

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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## CHARITY, A CHEAP CAPITALIST INVESTMENT

By Victor L. Berger.

EVERY year about this time—between Thanksgiving and Christmas—our capitalist world gets charitable. And this shows itself in pardoning some wealthy defaulters and thieves out of prison and in giving some poor paupers old pants and free sandwiches—in some instances even turkeys have been known to be given.

Now there can be no doubt that by continuously pardoning the rich convicts on every occasion quite a little may be accomplished in keeping the membership lists of some of our foremost clubs in good shape.

But as to the alleviation of poverty through charity, even the mere attempt is ridiculous hypocrisy.

According to Robert Hunter's book, "Poverty": "There are probably in fairly prosperous years no less than ten million persons in poverty; that is to say, underfed, underclothed and poorly housed. Of these about 4,000,000 persons are public paupers. Nearly half of the families in the country are propertyless. Over 1,700,000 little children are forced to become wage earners when they still ought to be in school."

How is charity to help this?

What does charity mean nowadays?

It means that the capitalists pull the skin over the ears of the workman all the year around and then try to pull the wool over his eyes at Christmas.

As far as results are concerned, it helps the digestion of the giver a good deal more than the stomach of the receiver.

It affords the giver that god-like feeling of having again saved some one from starvation. While as far as the receiver is concerned, he faces starvation again the next day.

And this charity is supposed to act as a gag for the agitators and Socialists. This charity is boomed by the newspapers to show the goodness of the capitalist class.

Of course, the average Socialist has no turkeys to give away on Thanksgiving.

And it is very cheap, this charity. In fact it is the cheapest business of all.

Especially if the person doing the charity act is also religious. And since both religion and charity are "fashionable" among the capitalist class, this is usually the case.

The church, and particularly the priest, is not satisfied with petty donations. When dealing with the church, the capitalist who wants to be saved really must come to terms and "give up."

But the common charity act can be done with a few paltry dollars.

And for these few paltry dollars the donor gets the grand satisfaction that besides having all the good things in this world he has also "bought heaven" in the "next."

Will he get left? Unquestionably.

Any newspaper reader can find every day descriptions of misery, although of late they have become so common that the papers make little of them. When, the other day, a man perished of hunger and starvation in Lake park, Milwaukee, only one Milwaukee paper found it worth while even to mention the fact.

It might be of some interest, however, to tell our readers how some of the upper ten live. Charity, sweet charity, might probably then be appreciated in its true light.

The following few sketches are taken at random from a book by Henry George, Jr., a chapter of which describes how our upper-class lives.

For example, there is a palace on Fifth avenue, New York city, owned by Senator Clark. The corner stone of this structure weighs 16 tons, and we are told that the car which brought this stone from the quarry was especially built for the work. The palace is designed to contain a theater capable of seating 500 persons.

In the chapter entitled, "How our Princes Live," Mr. Henry George, Jr., gives many interesting details, from which we extract a few of the more important.

He says: "We might describe palace after palace of our Princes of Privilege that for a couple of miles stud Fifth avenue as thickly as the sumptuous residences of the nobles graced the undulations of the Palatine Hill in Rome before the imperial regime made it the sole abode of the Emperors."

Yet magnificent residences are not confined to Fifth avenue, by any means.

We find, for instance, the splendid habitation of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the steel and shipyard prince, rising in the center of a square block at Seventy-third street and Riverside Drive. The exterior of this building is of the French chateau mixed Gothic and Renaissance style preceding 1550. It is modelled after the celebrated palaces of Chenonceaux, Blois and Azay-le-Ridau. After completely finished this residence of an American citizen, who twenty-five years ago started with nothing, did cost not far from \$7,000,000. Mr. Schwab had trouble with his wife, it is said, and the palace stands empty all the year around.

