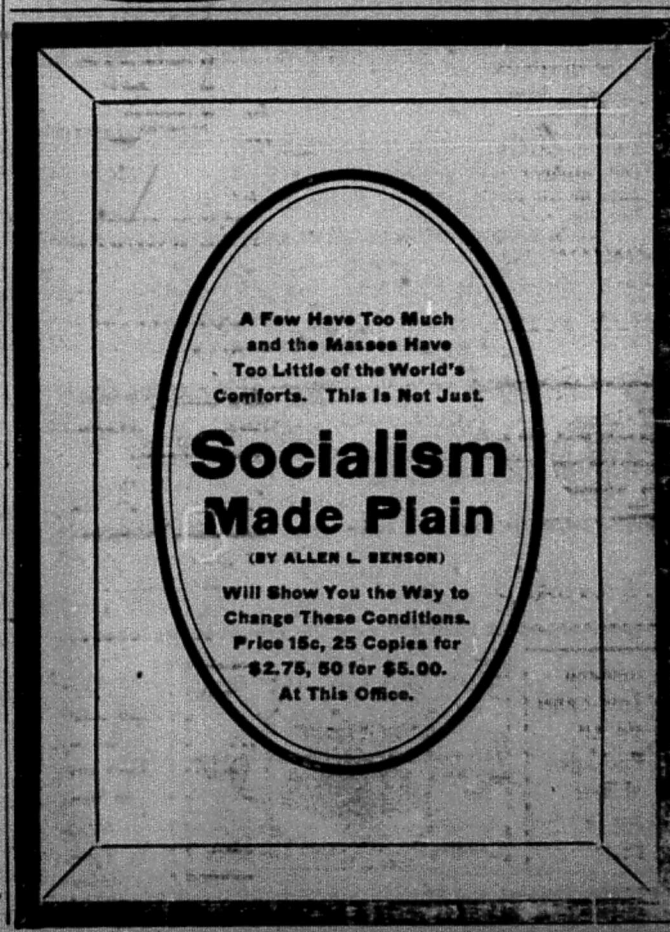
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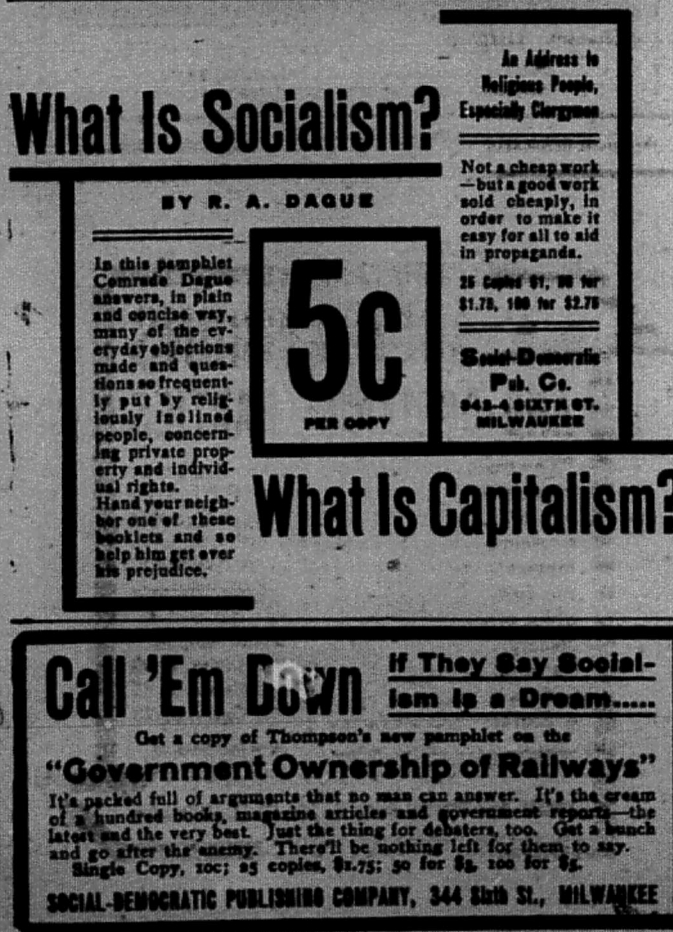
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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 344 3rd St., MILWAUKEE

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. A. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Frank Bauer, F. W. Rehfeld.

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and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible
for Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 29, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally 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.

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 rapid pace.

The means of production should be owned by the collectively, in order that the fruits of industry may 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 might 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—through 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 has made greater headway in 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. The 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 both men and women. Emancipation of women.

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

Recent HERALD callers: John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y.; John Collins, Henry Anielewsky, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Steichen, Paris, France; Anton Mueller, Manitowish, Wis.; Michael Cherney, Menomonee, Mich.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Paul Tetzlaff, Mrs. Hilda Tetzlaff, Kiel, Wis.; Thos. J. Morgan, Seymour, Wis.; Louis Meckelke, Hotchkiss, Colo.

The April number of The So-

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At once the simplest, clearest and most brilliant of the works of the great German philosopher, H. SPARGO. Now first translated into English. In this book the theory of economic determinism is logically and scientifically proved, and the individual and the fallacy of popular theology is made plain to any clear-headed reader.

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locals in different parts of the country and known as the "South Slavonic Socialist Association." The Chicago branch has joined the party, and Comrade Petrich reports that each branch will become an integral part of their respective state organizations. A weekly publication in this language is being issued, entitled *Proletarec*. Address: 587 S. Center Ave., Chicago, Ill.

California.

Comrade Tuck, state secretary, reports: "The dues paying membership for the month of March, as shown by the dues stamps, purchased by the Locals from this office, was 2,398 members. The movement in this state is growing rapidly, and California intends to hold its place at the head of the column for percentage of votes cast."

Minnesota.

Ten pages of Socialist plate matter are now furnished to weekly papers in the state, one of which is used four times over, one three times, and others twice by different papers under one management, making two weekly papers now publishing two columns per week of Socialist matter prepared by a press committee under the direction of the national office, at an expense to the state organization of less than 18¢ each per week.

This is the cheapest and most effective method yet devised to get Socialist literature before the general public, and comrades should see their local editor and urge him to subscribe for and publish two columns each week in the interest of fair play and to give his patrons an opportunity to study both sides of the question which the late Mark Hanna said would be the next great political issue.

J. E. Nash, State Sec.

The Question of Disqualification.

Madison, Wis. The clerk of the Supreme Court is preparing his return to a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which held the jury commission statute of Wisconsin constitutional.

Mert H. Vought of Mellen was convicted in the Ashland Circuit under an indictment charging him with other town officers of the larceny of town orders,—he being then a member of the town board. By his plea he challenged the validity of the jury commission law on the ground that it is void under the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—for the reason that the law provides that the office can be held only by free-holders—this being class legislation.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin held the law valid. At the sitting of the court just closed, his attorney H. B. Walmsley, presented the review papers in error to that court and obtained an order for his

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

A Game That Failed.

