

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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WHOLE
NO.

537

SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

What a pity that all this prosperity we now hear about does not reach to the people who really need it.

A Socialist organization has been formed at Germiston, So. Africa. A library hall has been provided.

Will Samuel Gompers now please explain to the convention his infamous lie about the manufacturers having financed the Red Special!

Let no one mourn for fear Cannon will again be speaker. It might as well be Cannon as some other member of the same capitalist crowd. It isn't a case of persons but of interests.

"If all men were sober the jobs would still not go around." Nobody will try to deny that, even in the ranks of the prohibitionists. And to this we add: If the jobs did go around there would not still be so much drunkenness.

As all Gompers' grand dukes and subsidized supporters will be at his beck and call at Denver, Gompers spoke by the book when he said, "the best man will be chosen president." The Gompers machine is a pretty smooth proposition, all right.

Nicholas Tchaikovsky, the revolutionary leader, who went back to Russia on a visit from this country, and was pounced upon by the czar's government, has been admitted to bail. His arrest stirred so many influential people in other nations, that the czar evidently felt it best not to proceed too brutally in this particular case.

Voting machines were used in Terre Haute, and the official report fails to show any Socialist votes in the precinct in which Comrade Debs resides. Comrade Debs says, "I voted the straight Socialist ticket and so did my brother. There were a number of men in this precinct who went into the voting place with Socialist badges on and I am sure they too, voted the Socialist ticket."

Dr. Gunsaulus, another of the kept "divines" of capitalism, is out with a statement that Socialism is dead in Europe. The measure of the mental dishonesty of the man is registered by this statement, which he himself well knows to be an unqualified untruth. The man's shamelessness is seen in his willingness to claim a thing which every reader of the cable dispatches knows to be a falsehood.

Ruth Berkeley, the well known English actress, has announced herself a convert to Socialism. She says: "In spite of the anti-Socialistic atmosphere I have lived in, I am a Socialist because in looking about me I have seen the awful struggle for existence that is being perpetuated by the injustice of the whole system upon which modern civilization is based, a system that does out to the workers a pittance so small as to be scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. In realizing all this, I would rather be a Socialist at any cost and have the consciousness."

NEED "REFORM ON SOCIALIST LINES."

The followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, who agitated for the lowly, and despised wealth-hogs, seem to be really trying to follow "in his steps" at last, and this is in perfect bringing them nearer and nearer to the right relations otherwise known as Socialism. The Catholic church is trying to hold off and to still do the service of the wealth interests, although it is having a mighty hard time to keep its followers in line, let alone its priests, who, of they dared, would, many of them, speak out against the capitalist system. The Evangelical and Protestant churches are more and more taking their stand for social justice, and recently the Episcopal church has been invaded powerfully with Socialist sentiment, so much so that the recent great Anglican conference in London was in many respects a sort of Socialist conference. And now Bishop Webb of the Milwaukee Episcopal diocese is showing some signs of approach to our ideals, perhaps more than he himself realizes. In an address before the Loyal Legion the night after election he said that society must reform on Socialist lines, that the young clergy of his church were being "carried away" by Socialism, and that the capitalist parties must get busy if they hoped to stave off Socialism itself.

"There has been much agitation of late regarding the theories of the Socialist party," said Bishop Webb.

that might possibly be doing just a little good toward bringing about a better condition of things than to live contentedly and placidly blind."

The arrest of an abductress in New York City led to the discovery of a list of 300 disorderly houses that made a specialty of the ruin of young girls. In many respects the jungles of Africa are safer for human life than the jungles of civilization under the capitalist system.

Here's what Gompers said of Bryan in his Chicago speech just before election: "That great American standing transcendent in the galaxy of the stars of our country, who will live in the memories of men so long as the hope and the thought and the struggle for liberty shall live." Pretty good bunk to a man who loved the cause so ardently that he was afraid of offending the plutes by using the union label in his paper.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany has permitted the publication of an interview with himself in which he stated that he planned the British campaign by which the Boers were defeated, and that therefore he is England's best friend. Great Britain is not disturbed by the news, but the interview has raised a storm of protest in Germany. The Boer war is regarded by decent people the world over as one of the most shameful mass murders ever committed by a land-grabbing government, and William is entitled to all the credit he can get out of the affair.

The readiness with which the long arm reaches over into the United States and picks out refugees from the Russian revolution suggests some rotten spots in Uncle Sam's state department. Secretary Root, who still carries the smut of having been the lawyer of Boss Tweed, seems to constitute one of the largest of the rotten spots. The Pouden case in New York does not seem to stand alone, and the friends of human liberty in this country need to be alert if they would save the revolutionists now seeking asylum here from our misrepresentative government.

The value of a dollar should be reckoned according to its purchasing power. According to the latest statistics your dollar is only a little over three-fourths of a dollar when you go to buy butter, and only four-fifths of a dollar when you go to buy flour. This statement is based on the following Bureau of Labor figures, showing the purchasing power of a dollar in 1901 and at the present time:

	1901	1907-8	Diff.	Per Cent
Fresh beef, lbs.	0.90	0.67	0.23	25.6
Flour, lbs.	40.00	32.08	7.92	19.8
Butter, lbs.	4.07	3.30	0.77	18.7
Poultry, lbs.	7.15	5.50	1.65	23.1
Milk, qts.	16.04	14.40	1.64	10.2

Thus we see how grandly capitalism manages for us, especially when lack of employment is also considered!

The answer of the labor papers to the overwhelming drubbing Gompers received for his "reward our (promising) friends" policy on election day, seems to be the publication of the following:

"Many of my young clergymen have been carried away by certain theories advocated at the present time only by Socialists. Because of these attractive ideas the party can no longer be considered unimportant. Yet they are far from being entirely in the right.

REFORM ON SOCIALIST LINES.

"What is the remedy? Reform in the two large parties along these lines is the only thing that can save them. It can no longer be considered unimportant, for it is the most important factor before the people. A reorganization is necessary and Socialism is the cause for reform and is the only antidote for the radical policies of the Social-Democratic party.

"They are right in saying that all men are born equal, for they are to a certain extent. Men are not equal physically or mentally but they should be equal as to opportunity to exercise their abilities in the best possible way.

DENIAL OF EQUALITY.

"This equality is at present denied to men in many cases, and because a realization of this fact is becoming general, a wave of reform is sweeping over the country, which demands the attention of the old parties.

"Socialism is a philosophy which appeals to workers in general because they realize that equality of opportunity is denied in many cases."

cation of an increasing amount of straight Socialist matter. Mr. Gompers builded better than he knew. The disastrous downfall of Bryan in spite of the "labor vote" naturally directs the attention of the labor forces away from the capitalist parties and toward the party of the working class. Social-Democrats can afford to be patient. And as for Gompers, he is merely an incident in the age-long cause of the toilers, who will find their hour upon the stage and then disappear. His little contrivances, his misjudgments in political tactics will not stop the procession of labor toward actual deliverance from capitalist captivity. His rather thin claim that this was only a beginning and that next time he will do better, will only provoke pitying smiles. Organized labor men themselves will take care of the next time, for they will see that no "next time" of the Gompers kind can begin to have the favorable chances that the late lamented first time had. Instead of helping capitalism to win, labor must help labor to win, and that can only be done here, as it is being done in England and Germany and other nations—by labor having its own party.

GHASTLY PHILANTHROPY.

We have again received a booklet and circular setting forth the merits and need of aid of the Bowery Mission, a religious and philanthropic undertaking in New York. After looking it over carefully our feeling is one of disgust and abhorrence. For the mission is "fiddling while Rome is burning" in a more fearful way than Nero ever dreamed of. New York City is full of homeless, despairing, degenerating men. And what is the particular philanthropy doing? Is it sheltering these men to the best of its ability and fearlessly seeking the cause of their homelessness and their degeneration? Not at all. To point out the cause would be to offend just the class that supports the "philanthropy." What would Jesus do were he to come among the Bowery Mission "saviors of men?" Would he keep his peace against the "generation of vipers" and provide hungry, forlorn, exhausted men with chairs to sleep sitting up on through the night—torture of tortures!—first filling them up with grace at the hands of preachers and psalm-singers! Here's our guess: He would order the preachers and psalm-singers to bestir themselves looking after the physical wants and comforts of the unfortunate they were trying to minister to and rebuke them for singing in the presence of want and hungry stomachs! These preachers and singers go nightly to the mission to tell the victims of a robber economic system how much they love them—spiritually. Then they go away to comfortable homes glowing over their "humanity." What would these very same philanthropists think if a lot of half-drowned, half-frozen, half-crazed rescued shipwrecked people were to be kept on a bleak and wind-swept icy shore while the life savers pumped on a melodious and sang them two hours of psalms—and making no further provisions for them! The fact is, this kind of philanthropy is never disinterested. There's always an ulterior motive; which would not be so bad were it not that it seems to be always the man already crushed by capitalism, the man economically done up, who is set upon for mission purposes.

The "Bowery Mission" in New York City also maintains a "breadline"—in the night! Charity is kind, you know. The bread is given out between 1 and 3 o'clock at night, and the famished humans begin to get in line long before midnight and stand shivering, waiting their turn, if their turn comes before the supply is exhausted. The mission says it serves 2,000 a night and that as many of this 2,000 as the hall will hold are allowed to sit out the rest of the night on its chairs. And yet New York is rich enough to build buildings or barracks to protect these homeless men, if it only cared to. And the people back of this mission, if they cared to bend their energies that way, could raise such an uproar with the actual facts that New York, wealth-corrupted as it is, would in very shame make provision for these thousands of the human family who are in distress within its gates. But the mission is more intent on its psalms than on true Christianity, it seems. It would rather give its dole to the "hungry thousands who tramp the frozen streets at night without food or a bed whereon to lay their weary heads!"

Milwaukee papers have just published—after election—the results of the Wisconsin commission of labor and industrial statistics on the rise in the cost of living. It makes distressing reading. A comparison has been made between the prices of food and necessities in 1904 and 1907. The greater number of items show an increase in price—lard 25 per cent higher, bacon 23 per cent, hams 21 per cent, milk 21 per cent, molasses 20 per cent, rice 21 per cent, beans 12 per cent, butter 20 per cent, extra creamery butter 20 per cent, cheese 38 per cent, coffee 15 per cent, evaporated apples 39 per cent, boots and shoes 24 per cent, calico 14 per cent, Brussels carpets 13 per cent, ingrain carpets 11 per cent, cotton thread 12 per cent, flannels 12 per cent, gingham 20 per cent, men's half hose 15 per cent, prim cloths 42 per cent, shirtings 31 per cent, suitings 20 per cent, underwear 15 per cent, women's dress goods 31 per cent, granulated sugar 14 per cent, tallow 35 per cent.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9.—Delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor formed in line today and marched to the Auditorium, where the gathering was called to order. The exercises at the morning session included addresses of welcome by Gov. Henry A. Bachtel of Colorado, Mayor Robert W. Speer of Denver, George Hall, for the State Federation of Labor, J. M. French for the Denver Trades and Labor assembly, and J. T. Clepp for the building council. A response to the addresses was made by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

THIS IS SOCIALISM.

"Since the advent of civilization the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interests of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property and define the relations of the state to the property it protects as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future, as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. This dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending."—Lewis H. Morgan in "Ancient Society."

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A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

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Loud and strained applause by his staff of paid organizers and their friends was given President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by the delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization at its opening session today and also at the close of his report, which he read at the afternoon session and was interpreted to indicate that there will be no effective opposition to his re-election.

Mitchell Knows the Frame-up. "The statement that there will be a big fight in the convention in regard to the action taken by President Gompers in the recent campaign will not be fulfilled," said John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and a delegate to the labor convention today. "The action of Mr. Gompers was the result of instructions given him by the federation at previous conventions, and he will have practically the entire support of the present convention.