A home of similar princely order, but of far different architectural style, is that of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould on the north shore of Sands Point. It is called "Castle-Gould." It suggests the twelfth century Kilkenny Castle in Ireland, but it is of course much larger and furnished beyond all comparison. The two hundred servants of this great establishment have the American distinction that all of them wear livery. Howard Gould, by the way, also got a divorce from his wife.

From Long Island we might pass to Yonkers, a few miles north of New York, and get a glimpse of Mr. William Rockefeller's house and estate; to North Carolina, to see Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's mountain palace, "Biltmore"; to Newport with its splendid mansions; to Lenox and Tuxedo, with their million-dollar "cottages." But perhaps more interesting than any of these is Mr. George J. Gould's "Georgian Court," at Lakewood, N. J.

This "out-of-town house" contains a private theater, replete with the fittings of the finest public theaters, and an enclosed swimming pool. It also contains more than one hundred and ten sleeping suites. One of the noblest art treasures of the mansion is the Mac-

Monnie fountain, with its great white marble basin and bronze and marble group, the whole set into a beautiful, velvet-like lawn. The interior of the house is the acme of luxury. Bronzes, brasses, marbles, tapestries, mosaics, rugs, glorious natural woods, paints that rival ivory, ceiling canvases by Italian masters and miniatures studded with precious stones—these and a thousand other things greet the eye in a profusion of richness. They stun the mind when it realizes that this is not the palace of an Oriental monarch, or of a sultan of the Arabian Nights' Tales, but the abode of an American citizen.

Perhaps the most dazzling feature of "Georgian Court" is the Golden Corridor. As much as double or treble the yearly wages of the average anthracite coal miner in Pennsylvania appears to be laid in gold leaf on a single door.

Or, if the desire is to travel, witness the luxury by land and sea! Most of the very rich have their private cars. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt spent \$50,000 on his. Of the large American yachting fleet there are several boats which have cost individually, from one-half to three-quarters of a million to build, and probably cost more than \$5,000 a month to run. A yachting expert estimates that there has been an expenditure of \$44,000,000 in yachts in this country, while approximately \$8,000,000 is spent annually in running them.

And as with the splendid habitation of our princes living, so with those of our princes dead.

One window from the tomb of the railroad prince, Daniel Lamont, the former private secretary of Grover Cleveland, a marvel of richness and beauty, would go far toward meeting the arrears of house rent, for non-payment of which 20,000 evictions occur on the average each year in the Borough of Manhattan, New York city!

Everybody will admit that the people making up this class have every reason in the world to be good citizens.

However, it is from this class that the Thaw, the Lehrs and the Goulds emanate. And William Waldorf Astor and Richard Croker, who expatriated themselves and went to England and Ireland "to live in a country where gentlemen can live," also belong to this class.

And these people have in every city their imitators and apes, who also arrange a charity ball every year for the "benefit of the poor."

And undoubtedly the most characteristic affair of this kind was the charity baseball game held last summer between the Rose grifters and their Philadelphia aldermanic friends—made famous by the non-participation of the Socialists. The day after the grand affair had been held, it was heralded *ubi et ubi* that \$3,000 had been netted for the poor. However, when it came to a show-down, every cent had disappeared. Who were the poor that got it, will never be known. We take a charitable view when we say that the green goods men invested in wet goods.

We do not want to be misunderstood. Sick and infirm people and very young people will always require warm sympathies and the care of society.

However, the men and the women who have served society all their lives, doing useful labor and creating millions, ought not to be required to go to the so-called poor house in their old age—to the poor house, that cross between a hospital and a penitentiary.

And the man or woman still capable of doing good work, still in possession of his or her faculties should even less be in danger of being compelled to accept the indignities of charity on account of enforced idleness and being unable to find work.

In almost every case, the individual in need is not responsible. Society as a whole is responsible. And society ought to be compelled to do its duty towards the individual by granting old-age pensions and insurance in cases of sickness and non-employment.

All this society should do as a duty and not as charity.