To the editor: DeLeon never made a more masterly move to split the Socialist party, or at least to embroil it in a bitter fratricidal warfare, than now, with that humble petition to unite. That was a stroke worthy of some great British premier. And who knows but that he may succeed after all, in spite of the very prudent action taken by the national committee! I feared for the worst, since when even such a clever man as Hillquit can be cajoled into forgiveness and bring it upon himself to stretch out "the glad hand" to his character assassins, what can one expect from the younger element among the national committeemen, who lack the dear experience of us poor Kangaroos, and who can be easier awed by such nice mottoes, as "Proletarians of all Countries Unite," "Class Solidarity," etc.? So I think that the danger is not over by any means. For should even the next convention declare itself with a large majority against further overtures for unity, the S. L. P. element, which crept in slyly into the ranks of the "fakers," together with those unsuspecting, sentimental, superficially educated within the S. P. comrades, may be strong enough to create trouble. For will they not point out with scorn, how those fanatical, intolerant Eastern Socialists have turned down a proposition for peace made by the comrades of the S. L. P.? Will they not decry such lack of direct results for the presidential elections—with again two Socialist tickets in the field? Of course they will. And they will most likely issue resolution after resolution denouncing the wiles of those New York and Chicago leaders, not to mention Victor Berger and others in Milwaukee, who were the only cause of rejecting the "well meant offer" of "our comrades from the other workingmen's party!" And will they not say that "treason" has been committed, treason of the most sacred principles of "international Socialism!"

And will they not re-echo DeLeon's slogan, that all this has been done by those A. F. of L. union-fakers, holding on to their fat jobs? And will they not heap red-hot coals upon the heads of those "Rand School Intellectuals," upon those "Volkszeitung Corporation" Dutchmen and grafters? Of course they will. And be not surprised, comrades, if something will drop—perhaps before the Chicago convention has adjourned.

Would I were wrong and my predictions groundless.

And DeLeon? Why, he will have the sport of his life! For sport he must have—at any expense, be it of the entire labor class. People have all kinds of sporty predilections. His is the fondness and joy of breaking up labor unions and Socialist parties. A veritable Socialist Farley, the strike-breaker! Just watch him now, playing so well the part of the innocent, the good-natured DeLeon, who was ready to sacrifice his principles of "clear-cut Socialism" and his cherished "industrialism" and "unconditional surrender of the capitalist class"—and, lest we forget, his dear old "differences." And all for naught. To be so cruelly turned down by those d—fools from "that party of many names." Perfectly shocking! But never mind. We, DeLeon, will go for them now! I shall not for a moment deny that in spite of the evil influences emanating from the offices of the People, there is still a goodly number of men in the S. L. P. ranks who, in the event of unity, would be a valuable acquisition for the "Socialist party," men who mean it well and would act well, men full of noble ardor for the cause, ready for any sacrifice. Too bad, if we have to lose such material. But wise men will also reckon that there are perhaps several hundred members of the S. L. P. who, though also good timber in many ways, have been so deeply soaked with the spirit of their leader that they cannot live and work without constantly hunting for heresy, without looking for someone's scalp. If they cannot get the real enemy's skin they will go for their own brothers in the battle. And then again, there are some who will never forget, especially here in Greater New York, that we of the S. P. are only those old fakers and capitalist agents, whom they fought

release on bail—pending the hearing at Washington, he giving bail for \$3,000.

The case will go on the October term of the Federal Supreme Court.

Dates for National Organizers.

G. Berthel (Italian): April 19, Brazil, Ind.; 20, 21, 22, Clinton, Stanley J. Clark: April 19, Russellville, Ark.; 20, 21, 22, Argenta; 23 and 24, Little Rock.

Geo. H. Goebel: April 20, New York City; 21, Newark, N. J.; 22, Sayre, Pa.; 23, Williamsport; 24, Lancaster; 25, New York.

Gertrude B. Hunt: April 20, Holland, Mich.; 21, 22, 23, Grand Rapids; 24, Kalamazoo; 25, Berrian Springs.

C. F. Heckenberg: Wyoming; under direction of the state committee.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick: April 24 and 25, Connecticut; under direction of the state committee.

Arthur M. Lewis: April 21, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 22, Benton Harbor; 23, Detroit; 24, Battle Creek.

M. W. Wilkins: April 19, Cincinnati, O.; 20, Columbus; 21, Toledo; 22, 23, 24 and 25, Detroit, Mich.

John M. Work: April 19, Twin Falls, Idaho; 20 and 21, American Falls; 22, Nabad City; 23, Samaria; 24, Fairview; 25, Preston.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sect'y.

Dead Men Tell No Tales.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he cried at the end of his telling oration, "I have visited this place regularly for the past ten years; I have sold thousands of bottles of this miraculous specific and I have never received a complaint from a purchaser. Now, what does this prove?"

He paused for dramatic effect, and there was no doubt that his words had impressed his audience, till a man at the back spoke.

"Don't prove nothing," he said. "Everyone knows dead men tell no tales!"

Wars vs. Industry.—"The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together for the last century and a quarter aggregate considerably less than one year's death record for our industries."—President Roosevelt's Message.

These industrial interests supply the old party campaign funds and thus control legislation. And they can thus keep defective machinery, and the workmen must suffer for it.

"I like the HERALD. It is splendid. It has the right kind of Socialist food in it to build up good Socialist character. It directs one's mind straight to the point of every vital question and the current events of everyday life and deals with them in a logical, practical manner. It stimulates one's interest in the importance of the Socialist principles in their practical application."—I. R. Lough, Farmersville, Texas.

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all those long years. And others, even if the S. L. P. should, for unity's sake, drop its "scientific class consciousness," and the "I. W. W." and a few more of its fetiches, will try again and again to bring to life such issues and new differences, new secessions perhaps. All that we must expect and more and worse things, if we organically unite. And what do we gain? Perhaps a thousand members, perhaps 500. Oh, I can hear somebody calling out. And what about those 34,000 votes which were polled by them at the last presidential election? That's so. Too bad to lose them, yet we may get them some day anyhow. Those 34,000 votes would perhaps repay all the harm done to our own ranks by attaching to them DeLeon's recruits, would one have a guarantee that hereafter there can only be one Socialist party, one Socialist presidential ticket in the field in our United States? Our able German daily, the *N. Y. Volkszeitung*, has excellently shown what may occur, when having stated, that there is absolutely no possibility of preventing the rise of another Socialist party, though by uniting with the S. L. P. some would apparently disappear. And it adds very wisely, that there will always be people in our country interested in breaking up of socialist and other labor organizations, and that it only takes a handful of men in every corner of the Union to make a show of a political labor party, and get on the electoral ticket. The stronger the Socialist party becomes the more likely it is that some organizations will spring up with the definite purpose to enter a wedge between that party and the working class.