"It is true there may be a fight on the question of allowing the federation to be brought into politics in the future, but I do not think Mr. Gompers will be censured for the part he played in supporting Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Gompers made a detailed report of his disastrous work in the political field during the last convention, and of his experience with congress.

cent, tea 16 per cent, cider vinegar 30 per cent, and so on—and winter is approaching, and many heads of families are out of work, and capitalism has just been given a vote of confidence, and Heaven only knows how the people are going to get along! Yet there is a grim silver lining to all this depressing showing, for the statistics presented show that nutmegs have decreased in price 35 per cent! If the people cannot afford the things that have gone up, let them live on nutmegs!

And all this carries such an important lesson if the people would only ponder it. Think of the human stupidity that permits such a situation when we produce the necessities of life in fabulous abundance. Victor Hugo was right when he charged the present system with producing wonderfully, but distributing abominably! The capitalist system cannot be successfully defended. And the very urgency of the case will force the people to abolish present arrangements whereby the industrious many cannot enjoy what they produce, while the lolling few are almost smothered in an abundance they cannot begin to enjoy. Patches on such a system will not answer or endure, for the system is fundamentally wrong—and accused! No thoughtful, honest man can brush Socialism aside with complacency. It cannot be dismissed, or suppressed, or obliterated. It is the irrepressible question of the first part of the twentieth century.

ANYTHING BUT THE REAL THING.

In June, 1907, an act was passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, allowing savings banks to issue life insurance and old age annuity policies. At the recent conventions of the Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., the savings bank insurance and old age annuity measures were unanimously endorsed, and the secretary was directed to send letters to all the labor unions in the state calling attention to the beneficial features of the scheme. Two savings banks so far have taken advantage of the act and have established insurance departments. Two more have taken agencies; others will soon follow.

Labor legislation really in the interest of labor is scandalously rare in this country so that this measure is getting much praise from labor papers. Nor is it a bad measure. However, capitalist government does not come bearing gifts to labor for the mere love of the laboring people, and we can almost see to a certainty the planning behind the scenes before this particular piece of legislation was inaugurated and the secret satisfaction now that it is passed and working successfully. For it is undoubtedly a scheme to head off state insurance and state old-age pensions, using the word state in its general application. If old-age pensions and workingmen's insurance must come, says capitalism, at least let us keep it in private control, thus tending to check the menacing movement toward collectivism and also giving private interests a chance to get something out of its management.

As for us, we watch the scheming philanthropy of capitalist interests with amusement. Smart as they are, they are powerless against the trend of society, and every wriggle makes ten more necessary. Every concession to head off collectivism but increases the public desire in that direction!

Labor "rewarded its friends," etc., in the case of W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts, the Douglas shoe man. Labor votes made him governor of the state. When Douglas got what he could out of his big shoe factories and union men who have gotten the habit of wearing Douglas shoes because they were union made will have to rearrange their habits in that direction. All's fish that comes to the capitalist net!

SOCIALISM'S STEADY GROWTH.

Milwaukee Sentinel (editorial): Latest advices seem to indicate that the Socialist vote will be between 700,000 and 800,000, and the prohibition vote considerably less.

Debs says that four years ago many democrats voted for him who this year went back to their party and voted for Bryan. Probably there is some truth in this statement, and yet the fact that he nearly doubled his vote of four years ago shows the effect of the propaganda in which the Socialist have been engaged.

In 1900, the Socialists polled in round numbers 75,000; in 1904, 400,000; in 1908, 700,000 or more. In the light of these facts, Socialism is a factor with which the nation must reckon.

SOME FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS

GOOD REPORTS FROM WISCONSIN, OKLAHOMA AND OTHER STATES.

It will be quite a while before the Socialists of the United States learn positively what their vote was in the presidential election just passed. The interest of the capitalist papers centered in the struggle between Taft and Bryan, and they make no effort to get the vote of the other parties. They are, however, beginning to give it a little thought, and their conclusion from the returns that have come in is that Debs polled a vote throughout the country of nearly 800,000. Already they are voicing their uneasiness that a minor party, in the stress of the terrible struggle between the two big capitalist parties could withstand the storm and practically land a doubled vote. Some, it is true, try to poke fun at some of our more excitable members who had confidently fixed upon a million votes as the probability for Debs, but under all this they conceal their uneasiness at the fact, showing really made. The "red spook" than haunts their bad consciences is still a creeping up on them.

As for the Socialists themselves they failed to appreciate the influence of Bryan upon the distressed population in making their forecasts and they did not see, till after election, how many Debs votes had been cast four years ago because a man like Parker was the Democratic candidate. The Debs vote of that year was not a solid vote, so that in making a gain this year the party had to first make up for the unstable part of its vote of four years ago—so that the gain is much more than the figures themselves show.

One thing that was not given the attention it deserves in considering the result is the number of the disfranchised workmen all over the country. It was undoubtedly greater than ever before. When the great wave of unemployment settled down upon the country the past two years workmen moved away from their homes in search of the will of the wisp of "a job somewhere else," and lost their residence in the states where they were voters. Back and forth they shifted all over the United States. There was no industrial center where the Social-Democrats did not lose some of their voters from this cause. How many they amounted to in the aggregate no one can say, but they were a very large number.

WISCONSIN.

We give below some further scattering returns from various parts of the country. Our best gains were in the smaller places. With the exception of Milwaukee the larger cities did not make the same showing. Milwaukee elected four members of the Wisconsin legislature, possibly five. In this last case, the Tenth Assembly district, the Republicans appear to have won out by 9 votes. At the meeting of the Milwaukee County Committee last Monday night it was decided to ask for a court order to open the voting machines in the Tenth district.

Already the Wisconsin Social-Democratic legislators are at work upon measures to be introduced when the legislature opens.

OKLAHOMA.

Indianola, Okla., Nov. 5.—The intelligent and vigorous effort put forth by the Socialist party of Oklahoma in the campaign just closed has more than doubled the vote of last year. Election returns have been provokingly slow coming in, but enough is now known to

warrant the above statement. With complete returns from most of the seventy-five counties, and partial returns and estimates from the remainder, the Daily Oklahoman (Dem.) today gives the vote for Debs at 22,750, whereas, the Socialist vote in the state election last year was only about 10,000.

This year we had candidates in thirty-five representative districts, in twelve senatorial districts, in each of the five Congressional districts, as well as presidential electors, a candidate for Corporation Commissioner, and a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court. In this (Pittsburg) county Debs received about 500 votes, while the Socialist candidate for congress received 624. In some of the southern counties, where most efficient propaganda work had been done by the Socialists, Debs ran almost even with Taft, and in a few precincts even ahead.

There is on foot a well directed movement to establish in Oklahoma City a Socialist daily newspaper that will furnish the best and largest foreign, domestic, and local news service of any newspaper in the Southwest irrespective of political affiliations. It will be called The Oklahoma Globe, and it is proposed to raise 25,000 subscribers from the state of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas, prior to the appearance of the first issue. It is confidently asserted that the present canvass for subscriptions will be completed within thirty days. Comrade Fred H. Merriek is to be editor in chief.

Oklahoma.—Reports "complete from forty-one counties out of seventy-five give the Socialists 13,324 votes against 5,078 in the state election last year. On this percentage of increase the Socialist vote in the state will be twenty-two thousand, as against 10,000 last year. We are a recognized power in the state from now on and in several counties are as much of a factor as the Republican party.

A large number of precincts are carried by the Socialists by substantial pluralities, and in some cases a majority of all votes cast.

Greenleaf—Hughes 88 17 14
Ravin—Johnston 60 58 47
Carroll—Johnston 27 6 8
Cass—Oklahoma 34 27 30
Dill—Washita 105 60 18
Twelve Cor's—Cleveland 53 36 34
Linn—Marshall 24 11 19
Atlee—Jefferson 20 17 4

Rhode Island.—Debs 1295 as against 850 four years ago. Wm. H. Johnston for governor gets 1245 as against 681 in 1907. Fred. Hurst for mayor of Providence gets 622 against 372 in 1907.—H.

New York.—Returns indicate chief gains in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, where 20 per cent increase may materialize, Pennsylvania making especially good showing.

Massachusetts.—Increased the vote for governor over last year, but a decrease for Debs of about 3,500. Estimate New York state forty thousand. Greater New York slight increase, but up-state makes good.

New Hampshire.—Fair increase in the main—holding Debs vote.

Rhode Island.—Increase 300 and Socialists now third party in state.

Evening Call.

New York state.—A total vote of 42,000 indicated, as against 36,000 four years ago.

(Continued on page 13)

COMMON SENSE VS. GOMPERS' TACTICS

In "Blarsted" England.

Workmen were voting old party tickets, electing the servants of the enemy and begging in vain for labor laws from them after election.

Finally the enemy became more bold, a strike took place on the Taff Vale railroad, and the courts decided that the company could levy on the union treasuries for damages. This caused a tremendous sensation among the unions.

The British Trade Unionists thereupon threw over the "no politics in the union" nonsense and united with the Social-Democrats and put up a Labor and Socialist ticket. Capitalist party "friends" of labor were spurred. Labor decided to send its own people to parliament.

RESULT: Over FIFTY men elected to parliament!

FURTHER RESULT: Labor does not have to beg for legislation. Employer's liability and old age pension bills already passed!

AND THE END IS NOT YET!

In "Smart" America.

Workmen were voting old party tickets—"rewarding their friends," electing the servants of the enemy and vainly begging for labor laws after election.

Finally the enemy became more bold and within the last year the courts and supreme court of the land rendered some most startling decisions against labor, that fired the entire trade union movement with alarm and determination to act. The supreme court interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law so it would catch not the trusts, but the trade unions fighting with the trusts.

The American Federation of Labor under Sam Gompers' sway thereupon threw over "no politics" ideas and Gompers, ignoring the political party of labor, went to the two capitalist party conventions offering to make a deal for the labor vote. Deal made with the rotten, labor-scourging Democratic party. On election day Democratic party almost wiped off the map.

RESULT: NO LABOR REPRESENTATIVES elected to congress.

FURTHER RESULT: Labor will still have to play the beggar at Washington and the country has endorsed the rotten, damnable work of the courts against labor!

AND THE END IS NOT YET!

NOW BISHOP CREEK GOLD STOCK AT 50c

PRICE OF WILSHIRE MINING SHARES GOES DOWN

Despite Recent "Big Strike" at Mine Holders Want to Unload. Comrade Tells Latest Regarding "Biggest Gold Mine in World"—10c Price in Sight.

By Henry T. Jones.

Bishop Creek Gold Co. stock can at the present time be bought for 50 cents a share in quantities from ten to 20,000 shares. This does not mean Bishop Creek extension stock, but the same kind of stock that Mr. Gaylord Wilshire sold to the comrades for \$1.00 and \$2.50 and \$4.00 a share. And stock for this 50 cent price could be bought at the very time Wilshire's sold of the \$107 per ton strike he made at the mine, and for a month afterward the price did not go up. But nevertheless, Mr. Wilshire, as advertised in his November magazine, sold Bishop Creek Mining 6 per cent stock at \$10 a share to the comrades and threw in as a bonus free of charge \$10 par value of stock of the Bishop Creek Gold Co. with each share bought. In other words, Wilshire, instead of giving purchasers stock of \$5.00 value, gave them 50 cent stock, or rather stock that could be bought for 50 cents and perhaps for a price much less. That is business, of course, but I regard such deals as nothing short of a cheat and a fraud, especially when the victims are comrades and members of the working class.