In short, charity is the name of the only glittering jewel in the diadem of capitalism. But to the close observer, this jewel very soon proves to be an imitation—common, every-day, colored glass, and trust-made at that.

Victor L. Berger.

Andrew Carnegie has written a book again. This time the title is "Problems of Today." Part of the work is devoted to lecturing millionaires on their duty to humanity. "Beyond a competence for old age, which need not be great and may be very small, wealth lessens, rather than increases, human happiness," says the book.

A competence for old age! How in the name of all that is wonderful does Andy imagine that there can be a competence for old age for every human being in the civilized world under the capitalist system? The thing is simply impossible, incredible. But Andy is probably speaking of millionaires, for then the assertion becomes reasonable.

If adequate living were possible for every industrious citizen, and for each such a competence in old age, Andy would not find it necessary to write a book on "The Problems of Today." But there is no such thing possible under the capitalist system, and so he is prompted to write the book and also to deal quite extensively with Socialism, which is the only thing that can guarantee the adequate living and the competence.

Naturally, being a militant capitalist, Andy's object in writing the book is to try to do his little toward dissuading the people from Socialism and to indicate that things may be patched up in some way with competition and exploitation still in operation. That mankind may be peaceable while at each other's throats! That profits may be still extracted out of the daily labor of the teeming millions for the benefit of the wealthy class and the teeming millions made to feel that they do not feel it and that it is all right! But it is a hard task, even for Andy.

Here are some of the other extracts from the forthcoming book that the newspapers have been able to secure:

"Millionaires who laugh are rare."

"To keep a fortune is scarcely less difficult than to acquire it."

"A millionaire is a man with more money than sense."

"Wealth is dispersive where unbuttressed by special laws designed to keep it in certain channels, all of which laws should be promptly repealed."

"There can be no hereditary aristocracy of wealth. Where it is left free, as a rule, it passes in three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in all English-speaking lands except the United Kingdom, where the laws of primogeniture and legal settlement guard a hereditary class and defeat the operation of the natural law."

"Wealth confers no fame, although it may buy titles, where such prevail."

In his general, discursive statement, introducing the subject of wealth and a relation of how large fortunes have been created, Carnegie says:

"The unequal distribution of wealth lies at the root of the present Socialistic activity. This is not a surprise to the writer. It was bound to force itself to the front, because, exhibiting extremes unknown before, it has become one of the crying evils of our day. The extremes in the distribution of wealth have never been so great as they are today, although salaries and wages have never been so high." (1)

We are willing to rest the cause of Socialism on that. It is the extremes of the distribution of wealth that have produced the movement for Social-Democracy. Social-Democracy is simply a demand for right relations. If there were right relations in society, the life-blood of society would flow to all parts alike, just as in the well-nourished body. But it does not, and hence the people are demanding that it shall. Capitalist mouths have tried to shame them out of it by charging them with "envy"—but how can a demand for an actual and complete square deal be charged up to envy? Such a claim is not made in good faith.

Speaking of Socialism, Mr. Carnegie says: "Earnest and good men are quick to find faults with distant shadows while the sub-

The Socialists, or rather, Socialism, seems to have taken a pretty firm grip on Rockefeller's Chicago University. In fact, no university or college escapes now-a-days. There has just been formed at the Chicago institution a chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and a season of great activity is planned, it is reported. The chapter has secured the official approval of the board of student organizations, has elected its permanent officers, and adopted its constitution and the members are already at work gathering statistical information for use in the various documents that they will prepare for propaganda purposes. The committee on course of study will recommend a systematic investigation of the economic and social needs of the working people of Chicago. The course will deal with such vital subjects as political reforms, the management of public utility corporations, a charter for cities embodying working class demands, municipal social settlements, housing conditions, etc. The committee on speakers hopes to secure such Socialists as John Spargo, Robert Hunter, Victor Berger, Carl Thompson, W. R. Gaylor, A. M. Simons and others to deliver addresses at the University. All roads seem to lead toward Socialism these days.