In reality, the difference that divide the "Socialist party" with the S. L. P. are not of a nature to exclude unity, for they only involve questions of tactics. Both sides could leave it to future developments as to whose views are right. But our friends of the S. L. P. are not merely political opponents, who ought to be forgiven all errors made by them. For they have forfeited their right of being treated as merely comrades who might have failed and who now, seeing their mistaken course, are anxious to forgive their old adversaries for the common good of the Socialist movement. The only English official organ of the S. L. P. has since 1889 systematically waged a campaign of slander and character assassination, falsehood and blackmail, against everything and everybody that did not embrace DeLeon's ideas, the like of which has not been equaled in the history of the labor movement. And all this time the rank and file of the S. L. P. stood by its mouthpiece, some vehemently applauding such a course, others approving it in silence. Those who did not, dropped out in the meantime or were—often enough—kicked out. About DeLeon and his bosom friends more need not be said. Let us hope that there is not one comrade in our midst guileless enough to think that we ought to take such people's assurances in good faith. How about the "rank and file"? Those good comrades, now so weak, who made it their business to break up our street and other meetings, who made it their duty to distribute the only literature they cared to peddle, the literature of "differences"? Who delighted for nine years in fighting us in a manner worthy of the dirtiest Tammany Hall politician? Can such people be trusted, and are they entitled to our respect and future good natured confidence? Whatever may be the result of the proposition for unity, made by

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one Socialist party" talk alone. To keep their eyes open not allow themselves to be fooled. To the younger comrades, who are so anxious for any old kind of unity. I can only say: Do not expect those who have founded and built up the Socialist party to forget their past lessons and start all over again to build, with the old mistakes as the ballast.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee has offered a sensible reply to S. L. P. friends: "If you are tired of your own party, come in our yard. You shall be cordially welcomed—as individuals. If you cannot and will not, stay where you are and learn some more."

At any rate, DeLeon and his lieutenants will get the one thing which they so badly need—a renewed lease on life.

I will conclude with the earnest appeal to all comrades who had the opportunity to learn by experience, to leave "class solidarity" and "only

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At any rate, DeLeon and his lieutenants will get the one thing which they so badly need—a renewed lease on life.

I will conclude with the earnest appeal to all comrades who had the opportunity to learn by experience, to leave "class solidarity" and "only

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System. When operator answers, give H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.
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National Edition,

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742
 Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at
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ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT CAMPAIGNING FOR THE UNION LABEL WILL PREVENT STRIKES
 Those who condemn organized labor for using the strike (often absolutely necessary) can
 see in the free society of its use by industriously supporting the label, thus making for a nobler
 mankind a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. Easy to try, to prove.

Union Barber Shops
 Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

ADAM'S SHAVING PARLOR
 THE MODEL UNION SHOP
 609 Chestnut St.
 A Good Line of SHAVING PARLOR
 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave., Cor. Lincoln

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 A Good Line of SHAVING PARLOR
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 First-Class Work Guaranteed
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 First Line of Union Cigars

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 IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
 We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date
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 grams, Wedding Invitations, Posters,
 Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.
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 FISH
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 If made right—
 preserve the sight. My glasses made right.
 C. W. NEBEL OPTICIAN
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Caspar Hach BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
 PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

REINHARD
 ARTIFICIAL EYES
 206 GRAND AVE.

THE PROHIBITION WAVE.
 WHEREAS, A prohibition wave is
 sweeping over the length and breadth
 of this country under various pre-
 tences and forms, very frequently
 under the guise of local option, and
 WHEREAS, It is admitted by so-
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 WHEREAS, The liquor question,
 aside from the social point of view, is
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 economics, in that too many would
 upon introducing prohibition lose
 their means of livelihood, and become

Organized Labor

executive board of the Federated Trades Council. Moved to ap-
 prove report of section except as to
 the election of Bro. Griebling.
 Carried.

Notice read that there was a scab
 playing on the Harvesters' nine in
 the city league and that he also is
 playing with the Milwaukee White
 Sox of the Lake Shore League,
 which plays here Sunday, April 26.
 All union men asked to stay away
 from the game. Filed.

Complaint made as to the action
 against union interests by Frank
 Meister during the campaign. Card
 issued during campaign by Rose
 people and signed by Jos. Carney,
 Typographical Union No. 23;
 Frank Meister, Coopers' Union No.
 15; Frank Konzel, Commercial
 Telegraphers No. 2; and John J.
 Winters, Locomotive Firemen No.
 130. Bros. Reichert, Weber and
 Berger showed the falsity of the
 claims made on this card for Dave
 Rose and exposed the real purpose
 of the card.

Bro. C. J. McMorrow was granted
 the floor to speak on the Shoe
 Workers' stereotypical label show.

The Executive Board recom-
 mended that the Glove Workers be
 reinstated without payment of back
 dues. Concurred in.

The board reported a request
 from the A. F. of L. that mass-
 meeting be arranged April 19 to
 protest against the supreme court
 decisions, but made no recommenda-
 tion. Filed.

The board recommended that the
 secretary procure a poster from the
 Model Shirt Co. and to display
 same in the headquarters. Con-
 curred in.

The board reported that the So-
 cial-Democratic Publishing Com-
 pany had paid \$300 and interest on
 the \$500 loan and asked an exten-
 sion of balance for six months.
 Board recommended that this re-
 quest be granted. Concurred in.

The board recommended that
 Bro. Weber be sent to the Equity
 meeting at Granville. Concurred in.

The board recommended that the
 council pay Equity Exchange Com-
 mittee \$36 incurred in printing.
 Concurred in.

The board recommended that the
 resignation of Otto Fisher be ac-
 cepted and that Bro. Wm. Griebling
 be elected in his place. Moved to
 concur. Ruled out of order. Moved
 that resignation of Otto Fisher be
 accepted. Carried. Moved to lay
 over the nomination of a successor
 to next meeting. Carried, 58 to 57.

The board recommended that
 \$30 be paid to Bro. Weber for the
 use of the label show. Concurred
 in. Executive board report adopted
 as a whole.

Receipts for evening, \$49.15;
 disbursements, \$250.80.
 Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

most vitally concerned. Probably
 they had forgotten the Colorado
 Springs agreement of 1906, the
 authorship of which they cannot
 deny to the present executive coun-
 cil. And they cannot deny the be-
 neficent results that have been
 accomplished under this agreement.

Taken in conjunction with the
 flooding of the country by the
 manufacturers' associations with
 the advertisements attacking the
 leaders of organized labor and hurl-
 ing vile charges under the guise of
 the "square deal," the posture of
 the opponents of Mr. Lynch, their
 appeals to fairness and to justice
 are designed solely to befog the
 minds of members. That, and
 nothing less.