Wilshire, about a month ago, offered to pay me \$5000 for 10,000 shares of Bishop Creek stock, \$500 of which was to go to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Mr. Wilshire limited the time of his offer to ten days. I was on a soap-boxing campaign in Pennsylvania at the time and did not hear of the reckless offer of Wilshire until the ten days had gone by. I could have delivered the stock to Wilshire for the 50

cent price however and I have the proof of this statement in my possession. I was more interested in the campaign than in gold stock, however, and I postponed the time for paying my respects to Wilshire until after election. I don't believe Wilshire would have bought the stock anyway. He is all bluff. He offered 60 cents a share before the \$107 ore strike was made. The mine since that "great strike" must be more than doubly valuable. But notwithstanding this I can sell Mr. Wilshire Bishop Creek Gold Co. stock at 50 cents a share in quantities from one share to 20,000. And the time of acceptance of this offer is not limited to ten days. And in passing I'll say to comrades who are foolish enough to think of buying any of this stock for 50 cents that the price is more than double what it is worth as I am perfectly safe in making the prediction that Bishop Creek stock next April can be bought in quantities up to 100,000 shares for 40 cents a share.

Mr. Wilshire sold enough stock to the Socialist comrades to get over \$800,000 of their money, and I repeat that the comrades sent the money to him with the specific understanding and belief that the money was to be used to develop the mine. The money, however, was not used for that purpose and it never can be used to develop the mine, because Wilshire already has spent the money on bad banking ventures, in South American mining ventures, in paying personal debts and also in Wall street speculation. If Mr. Wilshire questions the last statement I can furnish the names of his brokers.

I never have questioned the value of the Bishop Creek mine. I don't know anything about it. But I do know that when the comrades sent Wilshire \$800,000 to develop that mine and the money is dissipated in other ventures that the mine cannot be put on a paying basis. I have learned from mining engineers that it will require at least \$1,000,000 to put the mine on anything like a dividend-paying basis, and at the meagre rate Wilshire is making expenditures on the mine it will be a thousand years before the stockholders may hope to realize anything.

Mr. Wilshire, in replying to my criticism of his methods, has said that "he regards it as a purely personal matter, and of no importance to anyone but himself."

Now let's see. How about the comrades who sent him \$100, \$200 and \$500 installments to develop

the mine? Does Mr. Wilshire think for a minute that the comrades who paid him \$100, \$250, and \$400 for 50 cent stock sent the money to be spent in South America or Wall street? Is that a purely personal matter? Mr. Wilshire says the transaction is of "no importance to anyone but himself." I doubt if Mr. Wilshire will be able to satisfy the stockholders who sent him their money with any such statement as that.

Mr. Wilshire also declares that "he had a right to take the comrades' money and buy a mine in South America." A promoter who will take an investor's money for one particular purpose and then squander it on another venture is deserving of unlimited denunciation. He is no better than a Hariman or any other financial pirate. The comrades expected a square deal from Wilshire, because he carries a red card, but I am certain they have not had it. It is evident they are not getting a run for their money when stock they paid \$400 for can now be bought for \$50.

Unscrupulous stock brokers, too, are using the columns of the Socialist press to induce the lambs to part with their money, and the glowing reports they issue regarding the mine they get from Wilshire's magazine.

Wilshire will not buy any of the 20,000 shares I can furnish for 50 cents a share. He knows it is not worth 50 cents. I have a letter before me of Oct. 28 which tells me Wilshire is selling Bishop Creek stock for \$1.00 a share. This information is from reliable authority. If Wilshire is getting this price for stock he is holding up purchasers to the extent of 100 per cent.

The stock I can sell to Wilshire is pooled stock, but it is just as good as the stock Wilshire is selling. If the mine ever pays dividends this stock will be as valuable as any Wilshire has sold. In addition to this Wilshire, if he buys any of the pooled stock has the power and privilege of turning it into stock certificates that can be transferred to any individual. This being true, Wilshire will not dare say the stock is less in value than any stock he has sold.

In closing I also wish to say that comrades have been induced by other "Socialist promoters" to invest in airship stock. Just before the close of the recent campaign I witnessed the spectacle of one of these promoters breaking into a Socialist meeting in Pittsburgh. One of our national speakers was asked to cut his speech short. He did so and the promoter at the very time that the minds of the working class should not have been clouded with stock schemes he told about 50 cents shares that would be worth \$50 in a short time. The result was that members of the working class invested to the extent of several hundred dollars. It is to be regretted that these capitalist schemes cannot be kept where they belong—in the capitalist business sewer.

'The People Want to be Amused'

By ERNEST POOLE

Written for the HERALD.

"The American people don't want to think! They want to be amused!" In these muck-raking days, this indignant cry comes from large classes of "wholesome" citizens, conservative panic promoters, politicians, editors, publishers and theatrical managers. And they are all quite right. The average man hates to think, and he loves to be amused. It is only when his amusements suddenly stop that he begins to wonder.

"Wanted—twenty steel workers." This appeared, in extremely small print, in a New York paper last fall. At first glance it does not appear like amusing reading. But thousands of men must have read it, because though the mills were located way out on Statue Island, over an hour's ride from New York by ferry boat and train, the man at the head of the mills told me that each morning that week there were over three hundred men in line at the gates. Two policemen were there to keep order. My friend learned that these two were accepting bribes of a few cents each, and in return were moving men out of their places up toward the head of the line. So he sent out his private detective to watch the police, for he was fair-minded (according to his lights) and wanted to give every man an equal chance.

Twenty men were hired. The other three hundred wandered away to join the two hundred thousand tramping the streets of New York and its suburbs. Did they "want to be amused?"

Decidedly yes! When a man is out of work and starving hungry, a job and three square meals a day makes a prospect more amusing than any show on Broadway. If you don't believe it, watch him when he gets the job, follow him to his tenement home, watch his old mother and his wife, and the youngsters down to the baby—all as delighted as though they'd just heard the funniest joke under heaven!

But suppose the job cannot be found. Last winter, in nine cases out of ten, it could not be found high or low. And with the thought of that old amusement of eating, which he could no longer give to his children, he hit the pavement day after day, week after week.

He was almost ready to begin thinking.

On the benches in the parks and squares he picked up stray copies of newspapers. And he read to be amused, that is, to find some scheme for living. "News of the day." Two hundred thousand men, representing a million men, women and children, right here in the city, suffering from lack of work. That ought to be quite a news item. It meant even more disease and death than could come from a war with Spain. Was it here, in the newspapers? Nothing like it. Only a lurid account of a few hundred "bums" in a bread line. Even conservative "charity experts" put the number of idle at two hundred thousand, but was this fact printed here? Not a word. And not a word as to how to get out of the mess.

"The people don't want to think. They want to be amused." And here, in huge glaring headlines, was the Thaw Murder Trial, a brand new divorce, a most amazing banquet at Sherry's, and last night's raid in the Tenderloin—to amuse them.

He stopped reading, and wandered on.

Down on the lower east side a placard caught his eye. It was in Yiddish, but so many men and women were crowded around it, that he grew curious, asked somebody to read it in English. The placard announced that just at this time the landlords had come together and had decided to raise the tenement rents again, as they had been raised the year before. "Why not resist? See what can be done!"

Then followed, in the next two weeks, a rent strike such as New York had never seen. But there was no violence. The newspaper reporters could find only one case where the law was broken, and that was when at an open air meeting in Seward square the police arrested two speakers. The judge at once discharged them. "They had given you notice ahead of the meeting," he said to the police. "They were within their constitutional rights. When you arrested these two men, you broke the law."

The tramp to find "amusement" went steadily on.

Our friend began to wonder. He read another placard. "The papers refuse," it said, "to give any space to this news item of ours. Two hundred thousand out of work is not big enough news to print. Suppose we make them print it. It suggested an open air meeting, like the one on Seward square which the judge had said was legal."

He went to Union square. As in Seward square meeting, so here, the police were notified ahead. But again the law was broken. And when the constitution had been clubbed aside, and tens of thousands of men and women had been driven out of the square, although not even the newspaper reporters could find so much as a sign of a riot—then an immigrant, "who had been an invalid half his life," a poverty invalid, half insane, who said he had once "been clubbed by a cop and wanted to get even"—he threw a bomb.

And in the newspapers that night, it looked like an armed revolution!

Since then, in the cities and

Schlitz

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Teach children mathematics And how to scheme and plan To get the best of others. And then you make a man That's practical and likely To lay up stores of gold, So he will never be needing For aught when he's old.

What is the use of teaching The arts and joys of life? They will not help in keeping A very stylish wife. 'Tis money they are needing, And not the joys of love; They have that for the pleasure To find in realms above.

But while on earth the fashions Must not be neglected; So e'er be teaching children The need of wealth to see. Crush out the love of beauty And nobled aims of life; But teach them to fight battles In the financial strife.

So they may be successful, Most practical of men; They'll have no chance of living This selfish life again. And why should men be loving The beautiful in life, When they might be supporting, In fashion, a vain wife? —Martha Shephard Lippincott

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil

In today walks tomorrow. Schiller.

WOMEN IN BRITISH FACTORIES

A late official return as to employment in factories in the United Kingdom other than textile gives interesting particulars as to the proportion of male and female workers. Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories, 192,320 were women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,984 men. Out of a total of 102,489 employed in boot and shoe factories, 31,467 were women; and out of 18,062 lithographic printers, 6,538 were women. In explosives factories there are 5,538 women employed out of a total of 15,114, while 2,047 out of a total of 12,431 persons employed at bottling beer are women. There are also 25,603 women included in the total of 34,112 workers in tobacco, snuff and cigar factories.

"HENRY ASHTON"

By Robert Addison Dague

The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in the country. He is the ripened product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and lawmaker."

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Socialists and Trade-Unionists.

Labor Leader, London: The greatest movement of the times all over the continent is the effort to bring the trade-unionists and the Socialists closer together. In Austria they are succeeding just as splendidly as we are in this country—a fact which is well attested by Dr. Victor Adler, the leader of the Austrian Socialists, at the seventh International Textile Congress, which was recently held in Vienna.

"The fact," said the doctor, "that this congress is held in Vienna we owe to the support which for the last ten years we have given both to the trade-unionist and Socialist sides of our movement, which in Austria form one whole and united party."

"The entry of eighty-seven Socialist member into the German parliaments has created a more tolerable atmosphere for the working classes. Trade-union propaganda may go on more freely, as it is easier than it was before to get free speech for the working classes—who, divided into eight nationalities, are sinking under the burdens of misery and ignorance."

"Among the textile workers—the classic model of industrial exploitation—we can see this exemplified to the full. When one wishes to express the extreme of human poverty, one says, in Austria, 'as poor as a textile worker.' Yet the number of men in the trade-unions continues to increase! At Milan three years ago it was 14,000; now it is 51,000. Our trade-union members in all number some 500,000. We are the third nation in Europe and we send more Socialists to parliament than any other land."

"It is to the people organized in their unions and Socialist societies that we owe this surpassing political power."

"There are countries where trade-unions have been strong for many years, and the problem presents itself to them to add political to their industrial action on the present system of society."

"In Austria, on the contrary, the question has never presented itself, whether trade-union action should be entirely distinct and separate from Socialist action in the field of politics. We would be inclined to think the man mad who ventured to support any such contention!"

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towns from coast to coast, the tramp of the hundreds of thousands has gone steadily on. The tramp in search of "amusement." Where will it end?

Shall we see riots this winter, riots this time that are real? If they come, they will fail. They are bound to fail—every time.

Or will the tramps, after all, get over their dislike of thinking things out? They have more than placards now to read. In New York there are three daily Socialist papers, in Yiddish, German and English. In Chicago, one. And these Socialist dailies, together with the weeklies and pamphlets by the millions, are being scattered broadcast through every state in the Union.

What do they suggest as a means of getting your share of amusement?

Bloody riots? No!

For there is another kind of open air meeting, by far the most "dangerous" kind of all. A gathering round the doors of the places where ballots are cast. A gathering of

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SACRIFICE HEALTH BUT NOT FOR GAIN!

A LESSON FROM THE LAND OF THE CZAR

A Money-Incentive Does Not Move the Noblest Sentiments of Mankind to Benefit the Race. No Heart in Capitalism.