The selection of Daniel Keefe as the new immigration commissioner, in place of Frank Sargent deceased, was hardly a surprise to anyone. From the frame-up of the recent national campaign it was certain that whichever way the struggle between the two capitalist parties went one bunch of labor "nobility" would get some plums. The Republicans won, and the Keefe appointment is the first plum to drop. And because it happens that the first one goes to the president of the 'Long' shoguns it does not signify that Keefe is any worse than the rest of them. In fact, Keefe is said to have been much more for fair play in the A. F. of L. conventions than Gompers, or Duncan, or some of the others. The Keefe appointment is simply part of the capitalist political tactics—toward labor, just as was the Powderly or the Sargent appointment. It doesn't mean that labor has captured the enemy even in this slight degree, but rather that the enemy has made inroads into the labor lines. And an immigration department with a Keefe at the head will mean no more to labor than the same department did with Sargent at the head, or the same department under Powderly. The office will still belong to capitalism. The head of it must serve capitalism to hold his job and to remain in favor with the administration.

stance, improvement of the present, lies at their feet ready for treatment."

Mr. Carnegie deceives himself. The Socialists are not grasping at distant shadows. They are constructive, practical, and are beginning to step from the realm of theory to the realm of practice. The present lies at their feet ready for treatment, and they are busy. And this is why Socialism is beginning to worry the great profit-reapers. Mighty well they would like it if we would keep ourselves busy grasping at distant shadows!

And here is a curious extract from the book:

"When these children die, who have neither toiled nor spun, what canon of justice would be violated were the nation to step in and say that since the aggregation of their fellow men called 'the community' created the descendants' wealth, it is entitled to a large portion of it as they pass away? It would be unwise to interfere with the working bees; better allow them to continue gathering honey during their lives. When they die the nation should have a large portion of the honey remaining in the hives. It is immaterial at what date collection is made, so that it comes to the national treasury at last."

If he means by "working bees" the toiling, wageworking class, then it is a strange statement to make when he says that the community should step in when they die and take to itself the honey. The working bees in capitalist society do not lay up any honey. They make honey for others, just as real bees do, except that they make it under more distressing conditions—for the bees at least have an adequate living meanwhile and are not robbed to the bone as the human bees are. But, aside from this, and assuming that Andy really means the amassers of fortunes, but is not frank enough to say so, no Socialist will find fault with his argument that there should be an end to inheritance. It is, in fact, one of his concessions to the growing movement toward Socialism—and we are getting more and more concessions every day.

## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Standard Oil now confesses that ex-Congressman Sibley has been actually on its payroll since 1899. Who knows how many other Sibleys there are still making our laws for us in Washington!

Carnegie's new book is dedicated to Roosevelt. Both these gentlemen have done their shares to help on Socialist discussion, and that one should dedicate his anti-Socialist book to the other is absolutely proper.

The Protestant ministers of Boston have organized a union along trade union lines. They will adopt a scale of wages, and are even discussing the appointment of a business agent. Low wages are responsible for this action.

The 200 miners who were killed in the coal mine explosion near Pittsburg last week lived in company houses. Now their bereft families will have to vacate "their" homes, and the families of the new miners will move in. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good—under the capitalist system!

"Too stupid to learn by experience" is probably the comment the capitalists have been making on the action of the A. F. of L. convention at Denver in regard to political action. But let us put the blame where it belongs. The A. F. of L. has become a fearful autocracy; it is "personally conducted." The fault lies with Gompers. He is the man the capitalists should chuckle over.

Had the fathers of the families rendered destitute by the mine explosion last week been engaged in killing men of some other nation in a war, instead of giving their lives to producing the well-being of society, this government would have provided their families with a living in the form of pensions. It is about time humanity ceased scourging the soldiers of the common good and rewarding the soldiers of the game of murder-in-gross.