Thus is justified my admonition
 of last November.

Again I say to the printers of the
 country, Beware of the Dog!

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL
 By giving me your order for fuel
 you not only get good coal and good
 weight, delivered by union team-
 sters, at the prevailing price—not
 a cent more—but will also help
 without extra cost to you, the So-
 cial-Democratic press and party,
 who, in turn, are surely working
 for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply
 Co., which furnishes the fuel, ab-
 solutely guarantees full weight and
 the best of quality. "Anything
 which is not right will be made
 right is their motto. So, no mat-
 ter where you have been getting
 fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by
 union teamsters. Certainly, as this
 is the only way that union men can
 employ union men to make deliv-
 eries of this kind that we know of,
 every union man will naturally ac-
 true to the pledge he has taken, and
 place his orders here. Every union
 man ought to see that this is an-
 nounced frequently at the meetings
 of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or
 call at the office, 344 Sixth street.
 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.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
 The following hackmen in Mil-
 waukee can furnish union drivers on re-
 quest. Their barns are not unionized,
 but they employ some union men.
 When ordering a rig insist on a union
 driver:

Miller, Sam R., 530 Market st.
 Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave., rear.
 Strand, Richard G., 1105 Fourth st.
 Tegen, William, 609 Tenth st.
 Kask, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
 Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
 Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
 Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
 Schmidt, 2425 Vliet st.

AS TO MR. LYNCH.
 By H. A. McAnaney.

Directly after the nefarious
 attempt by an agent of a manufac-
 turers' association to bribe the Pres-
 ident of the American Federation
 of Labor, and while the testimony
 of a witness in the Haywood trial
 at Boise as to the methods of Pin-
 kerton "operatives" in trade union
 was fresh in the minds of the peo-
 ple, I wrote an article for the labor
 press entitled "Beware of the Dog."
 That article was premised on the
 theory, it will be recalled, that the
 vile conspiracies of employers' asso-
 ciations to create discord in trades
 unions for the purpose of disrupt-
 ing them was not only local, but
 general and widespread, with par-
 ticular reference to the possibility of
 such an attack being made on the
 national officials of the Typographi-
 cal Union because of the impend-
 ing election and because of the
 peculiar economic position of the
 organization, having just victori-
 ously emerged from the greatest
 eight-hour strike of recent years
 stronger than it was at its inception
 and better fitted to meet an open
 enemy. It was reasoned that these
 enemies would consider the typo-
 graphical union especially vulner-
 able to an internal assault at this
 time, and the surest method of
 striking a body blow would be the
 defeat of the men who had led the
 printers to victory, and thus rob the
 organization itself of the fruits of
 its struggle.

It was not wrong.

There have been repeated efforts
 by a Western paper masquerading
 under the name of labor to deny to
 President Lynch the credit of all
 that is good in the I. T. U. and to
 impute to him all that is said to be
 bad. This is so especially of the
 arbitration agreement.

But these opponents and this
 masquerading labor paper, in their
 desire to be fair, have overlooked
 two essential features in the history
 of the arbitration agreement. They
 have not mentioned the fact that its
 provisions have been applied by
 Lynch during his entire administra-
 tion, a fact which has practically
 wiped out strikes in the newspaper
 field, and they have denied his
 authority only of the 1901 instru-
 ment.

They said nothing of the agree-
 ment promulgated since that time,
 they said nothing of the successful
 application of it during his admin-
 istration, they said nothing of the
 hardships it has saved the members
 and the great bulwark it has been
 to the union by eliminating costly
 strikes. No. They were so anxious
 to do justice that they entirely over-
 looked these essential things, the
 things in which the membership is

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
 Milwaukee April 11, 1908.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
 Session of the executive board.
 Chairman, James Sheehan.

An anti-prohibition resolution by
 the United Brewery Workers' Unions
 of Milwaukee and endorsed by the
 Milwaukee Trades Council, received the endorsement
 of the executive board, and the sec-
 retary was instructed to mail copies
 of the resolution to organized labor
 throughout the state. The secre-
 tary was instructed to advise deputy
 organizers and city central bodies
 not to take an active part in secur-
 ing members for the Wisconsin
 Liberty League.

Several communications were re-
 ceived and filed, but in the case of
 one from the California Asiatic
 Exclusion League the secretary was
 instructed to comply with the
 request therein.

The secretary was instructed to
 prepare a call for the next state
 convention to be held in Fond du
 Lac.

The meeting adjourned subject to
 the call of the secretary.

April 15.—Upon request of rep-
 resentatives of the Wisconsin Lib-
 erty League a conference was held
 at which it was decided to hold in
 abeyance the matter in above nu-
 nutes referring to the above named
 league.

Fraternally submitted,
 Fred Brockhausen, Sec.

The Prohibition Wave.
 WHEREAS, A prohibition wave is
 sweeping over the length and breadth
 of this country under various pre-
 tences and forms, very frequently
 under the guise of local option, and
 WHEREAS, It is admitted by so-
 ciologists and legislative investiga-
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 the saloon in present society is the
 clubhouse of the workingmen for so-
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 the workers of their real lot in so-
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 laws hundreds of millions of dollars
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 WHEREAS, The liquor question,
 aside from the social point of view, is
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UNFAIR, WAS IT?
 The United States Supreme Court has con-
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 terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heret-
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 IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wago Earners
 Wake Up!
 Join the union of your
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 your class—always
 demand the UNION
 LABEL and SHOP-
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THE MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO.
COAL
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BUILDING SUPPLIES
 ALL ORDERS DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

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 Endisch, Joseph, 12th and Sherman Sts.
 Erdle, G., 514 14th St.
 Feyh, Wm., 2603 Lisbon Ave.
 Fleischer, Alvin, 922 5th St.
 Goller, George, 2725 North Ave.
 Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
 Grattenthaler, George, 463 12th St.
 Hach, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
 Hackbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
 Henninger, Robt., 692 25th St.
 Herschowitz, Louis, 457 1/2 Sixth St.
 Hunsberger, Ed., 409 Lisbon Ave.
 Hunger, J. Mrs., 558 Greenfield Ave.
 Holl, Albert, 607 State St.
 Kauter, David, 700 Forest Home Ave.
 Kunz, George, 672 Third St.
 Lemberger, Jos., 980 19th St.
 Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
 Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
 Maurer, Lor., 486 Maple St.
 Mews, Chas., 1609 Gale St.
 Oswald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
 Ott, Martin, 1207 Cherry St.
 Wm. Radtke, 1124 Lincoln Ave.
 Scheidecker, Louis, 506 6th Ave.
 Scheidecker, Ernst, 1429 9th St.
 Schink, Fred, 291 Lake St.
 Schlathian, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.
 Siebling, Fred, 241 4th St.
 Skrek, Aug., 1402 West Allis
 Tretter, Ernst, 1402 Wright St.
 Weingart, Fred, 1140 11th St.
 Weiser, Julius, 617 3d St.
 Wendler, Aug., 698 Mitchell St.
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 Weiser, Julius, 617 3d St.
 Wendler, Aug., 698 Mitchell St.
 Wilde, A., 716 15th St.
 Baumgartner, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

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State Organizer's Department

Address Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

My, My! How things do move! Comrade Frank Gauthier of Ashland has been engaged by the state executive board for two months' work, lecturing and organizing in the northwestern section of the state.