(From our European Correspondent)

Berlin, Sept. 22 (private telegram)—According to a telegram received by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the doctors and chemists of the Imperial Institute for Experimental Medicine, in St. Petersburg, have decided to allow themselves to be vaccinated against the cholera, and to thus prove the usefulness of this vaccination on their own bodies, because the people of St. Petersburg are afraid of this vaccination. After they have been vaccinated twice against the cholera, they will have genuine cholera germs injected into their systems. This experiment is attracting great attention in the medical circles of St. Petersburg, because through it the usefulness of such vaccinations can be surely demonstrated and ascertained.

Now, friend, have you ever

thought about the fact that all things, great or small, that have been done for the benefit of humanity have been done without the hope of reward, without pay, simply for the love of humanity alone? Can these men who risk their lives for science and for the benefit of humanity be paid for such a risk in money, or at all?

The capitalist class always claims that the whole world is moved by the incentive for gain, that we all work for pay; that without the prospect of reward, or pay, nothing great or good is ever accomplished. They call all such fellows that have an ideal, who want to better our conditions here on earth, who labor and work for humanity visionaries and dreamers.

But history gives them the lie, for it proves that nothing great, nothing of everlasting benefit to humanity, was ever done for pay or for the hope of reward.

Did you ever hear of a Rockefeller, a Morgan, a Carnegie, a Vanderbilt, or any other member of the capitalist class, who are always working for gain, risking his life for the benefit of humanity? Do not their factories, their railroads and machinery kill and maim thousands yearly? Have you ever found that they have introduced safety appliances to prevent accidents without being forced to do so? Have you ever found that the capitalist class has any heart at all? Is not this incentive for gain, this

wish to get something for nothing, something without working for it, the power that has brought about our present damnable capitalist system, with all the misery it brings on the workers—the real producers?

When you have seen and grasped the truth of the above, you must see that the world has nothing to hope for, nothing to expect, from the capitalist class or system, and that all reforms come from below—from the working class. Therefore, Mr. Workingman, it is in your interest and for the benefit of humanity if you work with the Socialists and help them to abolish this infernal system. *Mephisto.*

Stuttgart

SILENT POLISH MEETINGS.

As according to the new German law no language but German is to be spoken at meetings, the Police in Prussia have devised the plan of convening silent meetings, where not a word is to be spoken, but where printed speeches, songs, etc., in Polish will lie upon the tables. There will be placards as follows: "Here members can be admitted to the Polish League." "Here persons can apply for membership of the Polish trade unions," etc. Two such meetings have already been held—one in Essen, being attended by 1,500 persons. The resolutions were written on a black-board and carried.—*Ex.*

The Doctor's Advice.

A True Story by Emanuel Julius.

(Written for the HERALD.)

JIM had been feeling bad of late, so he thought he would "knock off" a day and go around and see a doctor at the city hospital.

For the last two years Jim had been employed at a wheel-lad factory. He was forced to work all day long right in front of the pots and so the nearest thing to oxygen he could breathe was white-lead. So Jim found himself getting weaker and weaker every day. As time went on he was getting so nervous he could not hold his cup while drinking and so far had he lost control of his fingers that he couldn't hold a knife or fork between them. It, therefore, was necessary for him, when eating his hash, to drop his head into the plate and thus eat his meal. His complexion was beyond description—a sort of cross between yellow and light green; rather, a mixture of both. He had entirely lost his appetite and his lungs were all wrong. All these things were enough to convince him that something was wrong. So he washed his face, combed his hair, put on a clean shirt and started off for the hospital, figuring mentally, the time lost and how much his pay would amount to at the end of the week.

At last he arrived at the hospital and was ushered into one of the physician's office.

The physician was seated at a small table covered with bottles and instruments. He motioned Jim to be seated.

He, the doctor, was a young man who had just graduated from college. He was in attendance at the city hospital just for experience; that is to say, by practicing on Jim and his kind he would become proficient in curing people's diseases.

He looked Jim over with a glance and asked him what was the matter. Jim told him in a few words. The doctor looked profound, patted Jim's (Jim's) chest, felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, took his temperature, examined his spittle and for a moment remained in deep thought.

Jim was thoroughly convinced, by this time, that there was something radically wrong with his system so he patiently listened to what the physician had to say.

The doctor hesitated a moment and then said, "Owing to the lack of fresh air and good, healthy food and the conditions under which you labor you have contracted consumption. Now don't get frightened. If you follow my advice carefully you will be cured, for the disease is only in its first stages. All you need is plenty of fresh air and good healthy food. So the best thing you can do is to take an early train for California. The change will do you good. And as for the food you will have to eat a dozen raw eggs and drink about two quarts of milk each and every day. By carefully following my advice you will be a new man in about one or two years' time."

Jim had listened through all this with a patient smile playing about his lips. He took advantage of his first opportunity to say something and this was what he said:

"Doc, thanks for yer advice. But I'll please excuse me, fer I didn't think you'd tell me that. Why, how in de world ken I go to California fer a year or two? An drink two quarts of milk an' a dozen raw eggs a day? Ye seem ter ferget that I've got a wife an' a bunch o' kids hangin' on me trail an' dis job I've got is jest about payin' 'nuff t' keep us goin'. If I quit me job, what'll become of the bunch of us? Why, we'll have t' starve t' death. No, I've got t' stick t' dis job as long as I ken hold out. Te tell ye the truth, Doc, I thought I'd be able t' git somekind o' dope to cure me—somefin' that'd only cost about a quarter or a half. An't ye got some kin o' stuff that'll do the job. No? Well, doc, I'll have to go. I see we can't do anything fer me. So long."

"Why, where are you going, my good friend?" asked the doctor.

Jim glanced at the clock and replied, "It's eleven o'clock. I've got jest nuff time t' git t' work an' git a half day in at any rate."

And with this Jim passed out congratulating himself on his thrift and industry.

The doctor thought for a moment or two and then muttered some words to the effect that there was "something more to the problem of tuberculosis than 'fresh air, raw eggs and milk.'"

The Schoolboy in Patches

By F. M. McHale.

(Written for the HERALD.)

WHEN I was a boy, my regular pair of pantaloons always displayed a prominent patch or two. My mother seldom put new wine into old bottles, but she often sewed new cloth on to an old garment. A black patch on a gray garment is a source of embarrassment to any boy. When my mind should have been on my lessons, I was thinking of those patches, and my great concern often would be: "Will the rent be made worse?"

Other boys would come to school and "Opening their treasures" take out apples and cookies, and eat. My little hungry eyes looked upon a feast that I was not allowed to taste. Thoughts used to surge through my mind that something was wrong. Why did I have to wear patches, and boots several sizes too large for me as they were handed by regular descent from my older brothers? Why could other boys wear copper-toed boots, good clothes and striped yarn mittens? Why this display of apples and cakes, but none of them for me? There was injustice somewhere. But what could I do? The boys who had these things were stronger than I. A licking from the teacher warned me not to grab other boys' things. I also discovered that a large majority of the boys in school were, like myself, arrayed in patches and over-sized boots, and only the few were well dressed. The minority wore the good clothes and enjoyed the best. The majority wore tatters and possessed nothing. Why was this?

When it came to school equipment, my slate had no frame and the corner was broken off. My pencil was only half an inch long, and I used my hand to wash my slate. The same boys who wore the good clothes had two slates hinged together, pencils with wood on them like lead pencils, and sponges to wash their slates with. Then again the books. None if I had any, had been used by all my older brothers. The covers were off, the leaves torn out, and thumb marks recorded the signs of the times. There would often be written or printed in them the solemn warning: "Don't steal this book for fear of shame. For here you see the owner's name."

The majority was with me again. The verse appeared in many books, but the name of the author is unknown. He lives in the frequent use of his verse and not by having his bust in the Hall of Fame. Again the same rich boy appeared. His books were new and covered with enough calico to make me a brand new waist. Somehow I was unable to see the justice in all of these things. The rich boys were so few and the poor ones so many. Why should they have, and the many

have not? IN EARLY LIFE I BECAME CLASS CONSCIOUS. I have since found out that the world is divided into classes. No matter who produces the wealth of the world, ONE CLASS CLAIMS IT, and the class who produce it generally do without it.

School days were days of injustice and wrong. There was a total lack of equality. Somebody was to blame—but who was it? The poor boys often stayed after school to learn lessons that they failed to learn during the regular school hours. They were whipped on the slightest provocation, often for not knowing. They would sit in their seats after whippings and ponder on their wrongs, and many a sigh escaped, and while they shook their little wronged heads, and vowed vengeance, no way out appeared. Misery seemed to be the common lot of the poor. Joy and plenty belonged to the few. But we had one consolation. We heard a word here and there that informed us that there was a God. That some time or other every body would die, that some would go to heaven where there was every thing a boy wanted, and that most of the folks who went to heaven were poor folks. We also heard that most of the rich people would be sent to a place where they kept fire all the year around. That used to straighten out things a little. But still there were those patches, that old slate and all that unexplainable injustice. We also learned that some people were rich and a lot of others were poor, that God made them that way, that every thing was right, exactly as it was. The advice that every one gave was, "Live in hope, but stand pat!"

When I grew up I noticed the world full of the same inequality. The man who owned a hoe seemed to want all the potatoes that another man could dig with it. If a man happened to be in possession of a place on a river bank he could make the men who fished in that place give him most of the fish they caught. A man would work all day and make a suit of clothes, and another man would put them on and wear them off. The man who made them would wear rags and live in a hovel, and eat poor food. All a man had to do was to get possession of tools, or raw material and every other man in the community was compelled to labor for him, and the owner of the tools got most of what the other men produced. Injustice seemed to rule the world. "Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne."

I soon found out that men were to blame for all the inequality of the world as well as its injustice. The majority that suffered from the injustice were as much to blame as the ones who inflicted it. When an election was held the poor men who toiled to produce wealth for the rich ones, usually went to the

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Why persist in leaving your funds in the bank drawing 2½ or 3 per cent interest? Isn't it foolish to take 2½ or 3 per cent when 5 per cent is offered? Why hesitate a moment longer?

You should take advantage of every good thing that comes your way. If a Socialist institution offers better security than banks, at a greater rate of interest, don't continue the losing proposition. Take up the 5 per cent and drop the 2½ or 3 per cent interest proposition.

Besides, Socialists don't believe in "confidence." Yet this is about all many banks are built upon. And although this is well known, banks can still find Socialists with sufficient "confidence" to make deposits in their institutions. Why take chances? Is it because you feel "confident" that your bank is at least so sound that you will not lose your savings? Is it because you feel "confident" that in case of danger you at least will be secure? Or is it because you feel "confident" that in case of a run on the bank, or a panic, that you are smart-enough to withdraw your deposit before it's too late? Now really, why take these chances—why feel so "confident." You know this "confidence" game has many times proven that it is apt to explode like a bubble, and just as suddenly.

Quit feeling "confident" that you will not lose. Invest your money with a growing institution, where you KNOW it will not be lost.

There is another point. It is much better to invest your money in an institution that will use it to your interest, than to deposit it where it may be used against you. Bank your money and what guarantee have you that it won't be used by some corrupt, dirty politician. He may go to the same bank and borrow the very money you deposited for the purpose of carrying on his dirty work.

Stop helping your enemies. Don't furnish the resources for your opponents. Help yourself! Help your family! Help your class! Start right now.

Here's a partial list of those who are not taking any more chances:

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213	100
Hardwood Finishers' Union No. 1066	50
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	200
Brewers' Union No. 66	500
Machinists' Union No. 9	50
Carpenters' Union No. 1748	100
Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195	100
Carpenters' Union No. 1447	200
Coopers' Union No. 30	100
Machinists' Union No. 300	100
Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72	500
Machinists' Union No. 301	50
Carpenters' Union No. 188	100
Carpenters' Union No. 522	100
Federal Labor Union No. 8002	50
Carpenters' Union No. 1053	100
Upholsterers' Union	50
Painters' Union No. 222	300
Forty-four individuals and Societies	7,650

You are losing money by further delay. Act now. The issue of bonds is for \$12,000. Just \$11,300 has been sold. Unless you act soon it may be too late. Don't be foolish any longer. Don't take 2½ or 3 per cent when 5 per cent is within your reach. Don't help shaky banks by your "confidence" in them.