That old claim that society was the gainer when property was destroyed because the need for more work was thus created, has long been given up by thinking men. But for those who still hold to the idea the explosion in the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal mine last week ought to supply food for thought. Two hundred men were blown to kingdom-come and their families plunged in despair and torturing sorrow. But 200 dead workers means room for 200 others who need their jobs! If the destruction of property is a blessing for labor, why not the destruction of men?

### A LABOR PAPER ON DENVER MEETING.

Cleveland Citizen: Little if any progress can be noted by those who study the legislative proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention at Denver. The paramount questions before the gathering were those dealing with injunctions and political action.

A committee reporting on the injunction matter endeavored to force the issue by making a recommendation that in future when injunctions are issued against union officials the same should be ignored and the officers should take the consequences.

The committee evidently took its cue from President Gompers' emphatic declaration that he, for one, would recommend no further levying of additional assessments or making appeals for voluntary contributions in legal defense of injunction cases. It appears from the secretary's report that the one cent assessment upon affiliated organizations to fight the Buck stove case netted \$15,065, and the special appeal to local unions to contribute to a defense fund for the same purpose produced the additional amount of \$11,822, or a total of nearly \$27,500. President Gompers stated that this fund is now almost entirely exhausted.

In the debate upon the proposition it was generally agreed that the aim of the enemy was to cripple organized labor with financial burdens. Mr. Gompers thought the report should be referred back to the committee in the hope that some other plan might be introduced, but when the committee announced that in case the report was recommended no change would be made the recommendation was put upon its passage and killed with a roll call.

The political question cropped out in a number of discussions. The delegates of Socialist persuasion attacked the policy pursued in the recent campaign, while the Republicans, a number of whom had been denounced as traitors, sat through the debates as voluble as

who stand in the way of others getting jobs! This application of the old contention brings out its true brutality. And yet, under capitalism, calamity often spells good fortune. A moral lesson, truly.

There seems to be no doubt that the poem we printed last week as written by Kipling is a forgery, as pointed out in a letter from Comrade Joshua Wanhome of New York in another column. So it would seem that we shall not be able to appeal from Rudyard drunk to Rudyard sober, as we hinted. However, it makes little difference, for we Socialists are a complacent lot, and have no more to fear from our critics who defend the "justice" and the "humanity" of the capitalist system than mathematicians would have to fear from opponents who undertook to show that twice two were six.

Just after a state mining inspector had stepped out of a big mine near Pittsburg last week and pronounced it safe, the mine exploded and killed 200 miners. And the company had proclaimed theirs a model mine! A privately owned mine with a capitalist party mine inspector to say whether it is safe or not means no great security of life for the wretches whom poverty forces into such employment. It is high time the private profit making mine became a thing of the past. The coal should be mined by the people, for the people. If it were, mine explosions would be prevented, living wages at least would be paid, and the people would not be paying \$8 a ton for their coal.

What a pity that Bryan and Kern did not get in! Think of what they would have done for the workman if they had only been successful! For instance, here's a clipping that falls under my eye from an interview with Kern just before the election:

"What do you propose to do for the relief of the unemployed?" was the next inquiry.

Mr. Kern looked visibly astonished, but recovered himself.

"Nothing directly," said Mr. Kern, proceeding cautiously, "nothing Socialistic. We hope that carrying out the general ideas in our platform will so restore confidence that industry will start up again. But that's about all. In fact, that's enough."

Who will dare to say that Kern did not thus voice the intent of his party? Had it gotten in power, with its Tammany braves, Roger Sullivan and Tobacco Trust Wetmore, it is easy to see what improvement there would have been in the condition of labor, or what measures would have been enacted for its benefit!

so many claims. It is true that some of the g. o. p. followers were loud in their protestations against "coercion" previous to the convention and in hotel corridors during the session, and assured themselves and others that they would fight to the finish any attempt that might be made to repeat the performance of attaching the A. F. of L. as "an annex to the Democratic party," but when the time came for the Republican brethren to defend the faith that is in them they uttered not a word.