This makes three district organizers now at work in Wisconsin. Comrade Jacobs in the South, Comrade Sandburg in the northwest, and Comrade Gauthier in the northwest. Now just watch our smoke.

The state executive board has also engaged Comrade Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, who recently resigned his work in the Baptist Church to devote his whole time and energy to the cause of Socialism, for a series of lectures over the state. Locals who desire to have Comrade Brown for a lecture should apply at once to the state organizer. Comrade Brown starts his work the first of June. Locals please take notice.

STURGEON BAY. Comrade Harris is enthusiastic over the results of the election in Sturgeon Bay. The comrades polled a total of 76 votes. Comrade Wagner got 51 votes to 101 of his opponent in the Second Ward. The comrades are enthusiastic and are already at work for the next campaign.

One very clever and interesting piece of work which the Sturgeon Bay comrades are doing ought to be copied by other locals. They have printed a little slip about the size of a postal card, which has at the top in italics a quotation from Prof. Ely of the University of Wisconsin: "Socialism is stronger than the strongest presentation that can be made of it." Then in big letters: "GET POSTED." And then in ordinary type they go on to say that the Socialist party is the greatest political organization in the world, etc. It calls attention to the fact that the Sturgeon Bay public library contains a fine assortment of books on Socialism, presented to it by the members of the Social-Democratic party. "Read any one or all of these and you will understand what Socialists believe." They then give the names of three Socialist books and say underneath: "Call for them at the public library."

BRANTWOOD. Comrade Gauthier's work in Price and Taylor counties was certainly a splendid success. He writes from Brantwood that the development in that section during the last two years has been astonishing. Two years ago there were no Socialists to speak of in that whole section, and no organization. A few, however, succeeded in getting together and had Comrade Gaylord speak there. Afterwards Comrade Thompson came. The Finnish Branch had several local speakers, but to begin with the officials refused to allow the Socialists to have a hall in which to hold their meetings. The result was that the Socialists have built their own hall where they give their entertainments and hold their meetings. Recently they have organized a band, which makes music for their various gatherings. The Finnish local has between 50 and 60 members and the English branch, though not so large, is growing rapidly.

The last meeting at Brantwood was the greatest day the Socialists ever had. At 2 o'clock their Socialist band began to play, and at 2:30 Comrade Gauthier delivered his address. The hall was packed to the very doors. Indeed the double doors were opened and people were standing outside, six or seven deep, as far as any one could catch a glimpse. After the lecture coffee and lunch were served and some Socialist singing was indulged in. Then followed the fair, at which the useful articles which had been prepared were sold, and after this came a lecture by one of the local Finnish comrades. Then there was a little one-act play, and after this the band gave more music and at 12 o'clock they started to dance. The comrades cleared over \$100 on this entertainment alone.

The comrades are arranging to give a celebration on the Fourth of July and have asked Comrade Gauthier to deliver their oration. The money they make will be given for the fall campaign. Verily, Socialism is spreading like wildfire through this section of the state.

PRENTICE. District organizer Frank Gauthier has held two splendid meetings here recently with good results. The sentiment is growing very rapidly and Socialism is gaining in favor. Comrade Gauthier writes that the farmers throughout this section are showing unusual interest in the subject. The branches at Prentice and Brantwood have done splendid service to the cause in arranging for the tour of their county by Comrade Gauthier. They raised money beforehand, then took up a collection at the meeting and made up the balance afterwards.

NEW FIELDS. Comrade Gauthier has been blazing the trail through Price and Taylor counties. On his recent trip he gave the first lecture on Socialism at four or five new places, including Knox Mills, Spirit, Stettenville, Ogema and Worcester. This work was made possible by the hustling energy of the two locals at Prentice and Brantwood. And they propose to keep up the good work.

GREEN BAY. The results of the election here are quite encouraging, as they indicate the steady growth of Socialist sentiment. Our candidate for alderman in the Eighth Ward was defeated by the following vote: Sorey, R. 311; Schele, D. 157; Schele, S.-D. 113. This is a gain of 30 votes from last year. Sorey is a "near-Socialist" and polled at least 50 votes that would otherwise have been given to us. In the Fourth Ward we polled about 40 votes. In the First Ward we polled 24.

BELOIT. Comrade Carl D. Thompson, state organizer, is to speak in the St. Paul's Episcopal Church Monday evening, May 4, on "What the Workingmen expect of the church."

SHEBOYGAN FALLS. Comrade Severin, writing of the situation in Sheboygan Falls, says: "We have been having remarkable success lately. A meeting we had here last fall at which Comrade Thompson spoke, has borne excellent fruit. We now have two locals instead of one. A year ago we had 18 members and now the local at the Falls has 10 members, and out in the country the local has 17 members. And more have promised to join. The Lutheran minister who slandered the Socialists so in the church recently has some into disfavor with his church and has finally been voted down and out. Socialism has become too popular here to allow of these attacks. When the question of engaging the preacher came up, there were only two votes for him and 36 against. The local intends to give a social some time soon, at which they expect to make considerable money for the fall campaign. Socialism is booming in this district too."

VALLEY JUNCTION AND WARREN. Ten farmers in the town of Scott have organized a local. This is the first organization in Monroe County. Who says the farmers can't understand Socialism? These people organized themselves without any help. Evidently they know what they want.

WATERTOWN. A new local of 12 members has been organized by District Organizer Jacobs at Watertown. We hope to see some good work done in this city now.

SUPERIOR. The comrades in Superior reported a good, substantial gain in their vote: Comrade Wm. Comblan in the First Ward received 82 votes; Comrade Wilcox in the Third Ward 35; Comrade Kennedy in the Fourth Ward 81. Comrade Harris, our candidate for mayor received 365 votes. This is a gain of 65 votes over the vote for governor three years ago.

The Superior Telegram prints a splendid two-column interview on "How the Socialists Feel After the Election," by Ellis B. Harris. It is interesting to see how the papers are giving more space constantly to the cause of Socialism.

MOUNTAIN. Comrade Jensen writes: "I see by the HERALD that Comrade Sandburg did not give us full credit for the votes we cast here. It stood as follows: Dem. 4; R. 12; S.-D. 44. That is the way it stands here. We will do still better next fall. Socialism is the most discussed topic in our little berg."