Don't assist corrupt dirty politicians. Let us hear from you. Full information given upon application.

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ballot box and voted for the rich ones, thereby placing their oppressors into all the offices, and keeping up the same system.

The time seems to have arrived in this world when the men who toil, must see their position in the world, and instead of fastening the shackles upon themselves as they have, make a change in the social system. The first step is to elect some of their own number to office, next take possession of the tools of industry, step into the field of opportunity, and keep the wealth they produce for themselves.

TO KEEP ON ELECTING THE CAPITALISTS TO PUBLIC OFFICE IS TO SANCTION THE CONTINUANCE OF THE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH WE SUFFER. EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A RIGHT TO WORK AND PRODUCE, AND THEN POSSESS AND ENJOY THAT WHICH HE PRODUCED. The proletarian class is in the majority. By the exercise of common sense in voting they can throw off oppression and secure equality for all men.

TWO FRIENDS OF LABOR!

The defeat of the coal miners' strike in Alabama—a righteous strike, if there ever was one—is directly due to the violent and tyrannical methods employed by Governor Comer at the dictation of the mine owners. Comer exactly paralleled the conduct of Governor Peabody of Colorado, in the eight-hour strike there four years ago. Peabody was a Roosevelt Republican, and Comer is a Bryan

Democrat. Have the workingmen a choice to make between them and their parties?—*Ex.*

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9. The Mission of the Working Class, Vall.
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11. Socialist Songs, Morris and others.
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Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

A still worse calamity to the Socialist cause than the election of Bryan would have been the capture of political power by the Socialist party, backed up by an opportunistic and middle-headed vote—Wage-Slave.

DeLeon please copy!

By the way, the *Huge Star* editor cries for a r-r-r-revolutionary program that will not set back the advent of Socialism in this country. Well, Mr. De Leon has been running amuck with the sort of a thing he means for a good many years and with steadily diminishing returns. Why not enlist under his shrinking banner.

Here's a letter too comical to keep out of print.

Minneapolis, Minn., October 2, 1902. Sir:—Having received your letter in which you explain the proposition against the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and asking me to help, I wish to state that I would not do so if I could do so with a dozen trading stamps. As I am not collecting the paper and the Vanguard, I cannot send for them, but I know the person who got the subscription. I am sure I can get it. I wish to let you know that both copies will appear in the store as soon as they arrive. I wish you would keep all your papers and letters which are intended for me, as they all go to the store unheeded.

Hoping you will have, I remain,

Your opponent,

JOHN REISCHL.

I have granted your wish, I am sure, your letter. This is the last one from me.

Socialists are enamored of the spectacular the same as common mortals. Many gave frantically to the Red Special who were willing to overlook chances for contributing to the more prosaic opportunities of helping to get a Socialist into congress.

Says an Eastern exchange: On Oct. 27 the Countess Szecseni, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, became the mother of a girl at her husband's residence at Ormery, Hungary. The Szecsenis were married on Jan. 27 of this year. No race suicide, and no phandering here.

Before election the old party politicians shake the worker's hand; after election they shake him altogether.—Ex.

Receipts at national office for dues for last February showed \$293.55 in excess of all previous records. In the month of July, an increase of \$131.00 was shown above the February record. Again in August an increase of \$80.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

The *Christian Socialist*, 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and is making great inroads into the church. Every wide-awake Socialist and Socialist sympathizer needs it to keep up with the times. Fifty cents per year, three months for fifteen cents.

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How It Came About in Germany.

Every militant Socialist throughout the civilized world knows that Germany has the strongest and best organized movement of any country; he knows that the German Socialist party polled 3,250,000 votes in 1907, in spite of the coalition of all the capitalist parties.

Few comrades are acquainted with the history of the German movement. As early as 1847 Marx and Engels laid the foundation for the Socialist party of Germany. In 1869 the Socialists joined them in their hard task immediately after the Revolution, 1848. In 1862 Ferdinand Lassalle commenced his propaganda of organization work, and Bebel joined the movement soon after those memorable days.

In 1871 the new German empire was founded and two Socialists were elected to the Reichstag, the national parliament of the empire. At the 1907 congress of the German Socialist party, held in Essen, Comrade August Bebel reviewed

the history of the party in the following language:

"Comrades, let us review the situation most carefully. We have had our victories and our defeats. Both are necessary for the permanent success and victory of our movement. In 1877 we had reached a certain stage in our growth: 493,000 votes, about 5.1 per cent of the total vote was Socialistic. Then came Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws. Our vote dropped to 437,000, our percentage to 4.8. In 1881 we had the first election under the anti-Socialist laws. Many of our agitators and distributors of literature were behind prison walls. Our vote sank to 312,000, or 3.4 per cent. This was the lowest stage they could get us to. In 1884 we increased to 550,000, in 1887 to 700,000 and in 1890 to 1,427,000. This killed Bismarck's anti-Socialist legislation, and it killed Bismarck politically, too. We had 14.1 per cent of the total vote cast.

123, Brown 17. Gain of 50 and 27 respectively.
Richland Center, Wis.—Debs 7.
Michicott, Wis.—Debs 22.
Brown 22, a gain of 3.—F. Clausen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From Justice, London.]

The French Socialist party opened their ninth annual congress since the union of the party at Toulouse. There were present 251 delegates with 324 mandates. Three presidents were elected—Groumier, Delory and Sembat. It is remarkable how little attention this time the congress has received from the bourgeois press, which a few years ago were full of details of the congresses of our French comrades, and especially of the speeches of Jaures. Jaures is ignored, he can no more be set off against the Guesdists and the Marxists; in fact, he is not himself guilty of anti-militarism?—a fact sufficient to damn him in the eyes of all good patriots.

An interesting debate was held on the general policy of the party on revisionism, the general strike,

parliamentarism, etc., in which Vaillant, Rappoport, Lafargue and others took part. Rappoport declared, in answer to the Anarchists, that violence as such is not necessarily revolutionary, it can be even reactionary. It is Socialist if it is to serve Socialist aims, or reformist if it is only directed to obtain small reforms, but it can be directly reactionary where it is inspired by men with reactionary aims in view.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1902.

Rev. Geo. W. Woodbey of San Diego, Cal., addressed a large and enthusiastic audience this evening at the Plymouth Congregational Church, taking for his subject "The Bible and Socialism." He demonstrated from the Bible standpoint that the great ideal of Jesus, the Kingdom of God on Earth as it is in Heaven, was identical with the co-operative commonwealth for which the Socialists were striving. His audience was very attentive, and as he made his points clear he was greeted with applause. He is to remain a week in this city, and it is believed will do good work among the people of his race, who compose one-third of the population of Washington.

THE FIVE THOUSAND CLUB.

Comrades, winter is now close at hand. The long winter evenings offer an excellent chance to secure readers for the *HERALD*. It is easier to get subscribers in the winter months than it is in the hot months. So take advantage of the opportunity and make the harvest a fruitful one. Some comrades have realized this and are busy reaping the harvest.

Comrade Benthall of Royal, Ia., again appears and comes in with a goodly number—fourteen being the quota. We have been pleased to hear from Royal, Ia., heretofore, and if we mistake not they will make the people there sit up and take notice. They are certainly doing some work and our best wishes go with them.

Comrade Reen says he voted the ticket straight and is getting lonely without the *HERALD*. He says, "Be sure and start the sub with this week's paper."

Comrade Felloth, Fond du Lac, Wis., sends in four. Hit her again, comrade. Fond du Lac will come to the front.

We heard from Comrade Morgan of Fontana, Cal. He made a noise like a sub.

Again we note that advantage is taken of securing the handsome and useful book, entitled, "A Physician in the House." Comrade Graham receives this premium with his subscription to the *HERALD*. If you want to know about the premium, write us.

Comrade Pritchard sends us five from the great state of Texas.

Then from Morris, Minn., comes Comrade Bohmbach with another.

Comrade Matthews of Wapaca fills the sub blank so full with subs that Teddy had to stand on his head to read it. He fills the margin and all the space he could find. He says, "Hurrah, give Teddy a hug." Well, he ought to have seen Teddy hug himself, and dance when he saw the list. He said, "Hurrah for Comrade Matthews," so do we.

Comrade Berger of Bridgeport, Connecticut, becomes a life subscriber for the *HERALD*. He subscribes for a share of stock. A good investment, too, comrade.

Anyway, Comrade Umbreit of Colgan, N. Dak., thinks so, too, for we are in receipt of subscription for two shares from him. He will get the *HERALD* for life—and then some.

We are looking at a list of starters, numbering fifteen, from Comrade Neill of Pullman, Wash. We will be expecting to see some of this list on yearly subs at the close of the ten weeks. How about it, Comrade Neill?

Door county, Wis.—Debs 39, Brown 44. Gain of 6 and 3 respectively.

Waupaca county, Wis.—Debs

In 1893 our vote increased to 1,787,000, in 1898 to 2,107,000, in 1903 to 3,010,000, and at the last elections we had 3,250,000 Socialist votes."

These figures given by Comrade Bebel should be an eye-opener to those of our American comrades who get the dream that the Socialist vote in this country would increase from 400,000 to two millions within a period of four years. Why, that would be something unnatural, unreasonable.

A Socialist vote of 750,000 to 800,000 would be an increase of about 100 per cent, and would be equalled only by the growth of our movement in Germany in the period of 1887-1890, the last three years of Bismarck's reign of terror.

We must begin to deal with facts, and get rid of the Utopian chloroform and opium that is still influencing many of our well-meaning comrades and sympathizers.—Labor, St. Louis.

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VICTOR L. BERGER SAYS

"Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which, by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a scientific Socialist."

"In order to know WHY Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know WHY it is coming, he must know something of economic development."

"We, the Socialists, are vitally interested in the DEVELOPMENT of civilization. History for us is not a collection of shallow village tales, the story of coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousand killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. 'A great English statesman wisely said: 'The history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past.'"

"No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist."

"The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system."

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WIS. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Milwaukee, Nov. 6, 1908.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Executive Board session.

Frank J. Weber, chairman.

Bro. Jeske, delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was present to advise with the Executive Board on propositions to be introduced at the convention.

A request from Fond du Lac in the Haber case was referred to the secretary. Upon a request from the Carpenters Union of Green Bay Bro. Thos. Feeley was engaged to assist there in organization for one week.

Upon request from the Executive Board members Harry Skidmore, Bro. Weber was ordered to proceed to Madison, Monday, Nov. 9, to assist the building laborers.

A matter relative to a state park was referred to the semi-annual meeting.

An editorial in the *Wisconsin Equity News*, advocating shooting and hanging of tramps was brought to the notice of the Executive Board. The secretary was instructed to send a letter to all the officers of the Society of Equity. The proposition by Mayor Rose of Milwaukee to aid parochial schools from the public funds for education, and

"Whereas, Such scheme if it became law would seriously cripple the efficiency of our public school system and retard its future development and completion; and

"Whereas, The trades union movement already in its early history materially aided in the establishment of the public school system; and

"Whereas, Mr. Rose, in his speech sounds the will and desire of the shady elements of society in their wishes to hamper education and progress, which has emanated from our public schools; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we most emphatically denounce and condemn this attitude of the mayor of Milwaukee and urge all public-spirited citizens to resist with all their influence any attempt to interfere against one of the greatest institutions of our state, the public schools."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 11, 5 P. M.

Fraternally submitted:
Fred Brockhausen, Sec'y.

Organized Labor

Lynch Nails a Slander.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 2, 1908.