The "reds" entered the fray most valiantly, demanding that the Federation withdraw from any and all alliances with the Democratic party, and that Mr. Gompers' ill-considered charge, that Debs' special train was financed by the Parry-Post-Van-Cleave crowd be investigated by a committee, but the steam roller was shoved roughshod over the Socialists—they were "smashed" once more—while the policy pursued during the recent campaign was reaffirmed and Sam Gompers, its principal votary, was presented with a living cup and a trip to Europe for his distinguished services, and a Republican made the cup presentation speech! Vice-President D. J. Keefe, who was made a special target for hard knocks during the late campaign for refusing to bolt the Republican party, did not seek vindication in a re-election, but permitted himself to be forced into retirement without a struggle.

A considerable sprinkling of delegates among those who followed the Bryan band-wagon and also some of Republican persuasion favored the formation of a Labor party, but the administration being opposed to the launching of such a movement, they contented themselves with the hope that something along that line would be done sometime. Several of those who advocated the Labor party idea thought



# CO-OPERATION IN THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

## FINDING THAT COMPETITION IS DESTRUCTIVE.

The Bitter Experience with Capitalism and Its Wolfish Vortaries. But the Growers Learned Their Lesson and are Now Uniting. Others Will Follow the Lead.

By Wm. Henry Ferber.  
(Written for the HERALD.)

WHEN oranges were first marketed out here in California, the growers picked their own fruit, and then peddled it in the neighboring towns; and when the market was glutted the balance of the crop was left to rot and go to waste—and lemons and other fruit shared the same fate.

Now, there is nothing very remarkable in this part of my story, and you all know that the above was the fate of all pioneer efforts, whether in farming, stock raising or fruit growing.

But finally railroads were built across the continent, and then the western grower or citrus fruits began to smile; but freight rates were so heavy that the grower sometimes found that the freight rate was higher than the net amount received for a car lot of choice fruit in the eastern markets. So there was another keen disappointment after harvest; and lots of lemon juice entered the fruit grower's disposition—but he kept on raising lemons and oranges. He would ship by the shipload around the Horn, and find that the bulk of the cargo was rotten when it had reached its destination, and the loss was a total one; and more acid was injected into the fruit grower's temper—yet he persevered.

Then came the scoundrel who had enough money to rent a shack and open a commission store. He bought the grower's crop and the crops of the neighbors, shipped the fruit east and then departed without making any returns to the men who grew the fruit. Sometimes

the scoundrel stayed and faced his victims, and told them that the whole consignment had rotted, or was frozen, and no returns were rendered to the fruit grower for his labors. Again, the commission man would hire a shark who would buy the whole product and then swindle the growers out of 300 to 1,000 boxes of oranges. All this was borne, not with patience, but it was borne nevertheless.

But any animal will fight in defense when goaded—and after the citrus fruit growers had been goaded and bled, and neglected, long enough, and some were forced into bankruptcy, the survivors began to THINK. And then came a solution of the problem.

The citrus fruit growers, after thinking some, and talking, and writing, and discussing matters, resolved to keep the whole product of their toil, and co-operation was deemed the best solution to put an end to the shark known as the commission man and to protect themselves against fraudulent buyers in the eastern markets; also to establish a certain standard of perfection and grading of fruits, and to protect the members of the association from overcharges and delays in shipping through trains of fruit to eastern markets. And so came the success from a small beginning by a few dangerous agitators who were destroying the legitimate business of those gentlemen known as commission men.

But the association grew, and grew, and is still growing. And now take a deep, long breath and meditate. Here is the result: "Twenty-eight thousand carloads of fruit shipped in 1907, and not one cent of loss from bad accounts." That is the statement of the Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of California, and the result is the co-operation of 80 per cent of the growers of the state.

Co-operation is a success. The fruit growers say so; the state officers say so. And now the decisions fruit growers are trying to co-operate, for they, too, are getting tired of being robbed and swindled out of their products and labor.