TWO RIVERS. Comrades elected Comrade Althaus as assessor and at least one supervisor.

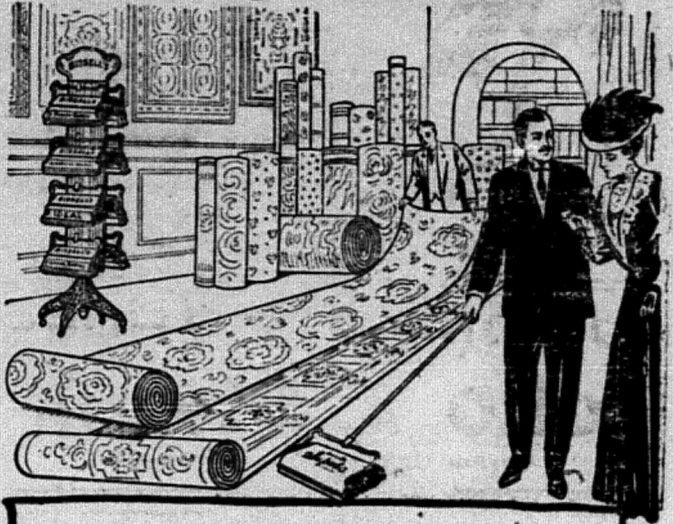
BRANTWOOD. For the first time the Social-Democrats had a full ticket in the field. The total vote cast was 177, of which there were 47 straight votes. This shows an increase of 35 votes since the last general election. Comrade Sandquist says: "We will surely capture the town next spring." The various locals in that vicinity are to hold a joint picnic on the 3rd of May at Brantwood. The profits are to go to the campaign fund for the county. The Central Committee of Price County will meet at Prentice the 26th of April.

Campaign Fund.

T. B. Schreiter 5.00
A. F. 5.00
F. E. Mansfield 5.00
Uttley St. Claire 5.00
Frank J. Fenkl 1.50
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Carl Matthias, Sr. 5.00
Wm. Conrad 1.00
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John Taush 5.00
Anton Gruncel 5.00
Frank Jankowsky 5.00
Ant. Loyda 2.25
Henry Helling 1.00
Mrs. J. Hassmann 1.00
Joe Hassmann 1.00
Joe Steindl 2.25
Chester Steindl, Jr. .05
Mary Steindl 1.00
A friend 1.00
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Fred Fischer 5.00
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Oscar Schmidt 1.00
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Frank Mleon 2.25
Oscar Palm 2.25
D. W. Hamburg 2.25
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E. Higgins 10.00
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L. R. 1.00
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F. Meister 2.25
M. Lucetke 1.00
R. Butts 1.00
Wm. Tunin 1.00
Wm. C. Franz 2.25
Herm. Papke 2.25
F. Willk. 1.00
Geo. Dunst 2.25
Fred. Rost 2.25
Jul. Janke 2.25
F. Maurer 2.25
F. Wuliers 1.00
Henry Tiele 1.00
M. Krenp 1.00
R. Troemel 1.00
Danish Branch 2.00
H. Peterson 2.25
Louis Zastrow 2.25
Louis Petersen 2.25
J. Hull 5.00
Twenty-second Ward, literature, on account 40.00
W. E. Haimann 1.00
C. Lucht 2.00
J. Miller 1.00
N. Petersen, meeting collection 1.27
N. E. 2.00
E. K. Heller 2.25
F. Jilek 1.00
C. H. 1.00
J. Symon 2.25
F. Abitz 5.00
H. F. W. 3.00
O. A. Leistikow 2.25
R. Mattuschek 2.00
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H. Richter 2.25
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Otto Boritz 2.00
Henry Becker 5.00
Otto Rohde 1.00
Math Mueuing 5.00
H. Rumpinsky 5.00
Herman Lehmann 5.00
Louis Koester 1.00
Collection, S. S. Army 57.17
H. M. Stellman 6.50
Paul Raths 1.00
Harry Lochridge 2.25
Chas. Engler 2.25
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H. H. 1.24
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Carl Enzer 1.00
Workingmen's Sick and Benefit Society, No. 185 5.00
Max Christnacht 5.00
Ed. Kapp 2.25
Freie Gemeinde Bar Receipts 32.20
Freie Gemeinde Collection 82.12
Balance due on literature 4.60
Second Ward 5.00
P. Luettner 5.00
Unknown 5.00
Thomas Miller 5.00
C. F. 5.00
Fifth Ward, Balance due 45.75
E. M. 1.00
A. M. 1.00
L. S. 2.25
A. S. 1.00
W. M. 1.00
C. H. M. 1.00
F. Budde 5.00
A. Prochnow 1.00
E. Meyer 1.00
O. Hensel 1.00
Fred Berstertsdorf 5.00
Jos. Keysemaer 5.00
E. Ziegler 3.00
L. K. 3.00
L. A. V. 3.00
G. E. 2.00
E. W. 2.00
M. H. 5.00
L. Luchinger 5.00
G. Mickelson 5.00
Oscar Holberg 5.00
E. Hetz 5.00
P. E. Keller 5.00
Jac. A. Brue 1.00
H. Lehmkuhl 1.00
Nineteenth Ward, literature, on account 6.45
M. M. 5.00
C. Zainer 5.00
E. Seidel 2.00
Globe Headquarters 42
Twenty-second Ward, literature, from Carnival 12.75
Robt. Tilzer 1.00
Unggenburg 2.25
Unggenburg 1.00
West Side Women's Club 50.00
Eureka, Humboldt Co., for literature 2.00
Gust. Rahm 5.00
Jos. Barnes 1.00
Ang. Dorn, M. D. 1.00
Henry Miller 2.25
Henry Seidenkranz 5.00
A. Pazour 1.00
R. Ratter 1.00
Chas. A. Malmsternd 1.00
Wm. Lorenz 1.00
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J. M. O'Connor 5.00
Geo. Goffmann 1.00
Frank Steinhardt 1.00
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F. Bundy 1.00
Emil Behrendt 1.00
Paul Bundy 5.00
A. Friend 5.00
H. Buech 5.00
Arthur Mueller 5.00
O. Mueller 2.25
Wm. Mueller 1.00
Ant. Buetow 1.00
Chas. Brumm 1.50
Bra. G-bel 1.00
M. Schmitt 5.00
Wm. Bednarz 1.00
Jos. J. Wolf 1.00
Ans. Frank 5.00
Fred Haskarish 1.00
J. Jung 5.00
F. Reuter 5.00

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OUR NEW LINE OF RUGS for the Spring trade has just arrived. The patterns and colors are as pretty as can be found in the market, and our prices are absolutely the lowest. A few Specials in this department for next week:

Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 9x12, excellent weave, with beautiful patterns and colors, regular \$15.50 values, special for next week... **\$13.75**

8-3x10-6 Rugs, same quality as above, regular \$12.50 values, special for next week... **\$9.00**

Good Matting—good enough for any home—regular 18c value, special for next week... **14c**

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Sanitary All-Steel Carpet Sweepers, guaranteed brush, most improved sweeper on the market today, regular \$3.00 values, special... **\$2.50**

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Frederick Netrow, Deceased: Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederick Netrow, deceased, late of Milwaukee County, has been delivered and deposited with the above named court; and whereas, application has been made by Carl Rueger, the executor therein named, praying that the same be proved and admitted to probate, according to the laws of this state, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon according to law to him, or to some other suitable person:

It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof to be held in the county court room at the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of June, A.D. 1908, at 9 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order, for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hearing, and by serving a copy of this order personally on George Mervin, the guardian, with item of the minor interested in said estate, at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1908.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

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WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their State and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. 10c each, a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth Street.