Mr. Frank A. Kennedy, Editor The Western Laborer, Omaha, Neb. Sir: In your issue of Saturday, October 31, the following paragraph appears:

"A. Maurer, now, Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, in reporting an interview with Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss, says that President J. M. Lynch of the I. T. U. is an applicant for Frank P. Sargent's position of immigration commissioner. The Boston Herald is a responsible newspaper and Mr. Low signs his name to his interview. If Lynch made application for Sargent's job he is not even in Dan Keeffe's class. Keeffe had the nerve to do his stunt in the open."

I now quote from the Washington dispatch under date of October 14, and signed by A. Maurice Low:

"Mr. Strauss said he had received at least one hundred applications for the place, among them being several applications from men who had been active labor leaders." It is stated that these include ex-Chief Lynch, of the Typographical Union.

In the paragraph contained in your issue of October 31, and quoted herein, you say that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss says "that President J. M. Lynch, of the I. T. U. is an applicant for Frank P. Sargent's position of immigration commissioner." According to the author of the canard, A. Maurice Low, Secretary Strauss said nothing of the kind. I have an idea that you knew very well when you read the Low dispatch the particular ex-chief of the Typographical Union Mr. Strauss must have had in mind.

I am also firmly convinced that you knew that I had not applied for the position of Commissioner of Immigration, nor any other position within the gift of the Republican party, or any other party. Stated in other terms, I believe that you deliberately misrepresented the matter.

Let me also suggest that if you publish any portion of this letter or make any reference to it, that

Douglas Shoes Unfair!

To Whom It May Concern: So many misleading articles have appeared in the public press with reference to the Douglas controversy, we issue this brief and accurate statement of facts:

In January, 1908, the Douglas Company transferred 25 cases (600 pairs) per day of \$3.50 shoes from their No. 1 to their No. 2 factory and expressed their willingness to accept inferior work, for which they would pay the same wages as paid on their \$3.00 shoes.

In June, 1908, they had increased the \$3.50 shoes so transferred to 1800 pairs per day. These shoes were then transferred back to the original No. 1 factory, at which time the wages on their entire \$3.50 product, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 pairs per day, were placed under this No. 2 or reduced scale of wages, thus establishing a condition wherein no transfer had taken place, which justifies us in the conclusion that the transfer of shoes was for the purpose of securing a reduced labor cost, contrary to the arbitration method in vogue between the Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the previous nine years.

We contended that this method of securing reduced wages was inconsistent with collective bargaining and we assert, contrary to our arbitration contract with the company. The company, sustained by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, both in their right to transfer and to pay a lower labor cost, we exercised our legal and moral right to discontinue the arbitration contract at its expiration Nov. 1st, 1908. We have complied with all the decisions of the State Board of Arbitration and all our obligations under the contract without a stoppage of work in any department during ten months of disagreement as to the right of the company to transfer and to impose a new scale of wages without the consent of the Union.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the Union Stamp of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. Please bear in mind that no shoe is Union made unless it bears a plain and distinct impression of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,
By JOHN F. TOBIN, Gen. Pres.

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the letter be given in full. If it is garbled, it will be another instance of attempted misrepresentation.

Fraternally,
(Signed) **James M. Lynch.**

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Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield Ave.
Fennig, R., 405 Lincoln Avenue
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth St.
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall St.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed St.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth St.
Miller, Sam R., 539 Market St.
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth St.

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NOTICE

OTTO DORNER, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Milwaukee, Wis., in the case of State of Wisconsin vs. Paul Mantley, is of the opinion that in the course of the argument I made a disparaging remark concerning Mrs. Herman Rolnik, claiming that she was suffering from a loathsome disease. This remark, I made, prompted by those who sat next to me in the interests of my client. Since then I have been prevented with a certificate of a physician claiming that said Mrs. Herman Rolnik was never afflicted with any such disease. And, in justice to her, I regret having made the remark. I should not have done so had I not been prompted by my client. I made it in the heat of argument in court, not intending at the time to live the said remark on beyond the portals of the courtroom. I am glad to have this opportunity to correct my misconception, which was forced upon me. I believe in doing justice to all, and you may, with my consent, have this fact made known to all persons interested in the good name and welfare of Mrs. Herman Rolnik. Respectfully yours,
W. B. RUBIN, Lawyer.

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Wisconsin State Organization Department
CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

The Press of New London, Wis., says: "Rev. W. R. Gaylord, who was formerly pastor of New London's Congregational church, was the successful candidate of the Socialists for state senator in the Sixth district—a part of Milwaukee—winning by a plurality of 516 votes. Mr. Gaylord is a brainy man and a good speaker and has many friends here who will be pleased at his success. The Sixth will have as good a right to be proud of its Socialist member as most of our Republican districts have of theirs."

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More Light on the Rape of the Dells. "Weekly Events" Replies, not to "Twaddle in a Nondescript Publication in Milwaukee," (Meaning Us!) But to the "Sentimental" Aspect of the Dells and Devil's Lake Park Agitation of the Free Press and Women's Federated Clubs!

The editor's statement of Oct. 24 certainly removes any doubt from the minds of the unbiased as to the influence he seeks to exert in refraining to criticize our "twaddle," he has been discreet, to say the least—because it's the sort of "twaddle" which private interests, when arrayed against the public welfare, ARE AFRAID TO TACKLE. As is customary with editors of his class, he would persuade his subscribers, who pay for facts, reason or twaddle as he may please to call it, that their interests are contingent upon the successful indirect exploitation of resources within reach, but not their own. He goes way back to 1852 to prove by conditions then that the Power Company's ambitions now are justifiable. Newport, having a state charter for a dam, he says, "faded away, and Kilbourn arose in its place" and was chartered in 1855, the avowed object being to create a vast water power for a city of factories?

SOME KILBOURN HISTORY.

Is this quite true, Mr. Editor? Are you depending on this "nondescript sheet" to tell your readers that Kilbourn was named for Byron Kilbourn, an early resident of Milwaukee who was foremost in the building of dams and canals for transportation purposes and developing power as a secondary consideration? And that it was navigable waters he had to do with, invariably? But when the first railway from New York showed unmistakable signs of success he was alert and quickly transferred his energy to railroad building. Having acquired land where Kilbourn now stands, and having acquired sufficient "interest" in that railway, the depot was one night moved from Newport, thus giving value to his land. This is what Mr. Editor of *Events* alludes to by saying Newport "faded away."

SOME "EVENTS" TWADDLE.

This railway is the same one of which the late Chief Justice Ryan once said: "Their directors' meeting should be held in the penitentiary." These are the fundamental facts on which to establish a reason for defending the Power Company. To give actual estimate of the vote in Brown county until the official returns are made. The following, however, will illustrate the probable growth of the movement.

WOOD COUNTY.—Comrade C. A. Boorman sends us the returns for Wood county. The total vote in the county in 1904 was 106, and in 1908 250. The vote for Debs in Grand Rapids in 1904 was 33, in 1906 this vote had grown to 62 for Gaylord. In 1908 this has grown to 123 for Debs. This is surely a very encouraging showing as the result of the work the comrades have done in Grand Rapids.

STURGEON HAY.—The comrades made a slight gain here, 30 votes for Debs as against 33 in 1904. Some have voted the ticket this year who have never done so before, and everything considered, the condition is encouraging.

Nearly every county heard from so far has shown splendid gains for the Social-Democratic party this fall.

PRICE COUNTY had 71 votes for Debs in 1904. This year Debs receives 215, a gain of 300 per cent. And Comrade Brown receives 220 votes. The comrades of Price county made a magnificent campaign and they have splendid results to show for it. They canvassed the entire county with the distribution of literature and personal work. They also held many very successful meetings. Work like this is sure to count.

GREEN BAY.—We are unable

In the eighth ward we beat the Democrats in the second pre-inct, and tied them in the first. This is the Socialist ward of the city, and since we can hold our vote together better than the old parties, we have a right to expect to carry it within two years, although the Republicans still have nearly two to one.

PARDEEVILLE.—Debs got 8 votes, a slight gain on four years ago. The sentiment, however, has grown in this section in the last few years, and the comrades expect to see a rapid growth of the party from this time on.

EAU CLAIRE.—Eau Claire county gives Debs 148 votes.

BARABOO.—Comrade Jacobs has just written us from Chicago that he has learned through friends there of the names of comrades who propose to organize a local. He says that one of the comrades has eight people ready to join. You can depend upon us to do everything that can be done to assist in this work. It is a very good sign to see the people starting out for organization as soon as the campaign is over.

JANESVILLE.—Our Comrade Delaney says that the Red Special had a splendid effect in Janesville. He thinks that there will be no trouble in organizing a local here now, and believes that good work can be done.

TWO RIVERS.—The comrades are very enthusiastic over their splendid gain in the last election, and say that there were never such good prospects in their movement as now.

The last campaign was by far the most active and effective one that the party has ever waged in this state. And the splendid increase in the vote over the state shows good results.

Now that the campaign is over we should begin at once the work of the next one. Comrade Harvey DeB. Brown, who did such good work in the state during the summer and fall, is available for work anywhere in the state this

pany. Call it "twaddle" if you please. From that time to the present railroads have dominated and have prevented the use of waterways. All this is but another railroad project destined to cause more "fading away." We do not like this fading away of resources advocated by this editor, who says: *Admitting that the Dells has been in a limited sense profitable to Kilbourn, consenting to the claim that it was worth thousands of dollars annually to the town, not denying the fact that the village let go of a considerable revenue in consenting to the present dam, it is a fact just the same that the town was established and has lived on the prospect of the development of a big water power.* With this admission as to present conditions, and the fact that present plans do not either provide for navigation or "a city of factories," *Events* argues that money invested must have its reward regardless of "twaddle."

THE STATE'S INTEREST.

They have become so hungry for a dam that the resultant consequence should not be weighed against it.

And, in the way of a palliative, he asks: "Is there anything unreasonable in Kilbourn EXPECTING and demanding a part in the commercial advantages attending the completion of the dam?"

To which we reply: If the dam is not justifiable to the state's interests, the people's interests, Kilbourn cannot graft justice that will make good.

He further asks: "Is there any justice in reproaching Kilbourn for being recreant to a sacred trust, or is it fair to jeer at the town, because it may appear as if we had sold our birthright for a pot of pottage?" If it were Kilbourn's birthright only we would answer no; but it is not Kilbourn's, much less the Power Company's, pottage.

PEOPLE ARE WATCHING!

As Newport faded away at the convenience of one railroad, so would *Events* permit Kilbourn's chief asset, "The Dells," to "fade away" for the gratification of another railroad or "Power Company." There are thousands of people now interested in our "twaddle," Mr. Editor, whom you cannot afford to ignore. People are beginning to do their own thinking and to appreciate what assistance we have offered them.

WHERE BEGGS COMES IN.

Milwaukee is equally interested—for obvious reasons—another "cat is out of the bag." We were told by a staunch Republican and intimate acquaintance of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company "push" that Mr. John I. would be showing some great electric lighting here in less than two years, before the municipal plant is in working order he would have "the bulge on them all," because he had control of that large dam being built at Kilbourn, and the city could not burn coal and compete with his power which costs nothing. So you see Kilbourn's "fading away" resources are to light Milwaukee; and the Wisconsin river, belonging to the state, is to be appropriated for exploitation of Milwaukee as well as Kilbourn. This explains why the "faithful" aldermen and the mayor consented to the municipal lighting plant being started.

This capitalist claimed to own stock, and therefore knew facts, and spoke with authority. He admitted, however, that his stock was given as bonus with bonds purchased, and when we told him that such procedure was illegal he looked dumfounded—the next morning he informed the writer that he had sold out.

BONDHOLDERS ALARMED!