SPRING TERM APRIL 6—HOFFMANN'S. What others say: "I would not take \$1,000 for what I have learned from you." Attended other schools and colleges, but here I am getting my money's worth, ten times over. "It seems that time out of every ten business men have recommended Hoffmann's College to me." Make no mistake—call at Third and State, write, or phone Grand 1598.

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BUTTON, BUCKLE AND LACE
UNION-MADE SHOES

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Milwaukee County Notes.

Edmund T. Melms, Organizer.

The West Side Women's Club donated \$50 to the campaign fund last week. This is one of the largest contributions that ever came from the members of the women's organization, and we appreciate it very much. The various Socialist Women's Clubs and Branches have been a great aid to the movement, and they helped to contribute funds to the party from time to time. We hope that they will continue in this grand work of the West Side just as the other organizations are doing their work on the East and the South Sides. The women folks on the West Side as well as the South and East Sides have also helped in distributing literature and working for the movement in many ways, which certainly ought to be appreciated by the party membership.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf and cinch tournament, to be held Friday night, April 24, at Aug. Siefaff's Hall, corner Muskego Avenue and Mitchell Streets. A number of fine prizes will be awarded to the winners, and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Already the branches are making preparations for picnics of various kinds during the summer months, and the following branches have arranged for picnics: Eighth, Ninth,

Branch Meetings Next Week.

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Finnish Section, 382 Washington.

MONDAY, 8 P. M.

Tenth, Twelfth and North ave.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Fifteenth, 1601 Vliet st.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

Nineteenth, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

THURSDAY, 2:30 P. M.

West Side Women, 2714 North ave.

East Side Women, 327 Sherman st.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Sixth, 504 Fourth street.

Twelfth, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Seventeenth, Odd Fellows' hall,

corner Potter and Kinnickinnic.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

South Side Women's Branch, 382

Washington Street.

FRIDAY, 8:00 P. M.

Eighth, South Side Turner Hall,

National Avenue.

Eleventh, Muskego and Mitchell.

Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.

Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.

Eighteenth, 490 Cramer street.

Twenty-first, Clarke and Teutonia.

Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.

South Side Polish section, Second

avenue and Mitchell street.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Lawrence Gronlund was long ago referred to as Karl Marx interpreted in the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

THREE-FIFTY SHOE FOR A DOLLAR LESS

SAVE A DOLLAR ON Your Footwear
Purchase When You Buy

Meyer 22 Shoes

YOU get the middleman's profit and the BEST SHOE VALUE in America.

All Leathers—All Shapes

MEYER
MAIN STORE

288 Grand Avenue
287 West Water St.

BRANCH
652 Mitchell St.

A \$3.50 Shoe

Value at \$2.50

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Have you settled for your casual tickets? If not, why not? Do it now!

AT THE THEATERS.

MAJESTIC.

When the new Majestic opens its doors to the public on Monday, April 20, it will offer one of the finest bills possible in this popular branch of the amusement field. Names known throughout the world will adorn the program, and no expense has been spared in giving the Milwaukee vaudeville patrons the best to be had. The headliner will be William Hawtrey, the



celebrated English actor, whose name is universally known throughout two continents. Mr. Hawtrey will be seen in a stirring one-act drama entitled "Compromised." He has the part of a scoundrel who has deserted his wife and caused to be published stories of his death. Later the wife re-marries, the first husband appears and demands money. He is finally killed by the wife, who claims he is a burglar. The play is full of thrills, and it is calculated to hold an audience's attention during the entire time it is played. Miss Muriel Starr, a handsome young English actress, plays the part of the wife.

Next week Manager Sherman Brown will present his stock organization in the famous drama of commercial life at the Davidson, "Men and Women," written jointly by David Belasco and Henry C. DeMille. No matter where pro-

duced, its powerful story has never failed to grip the attention of the playgoer. Unlike most plays of the kind, the interest does not center about one character. "Men and Women" is a story of Wall Street



and New York social life. It is in the same class with "The Wife," "The Charity Ball" and "Lord Chumley."

BIJOU

A Mormon elder with 57 varieties of wives, the aforesaid elder's nefarious son, a manly young miner, who declines to eat out of the Mormon hand, a spirited American girl who objects to entering one of the Utah domestic harems, and a good and a bad Indian, are leading characters in "Through Death Valley."



a melodrama which will be seen at the Bijou commencing tomorrow afternoon. The play has created a furor all along the popular-price line. As a scenic production, it is said to stand out prominently, every act of the four is carried by the company.

The musical melodrama "The Cowboy Girl" will be the attraction at the Bijou the week of April 26.

ALHAMBRA
The moving pictures of the Goch-Hackenschmidt wrestling match will be on view at the Alhambra Theater all next week, beginning Sunday. Four exhibitions daily will be given, two in the afternoon and two in the evening. The pictures of the contest, which resulted in the downfall of the Russian champion, and the winning of the championship of the Iowa boy, are the best ever obtained of an athletic contest. In addition they show the embarkation of Hackenschmidt from Liverpool, his arrival and reception in New York, etc.

GAYETY.
At the Gayety next week Phil Sheridan's "City Sports" company, which is conceded to be one of the strongest and best equipped extravaganzas ever sent upon the road to play the popular-price circuit. The company is composed of a number of the best vaudeville artists in the business, and the chorus is made up of a score of genuine beauties who are talented as well. The comedy is clean cut and bright.

STAR THEATER
The "Fay Foster Company" will be the attraction at the New Star Theater for the week commencing Sunday matinee. This show needs no introduction to playgoers. The costumes have been carefully designed and there is a score of handsome and shapely girls as one would see in a day's journey. The olio or vaudeville part of the show is headed by the Five Juggling Jordans.

ONE MAN'S QUEER WORK.