Bondholders' feet are cooling—after selling one million dollars of bonds, at "90c on the dollar" the Power company SHOULD be worth \$2,500,000—because its capital is placed at \$1,500,000. But we don't find any property but that acquired with the money realized by bond sale—the evident intention being to "float the stock on 'water' entirely." The stock does not appear to be listed on any of the so-called "reputable" stock exchanges. So you see it's a "wild cat" affair—sort of a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition. The bondholders take the chance, but in case of their "bluff being called" their only loss is what they might have won. If this is not a state-wide scandal, we have never had one.

Locals that care to secure him should let us know.

The state organizer, Thompson, will also be available for lectures from now on anywhere in the state. So that we will be able to furnish

MILWAUKEE COUNTY GAINS

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT OVER THE VOTE OF 1906.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.									
	1902	1904	Gain	Loss	1906	1908	Gain	Loss	
1st ward	149	248	99	None	225	201	...	24	
2d ward	495	569	104	None	490	488	...	2	
3d ward	50	117	67	None	66	97	31	...	
4th ward	170	370	200	None	210	274	34	...	
5th ward	337	592	255	None	486	481	...	5	
6th ward	439	706	267	None	643	597	...	46	
7th ward	80	175	95	None	160	143	...	17	
8th ward	391	559	168	None	540	481	...	59	
9th ward	833	1,221	388	None	1,122	1,120	...	2	
10th ward	774	1,072	298	None	904	1,153	189	...	
11th ward	1,012	1,417	405	None	1,412	1,535	123	...	
12th ward	558	880	321	None	660	785	...	184	
13th ward	604	1,022	418	None	887	971	84	...	
14th ward	492	942	450	None	936	847	...	89	
15th ward	307	518	211	None	540	708	258	...	
16th ward	129	232	102	None	263	283	20	...	
17th ward	327	702	375	None	628	915	287	...	
18th ward	221	342	121	None	377	319	...	58	
19th ward	490	993	503	None	732	818	86	...	
20th ward	924	1,397	473	None	1,525	1,813	288	...	
21st ward	646	1,004	358	None	700	1,281	581	...	
22d ward	544	841	297	None	833	980	150	...	
23d ward	397	530	133	None	612	673	61	...	
Total	10,339	16,218	5,878	None	15,746	17,062	1,800	484	
Net gain in city wards							1,325		

	1902	1904	Gain	Loss	1906	1908	Gain	Loss
Franklin	1	2	1	None	5	8	3	...
Granville	3	9	6	None	10	14	4	...
Greenfield	65	166	101	None	173	245	132	...
Lake	40	103	63	None	101	254	153	...
Milwaukee	81	129	48	None	94	137	43	...
Oak Creek	6	11	5	None	5	13	8	...
Wauwatosa	178	329	151	None	105	162	87	...

	1902	1904	Gain	Loss	1906	1908	Gain	Loss
E. Milw.	5	12	7	None	11	15	4	...
N. Milw.	26	30	4	None	40	64	24	...
W. Milw.	32	78	46	...
Wh'fish By	3	4	1	None	9	16	7	...
Cudahy	22	85	63	None	76	102	26	...
S. Milw.	68	136	68	None	242	147	...	95
W. Allis	24	74	50	None	133	139	6	...
Wauwatosa	205	265	60	None	28	26	...	2

	1902	1904	Gain	Loss	1906	1908	Gain	Loss
Total	542	1,176	634	None	1,154	1,447	453	97
Net gain in county districts							350	

	1902	1904	Gain	Loss	1906	1908	Gain	Loss
T. and V.	512	1,076	564	None	1,154	1,447	453	97
Grand Total	10,881	17,394	6,512	None	16,900	18,509	2,262	581
Net gain, 1908							1,681	

The above table shows gains in 14 wards and losses in 9 wards of the city. Of the towns, villages and cities in the balance of Milwaukee county, 13 show gains and 2 losses.

The gains are far in excess of the losses—the net gain being 681, as against a loss of 403 in 1906.

A study of the above figures will help us locate the weak spots and apply our energies toward building up the movement in those places.

Let's all run our shoulder to the wheel at once, and when the next election is over all the figures will be found in the credit column.

That 18-oz. All-Wool
Blue Serge Suit

(Union Made) Has Certainly Got the Wise People Guessing.

PRICE

\$15.00

Worth Double

Jos. Lauer & Co

"GIVE THE VALUES"

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Save a Dollar!

Buy the Best
Shoe for Men

MEYER
\$2.50 Shoes

All Leathers—
All Styles—
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Stores:

207 West
Water Street
(Opposite Barrett's)
208 GRAND AVE.
(In Loan and Trust Building)

Don't forget to order your storm
sash and doors now. F. J. Benning,
701 Muskego Avenue, makes them.

Assistant Inspector of Buildings
Assistant Superintendent of Sewers

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners
City Hall, Nov. 7, 1908.
Competitive examination for the positions of Assistant Inspector of Buildings and Assistant Superintendent of Sewers will be held at the above office on Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1908, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Some of the requirements for both positions are: United States citizenship; residence in the city of Milwaukee, or for at least three years next preceding the date of application. Special requirements for Assistant Inspector of Buildings: Graduate of a college or university with the built-in laws and be competent builders and architects. Special requirements for Assistant Superintendent of Sewers: Applicants must have practical and theoretical knowledge of all kinds of sewer work and sufficient general education and intelligence. Applications in writing, to be sent personally on to and including Monday, Nov. 16th, 1908, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

FRED A. LANDECK, Pres.
ALBERT D. HILL, Sec.
FRANK A. KREHLE,
J. W. McINTYRE,
Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLAICH, Secretary.
(113-S.D.H. Nov. 7-10)

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY. In the Matter of the Estate of Jennie M. Snyder, Deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Jennie M. Snyder, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee deceased, having been granted to ALVIN A. Snyder by this court.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until the first day of the month of June, A.D. 1909, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Jennie M. Snyder, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jennie M. Snyder, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of August, 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 15th day of November, 1908.
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.
Daniel W. Hout, Attorney for Administrator.

SHOE DOCTORS
We are shoe doctors, as well as shoe sellers. If you have a pair of shoes that are all run down, or are soft, or are from a creaks out or burn, bring them in and we will promptly repair them for you.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RUPPEL

573-577 MITCHELL STREET

our locals with speakers and organizers wherever there is an opportunity to do any good work. Let us keep the iron hot.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs is also available for lectures, and State Senator Elect, W. R. Gaylord, can be secured for a few special lectures during the winter. Comrade Gaylord is at present on a lecture tour under the auspices of the lecture bureau, but will be ready for work in Wisconsin the first of the year. He will, of course, give most of his time to the work in the legislature, but expects to use the days between the sessions for lectures.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are plenty of speakers and organizers available for the work in the state this winter.

WAUPUN.—The pastor of one of the prominent churches has invited Comrade Thompson to deliver an address on Socialism before the Men's club of his organization. Comrade Thompson will, of course, accept the invitation. The meeting will be held some time in November, the definite date to be given later.

APPLETON.—The comrades have already begun the work for the spring campaign and hope to elect an alderman or two. That's the kind of stuff our locals are made of. It means victory.

TWO RIVERS.—The

Pick Out the Premium You Desire, and Then Go to Work and Win It!

and you can hardly make ends meet, you should let the Herald help you. The coupons are redeemable in cash. INCREASE WAGES.

\$386 Free—GIVEN AWAY—Free \$386

First Grand Premium:	A Magnificent Parlor Set, Worth	\$100.00
Second Premium:	International Correspondence Schools Scholarship	75.00
Third Premium:	An Improved Victor No. 3 Talking Machine, Worth	60.00
Fourth Premium:	A Standard, High-Grade Bicycle, Worth	35.00
Fifth Premium:	A Beautiful Oriental Brussels Rug, Worth	30.00
Sixth Premium:	A Gentleman's 14k Gold Elgin Watch, Worth	28.00
Seventh Premium:	A Handsome and Reliable Sewing Machine	25.00
Eighth Premium:	A Lady's Diamond-Set Gold Elgin Watch, Worth	18.00
Ninth Premium:	A Famous Century Camera, 4x5, Worth	15.00

We will furnish you with subscription blanks, and you can get your neighbors and shopmates to sign them; then you send or bring them to us and we will book the subscriptions and, within thirty days, our collector will call on the subscribers for the money. You do not have to collect, and that will make it easy for you and for the subscribers. (Note: Outside of Milwaukee city the cash must accompany the subscription, as we cannot collect outside of the city.) For every yearly subscription we will issue a coupon good for twenty cents in cash, when the collection is made by us. Just think of it—you get twenty cents for each signature. And you can get a lot of them. They will come easy now while interest is still centered in the recent campaign. A few moments of your spare time daily will accomplish a work for Socialism and make you a neat sum of money—and if you put in a few spare hours you can secure a handsome premium besides. Competition NOT open to Herald office or party office employees. Comrades, get busy and start the subscriptions at once. Perhaps a comparatively small total will win a premium. All have a chance, and you get the cash commission anyway. We must have 10,000 more subscribers—and we want them this year. Lose no time, but send for blanks, read the plan carefully and set to work among your neighbors and shopmates. Subscriptions count equally for Herald or Vorwaerts. Two 6 months' subscriptions count as one yearly. Who will take the lead through the coming week? Address all communications to Premium Contest Department.

344 Sixth Street SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD Milwaukee, Wis.

[illegible]

Telephone West 334 732-740 THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET



IT'S A MISTAKE

to suppose that a good Stove is a luxury you cannot afford. The expensive luxury is the poorly mounted, leaky stove that puts more heat up the chimney than it radiates into the room.

Don't Experiment

Buy a stove that has proved what it can do. Come in and look over the Royal Acorn.

REINHOLD BROS

Lisbon Avenue and Twenty-third Street

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Milwaukee's fate: A Rose for mayor with continual grand juries.

Why is there so much silence in the water department about the Zipke case, we wonder.

Looks as if a Rose administration could not exist without graft. We told you so, many a time.

The charges against the Thirtieth ward alderman look grave. But Ald. Pierson is talking back and giving away some inner secrets that make spicy reading.

Have you read the law relating to naturalization and foreign born citizens as voters elsewhere in this issue? If you haven't your full papers you had better get busy.

The papers seem surprised that the Socialists bear no malice toward Sammy Gompers. Gompers may call us all the names he pleases so long as he lets down the anti-politics bars that have so long kept the unions an easy prey for capitalism.

Milwaukee has been the gainer beyond a question by the experiment of putting women on its school board. If the male members

averaged up so well in interest, ability and perseverance we should be pleased indeed. The pity is that we did not have women members of the school board all these years.

It is not so many years ago that the massacre of the Poles took place in Bay View, but that it sounds strange to read that the Kosciuszko guard are to give a benefit ball. We wonder if the relatives of the men killed in '80 will attend?

At the county central committee of the Social-Democratic party last Monday it was decided to apply to one of the judges for an order to have the Tenth district voting machines opened in order to ascertain conclusively whether George or Coleman were elected to the legislature last week.

John I. Beggs says he is a Democrat, and voted for Bryan, for Bryan would have suited him all right. At the same time he says he's glad Taft was elected, for Taft is his kind of a man. All of which only shows how both old parties are really capitalist class parties. Whichever wins, capitalism is in the saddle. But whichever wins, the poor "common trash" loses.

More prosperity! After election the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad laid off forty section men between the Fourth ward depot and the West Milwaukee shops. Before election the men were told that they must vote for Taft to hold their jobs. Now those who have not been canned outright have had their time cut from nine to eight hours.

Here's a queer one: Down in the Twelfth ward a certain bunch of workmen were approached before election and promised to vote the Social-Democratic ticket. On election day they voted Republican. When asked about it, they said: "Well, we voted Rose in in the spring and now we wanted to vote him out!" Well what do you think of that!

Highly sensational were the disclosures made as to Milwaukee county juries in recent graft cases by Dist. Atty. McGovern before the Men's League of Perseverance Church, Thursday evening. We regret that the report is too late for comment in this issue. Save Friday's *Free Press* and read the article over carefully. It is worthy of your most thoughtful attention.