The work of Joseph Carney in the recent campaign reflected no credit on either his honor or his religious pretensions. It was Carney who got Rose to make a special assault on the Social Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward, but in this Rose wasted time, as the vote shows. Then Carney got out the card to union men that Rose put all over town. It was packed with lies from start to finish, and when

Carney signed the name of Typographical Union No. 23 to it, he committed a breach of the rules of his organization. The same was the case with the other labor fakers who appended their names and the names of their unions to it. In order to put it on record we are asked to reproduce the card, and union men will do well to keep the thing in mind, so that these men may be spotted hereafter for what they really are:

What Rose did for Union Labor Before he became Mayor.

1. He drew and secured the passage of the Railroad Co-employe Law.
2. The law making Labor Day a legal holiday.
3. The Anti-Pinkerton Law.
4. The Trades Label Law.

He never asked nor received one cent in compensation for doing these things.

Union Men, Attention!

Can you place your finger on a single law secured in the interest of labor by Victor Berger? How much money have you contributed to Dave Rose? How much have you contributed to the Social-Democratic party, i. e., Victor Berger?

JOSEPH P. CARNEY,
Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.
FRANK KONKAL,
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local No. 2.
FRANK MEISTER,
Coopers' Union No. 35.
JOHN WINTERS,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Local No. 130.

Section 91 of the Book of Laws of the International Typographical Union provides that "No member of a subordinate union shall be allowed to use the name of the union for any purpose without the sanction of the union."

But Carney is an old offender against labor solidarity and union principles. In 1895, when he was about to build a house, he was given a list of union carpenter contractors by John Hassmann, now Ald. Hassmann. But he did not employ the union men, and his employment of "ten-hour men" became the subject of investigation

in the Federated Trades Council at that time.

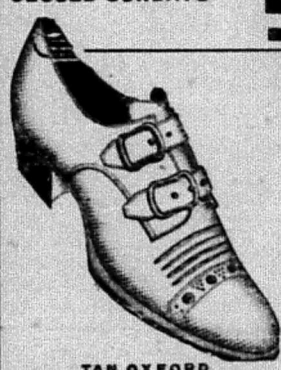
When this matter was brought up in the recent campaign Carney secured an affidavit from Otto Fisher, president of the Building Trades Council, alleging that Carney had made a union contract for the building of his house. Fisher evidently had some conscience left, and at once resigned as president of the Building Trades Section, and as a delegate to the Trades Council. It is claimed he lacked the nerve to face his old associates after a year he had done Carney's work against trade unionism is inspired by the Catholic

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PATENT COLT OXFORD

LUECKE SELLS BETTER SHOES

societies movement that has been agitating for a new union movement to fight the regular unions.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week the headliner will be Bartholy's Cockatoos, the only bicycle-riding Cockatoos in the world. Other features will be the Byrne-Golson Players, in "Uncle Seth's Visit," Davis and Walker in "A Lesson in Dancing," the Petit Family of Acrobats, etc.

Financial Report of State Secretary for March.

Receipts.	
Dues from State.	
5 of Milwaukee.	\$12.00
1 of Lannon.	3.50
10 of Milwaukee.	6.00
9 of Milwaukee.	6.00
2 of Milwaukee.	18.00
15 of Milwaukee.	4.95
Members-at-large.	6.25
Slavonian Branch of M'kee.	3.60
21 of Milwaukee.	9.00
1 of Town of Milwaukee.	3.00
13 of Milwaukee.	15.00
1 of Milwaukee.	3.00
11 of Milwaukee.	12.00
1 of Prentice.	3.00
1 of Wausau.	.90
1 of Grand Rapids.	2.10
Danish Branch of Milwaukee.	3.00
Jewish Branch of Milwaukee.	3.00
1 of Wheeler.	2.25
1 of Brantwood.	3.00
3 of Milwaukee.	3.00
2 of Brantwood.	3.00
1 of Ironbelt.	1.10
1 of Irma.	5.70
1 of Town of Lake.	4.50
Dues from South District.	
1 of Albany.	4.65
11 of Racine.	4.90
Polish Branch of Racine.	4.50
7 of Racine.	3.00
9 of Racine.	1.50
West Racine.	3.05
1 of Watertown.	5.40
Members-at-large.	.45
Dues from Lake Shore District.	
1 of Mishicot.	1.50
1 of Green Bay.	6.00
1 of Mountain.	10.00
1 and 2 of Sheboygan Falls.	10.80
1 of Kiel.	1.60
2 of Green Bay.	3.00
1 of Plymouth.	11.25
1 of Two Rivers.	7.65
Special stamps.	78.85
Pocket banks.	21.29
Receipts from Carnival.	80.00
Sale of Buttons.	2.90
Total receipts.	\$390.24
Balance forward from Feb.	11.21

Expenditures.

National dues.	\$121.80
Special assessment stamps.	89.00
C. D. Thompson on salary.	15.00
W. A. Jacobs on salary.	27.60
Chas. Sandburg on salary.	3.18
Postage.	18.05
Telephone service.	7.50
Rent, two months.	25.00
Stenographer's salary.	21.00
Repairs on typewriter.	.75
Towel Service.	.75
Lighting.	1.05
Cleaning office.	1.00
Filing case.	5.50
Express.	.25
Social-Democratic Printing Co., for printing.	34.65
Books.	9.00
National constitutions.	.75
Long distance telephone.	1.30
Leaflets.	.25
County Central Committee.	15.00
75 per cent on banks.	15.00
Balance forward.	\$400.24
E. H. Thomas, State Sec.	\$410.45

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward W. Wernman, Deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Wernman, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Wernman by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Edward Wernman, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Edward Wernman, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1908.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Attorney for Estate.

No Vote Buying.

Messrs. Lorenzen, Bornheimer and Ruehl, who were officers in one of the lower Seventh Ward booths on election day deny emphatically that there was any crooked work done in the booth, or to their knowledge any vote buying. If there was any, they say, it must have been outside the booth.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Laumer, Deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of William Laumer, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Elmer by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said William Laumer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said William Laumer, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1908.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Administrator of Estate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carl Wiermann, Deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Carl Wiermann, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Elmer by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Carl Wiermann, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Carl Wiermann, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1908.

By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Richard Elmer, Administrator of Estate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE County, County Court—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Alvina Elmer, Deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Alvina Elmer, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Gottlieb Widule by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Alvina Elmer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Alvina Elmer, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its courtroom in the courthouse, in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of January, 1909, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the county of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1908.

By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

Widule & Messing, Attorneys for Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, In the Court of the Mayor.

To William Zimmerman (alias):
You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment have been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of Gustav Hein, amounting to \$22.00.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. Dietz, a Justice of the Peace in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of May, A.D. 1908, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to satisfy the debt.

Dated this 14th day of April, A.D. 1908.

Witness my hand and seal of said County of Milwaukee, this 14th day of April, A.D. 1908.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, C. P. DIETZ.

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