The work of securing a fund to take the Clancy case up to the Supreme Court, in order to break through that shameful Rose whitewash, is going ahead well, and quite a number of donations have been secured. All public spirited citizens who stand for fair play and a square deal should give willingly when the committee members approach them. Even small donations will be cheerfully accepted.

It appears that the Republican bread masters resorted to the old trick of intimidation of voters in the interests of Taft. At the Power Mining Co. plant placards were put up in different places denying that the present panic was caused by the Republicans and telling the men the plant would shut down and they would be out of work if they did not vote in Taft! Such work is outrageous.

The charter convention committees have at last got down to systematic work. Aside from the interferences of Milwaukee's shady mayor, the convention suffered from the fact that so many of its members were out of the city during the vacation months and also from the fact that they were patriotic enough to be interested in politics. The subject of a better

TAKE WARNING!

Those Who Have Not Their First Papers Before December 1 Will not be Able to Vote! After that Applicants Must Have Full Citizen Papers in Order to Vote, and Only Those Speaking English can get Full Papers! After 1912 Only Full Citizens Can Vote!

Have you your first citizenship papers? If not, be sure to take them out before the coming first day of December! If you do you may vote on them until Dec. 1, 1912. If you fail to take them out YOU WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE UNTIL YOU HAVE TAKEN OUT YOUR SECOND PAPERS. After Dec. 1, 1912, YOU CAN NOT VOTE UNLESS YOU HAVE YOUR SECOND PAPERS.

Another important thing: Aliens who fail to take out first and second papers before December 1, 1912 WILL NOT BE GRANTED SECOND PAPERS UNLESS THEY CAN SPEAK THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Remember, there are only a few days left in which to take out first papers if you wish to vote at the next election.

Read the laws quoted below. Learn the facts, and act at once.

The law in this state as it stood prior to the last legislature was as follows:

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First—White citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

Third—Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

But the last legislature amended

city charter is a fascinating one and now that real work has begun there is a growing enthusiasm that will mean a service to the city that money could not buy.

Milwaukee will certainly applaud the calling of another grand jury if it will bring the Clancy case to a settlement. The city is disgraced by having an important department in the hands of a man with such a reputation. A personal pan-handler at the head of a department of hundreds of men means mischief every time. The things that have happened in the fire department in the last year or so have been highly scandalous and Milwaukee is heartily sick of it.

John I. Beggs is a Bryan man or a Taft man, whichever way the election goes! This is practically what he said in last Sunday's *Sentinel*. His case is very similar to that of a noted and unsavory capitalist schemer named Jay Gould, who said once upon a time that in Republican states he contributed to the Republican campaign fund and in Democratic states to the Democratic fund, while in doubtful states he gave to both. Birds of a feather have the same kind of feelings.

Ald. L. J. Pierson, a Democratic alderman elected in the Thirteenth ward on the Rose ticket, is now under charges of using his aldermanic office for grafting purposes. It is charged that he tried to force a contracting company to patronize a bonding company with which he is connected by using his influence as alderman to shut them out from using city water on the Grand avenue viaduct contract until they came to terms. Contractor John Criley also charges that Pierson attempted the same tactics with him. The disclosures have filled the city hall with rumors and it is believed that this and the Clancy case are the chief reasons for the calling of the grand jury. As long as capitalist party statesmen are voted into office we may expect grand juries!

Are you noting the latest developments in the Dells exposure? Elsewhere you will get the facts, and you will get them in no other newspaper. It now appears that John I. Beggs had slyly planned to get electricity from the power generated by the Wisconsin river after the Dells had been ruined and thus knock skyward Milwaukee's effort to install a municipal plant! And it also appears that the power company organized so slyly that they have the law down on them. They sold bonds to get money for their undertaking without paying in the capital the law requires, and now that the facts are leaking out the bondholders are trying to get out from under.

It is reported that a brace of labor schemes are at work in Milwaukee among the business men

the second section of the law to read as follows:

CITIZENSHIP OF ELECTORS.

Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That sub-section 2 of section 1 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, be amended so as to read as follows:

Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

And this amendment has just been approved by the voters of the state at the election of last week. So that the law as it now stands reads as follows:

SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First—White citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.

Third—Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Following is the portion of the United States law pertaining to the subject raised by the new state law:

Naturalization Laws of the United States.

The conditions under the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Section 2, 105-24 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3592 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress.

SOCIALIST SENTIMENT IN TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The most significant and unexpected development of the Wisconsin Teachers' association convention opening in Milwaukee Thursday, was the applause which greeted the Rev. R. C. Denison of Janesville, when in the course of an address he said that he believed



THANKSGIVING TAILORING.

The only place you can have for not having your Thanksgiving suit or overcoat made to order by us is the fact that you do not know a much better tailor and how much better fit you get in this big 50th century tailor shop, where there is but one small profit between "maker and wearer." This morning we have an "in between" suit that other tailors must charge you \$25 to \$30. Everything made to order in American made all-wool fabrics.

SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS TO MEASURE

Out and made to fit you individually in any style on the fashion plate, whether complete or in the latest cut, shape, style and design, for which we make no additional charge. Genuine Imported Suitings and Overcoatings at \$17.50, \$20 and \$22.50 that cannot be duplicated at other tailors at less than \$25 to \$30. We give a written guarantee with all garments promising to alter them at any time and to replace them if they do not please you. FREE OF CHARGE. Open Evenings Till 8, Saturday Till 11 p. m.

228 W. WATER ST.

Declaration of Intentions.

(First Papers.)

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and practically to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Petition on Application for Admission.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the State or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

Conditions for Citizenship.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language.

not in a pension for teachers, but in the payment of salaries that would enable them to live a self-respecting and comfortable old age.

Mr. Denison illustrated his point by referring to a meeting in the house of Mrs. Potter Palmer to discuss public baths. One man, he said, got up and said what the people wanted was not public baths, but a change in conditions that would permit each man to have a bath in his own house.

The applause that greeted this statement was the most spontaneous and vigorous of the session. It was taken not to mean actual disapproval of the idea of pensions, but as an endorsement of the idea of decent salaries.

When in need of storm sash and doors call on F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego avenue, near Mitchell st.

AT THE THEATERS.

At the Davidson theater this week, Raymond Hitchcock comes Sunday night, for four nights and a Wednesday matinee, in "The Merry-Go-Round."

Nazimova, the Russian star, who recently adopted the English speaking stage, will be seen in a repertoire of Ibsen drama. This is her first visit to Milwaukee. She opens on Thursday night with "A Doll's House," repeating it Saturday afternoon. "Hedda Gabler" will be given Friday night, and "The Comet" Saturday night.

RIJOU.

The fact that Lillian Mortimer comes to the Bijou beginning matinee tomorrow, in a new play, will undoubtedly arouse considerable interest. Miss Mortimer is seen in a comedy role of great originality. The play is built on daring and original lines. The climaxes at the end of each act are thrilling, arising by reason of the natural situations and the clean, continuous story.

MAJESTIC.

Another big bill at Majestic for next week, is headed by Frederick Bond and Fremont Benton, two well-known farceurs, who were with "The Social Whirl" when last in Milwaukee. They present a one-act comedy, entitled "Handkerchief No. 15." Carlotta, the lady cyclist; the Eight Melanis in a musical number; Henry Keane and Olive Re Briscoe in "A Trial Marriage" are among the features.

EMPIRE.

The features of next week's bill at the Empire theater on Mitchell street are the Great Bedouin Arabs, whirlwind acrobats; other acts are Frank and True Rice, premier comedy bicyclists; Harrison Bros. comedy sketch; Dorothy Vaughn, comedienne; Jack Stein and the Empirescope.

"A Southern Cinderella," the best and classiest musical comedy ever presented at the Alhambra theater, will be the attraction

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for the week starting Sunday afternoon. It had its initial presentation at the Alhambra before being taken to Chicago for a record-breaking run for over five months. Milwaukee's verdict was that the piece outclassed anything previously attempted by Mort H. Singer and his associates.

NEW STAR.

"Uncle Sam's Belles" will be at the New Star, beginning Sunday afternoon. They played to record-breaking business in the east and will repeat their success here. This company challenges comparison with any similar organization before the public, it is said.

GAYETY.

Another of Fred Idwin's big extravaganzas, the "Majestics" will open at the Gayety with a matinee performance tomorrow. The "Majestics" present a two-act play in seven scenes, entitled, "The Americans in Paris." The "Salome Dance," featured by Miss Clara Rackett, is a caution.

CRYSTAL.

Manager Winter has secured a fine show for the Second street vaudeville house, next week. Heading the bill will be Karl Emy's Canine Wonders, little dumb actors, who perform one of the prettiest animal acts in vaudeville. The Misses Buchanan, who are enjoying a worthy reputation for their dramatic ability, have a little playlet, "The Two Thieves," that holds the audience spellbound.

BIG MEETING AT ETHICAL HALL.

Another meeting just like the one last Sunday—only better, we hope—will be held next Sunday night. The subject will be "IS MODERN CIVILIZATION MAKING GOOD?"

We hope the comrades will pack the hall Sunday night. At eight P. M., Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street.

Stove repairs of all kinds at F. J. Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.

COUNTY NOTES.

At the last meeting of the county central committee a committee was appointed to devise means for wiping out the campaign deficit. The work of this committee will be to submit plans for entertainments, etc., for this purpose. Comrade Victor L. Berger is chairman. All comrades having plans which they think would be helpful in raising funds will kindly correspond with Comrade Berger.

Now that the campaign is over the comrades in the various branches are urged to help along the work of securing pledge cards, in order that we may have a permanent and regular income for the work of this office. Already some of the branches are beginning to get substantial returns in the way of commissions. For each dollar per month raised on pledge cards the branch is entitled to \$1.80 per year in commissions. Surely this is worth a little effort on your part. It would even pay the branches to engage a man for this purpose, if for no other reason than that new acquaintances can be made and the membership of the branches eventually largely increased through these acquaintances. Now, comrades, get busy.

"Socialism Made Plain" by Allan L. Benson, is still the standard Socialist primer. You can use it to do 64 things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. The price, 15 cents a copy.

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FREDERICK BOND AND BENTON
in "HANDKERCHIEF No. 15"
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THE SANDWICHES
CLIFFORD & BURKE
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Every Week-End
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Matinees Sunday, Tues., Thurs., Sat'day
The Quality Musical Play
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The Great Bedouin Arabs
Whirlwind Acrobats—and
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Premier Comedy Bicyclists
4 OTHER ACTS 4

GAYETY (Leading Burlesque House)
Beginning Tomorrow Matinee
Irwin's MAJESTICS
A 25c Show at Popular Prices
The Most Complete Organization of its Kind in the World.
BIGGER AND BETTER THAN LAST WEEK
ORIGINAL VERSION OF SALOME!
Free List Suspended.

THE NEW STAR Matinee DAILY
Commencing Sunday, Nov. 10th
UNCLE SAM'S BELLES
A 25c Show at Popular Prices
25 American Beauties 25
PRICES—10c-25c-35c. NO REFUND

CRYSTAL DAILY at 2:30
7:45 and 9:30
SPECIES OF NOVEMBER 16
KARL EMMY'S CANINE WONDERS
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

DAVIDSON
Commencing Sunday—Four Nights and Popular Wednesday Matinee

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

"The Merry Go Round"

Prices—Evenings, 25c to \$1.50
Popular Matinee, Best Seats \$1

Coming Thursday—Three Nights and Saturday Matinee—Sam & Lee Shubert (Due) Announce
MADAME NAZIMOVA
IN A REPERTOIRE OF ENGLISH PLAYS
Thurs. Ev., Sat. Mat., "A Doll's House"
Friday Evening, "Hedda Gabler"
Saturday Evening, "The Comet"

PRICES—50c, The \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

BIJOU
Beginning SUNDAY MATINEE (Matinees Wed. and Saturday)

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