The grape growers have suffered from the same wrongs that the citrus fruit growers have endured—but they are not yet class-conscious, at least they have not accomplished results.

There were this year shipped to eastern markets over 9,000 carloads of delicious fruits, such as apricots, cherries, peaches and grapes. More than a thousand cars of

prunes, plums, peaches and raisins will be shipped. These last named are dried fruits and usually they are in the hands of a large corporation or syndicate. But the fresh fruit growers and shippers are at the present time at the mercy of sharks; and, as the sharks get a lot of victims, others are taking warning and will doubtless get together and form a co-operative association.

I can hardly give the readers of the HERALD an adequate idea of the number of growers and dealers connected and banded together in the California Citrus Fruit Growers' Association, but I have heard it variously estimated at 40,000 members, while others place the number at 50,000 members. And this is what they have accomplished, aside from the benefits I have already enumerated. Equitable freight rates to the eastern markets; ownership of its own refrigerator cars, warehouses and refrigerators and cooling plants and ice-houses; a permanent market, with but little fluctuation of prices.

Co-operation has taught these Californians a great lesson. They are bitter against the sharks who used to torture them. They tell all strangers that co-operation means economy to them; that it has educated them to higher standards of quality; that it has insured to all its members an equality of opportunity; that it has brought prosperity to them, and that they are believers in Co-operative industry.

## X-RAYS

By John M. Work.

(Written for the HERALD.)

WHEN a capitalist newspaper speaks ill of grafting corporations that is merely another way of saying that the publisher has gone on strike for higher bribes.

The man of advanced views is always charged with being a pessimist and a calamity howler, because he criticizes things that now are and tells the truth about them. Phillips Brooks said that such a man is a true optimist. That this is indeed true is evidenced by the fact that in order to work for something advanced one must have faith in humanity and in the future. The conservative—the fellow who hangs back and acts as a dead weight upon society—is the genuine pessimist. He is the man who lacks faith in the human race and in its destiny. He is the man who has no confidence in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong.

People used to be independent of each other. Tools were simple. A person could exist without aid from others.

But the development of machinery from the simple hand tool used by one person to the great collections of labor-saving machines, and the consequent development from small individual industry to great aggregations of industry, has made human beings dependent upon each other for the very elements of life.

We have changed from separate-ness to socialism.

But our laws are still based on the theory that we are still living under the conditions of separate-ness. They are adapted to those conditions. They therefore do not fit our condition of socialism at all. The result is excruciating agony—just as excruciating misery as could result from compelling a person to wear shoes several sizes too small for him.

We need to change our laws to suit the condition of socialism into which we have developed.

Since we have become mutually interdependent, mutually intertwined, we therefore need to change the laws in such a manner that the industries on which we are mutually dependent will be mutually owned by all of us.

Some people think that Socialism will result in the degeneracy of the human race, because of the removal of the struggle for existence. They say that that struggle is necessary in order to produce

# "Those Durned Lazy Niggabs"

By ERNEST POOLE

(Written for the HERALD.)

Some years ago, down in lower Mississippi, on one of those balmy, delicious days, toward the end of March, I was tramping through the big pine woods; and coming out on a small plantation, I found four men, whites, huge husky specimens, lying back in the cool soft grass, watching the clouds and puffing their pipes—the planter and his three, grown sons. A hospitable crowd, we were soon comfortably talking together. And before long the talk turned to the negroes. I admitted at the start my complete ignorance of the race problem.

"What's to become of these darkeys anyhow?" I asked.

"Nothin'," said Pa gloomily, "nothin' at all."

"They might die off," I suggested modestly, "the same as the Indians." He smoked for a moment, reflectively.

"Naw," he decided. "They're too eternally lazy even to die." One son chuckled softly over Pa's wit. We all smoked in silence.

"They simply—won't—wuck," said Pa, finally. "They won't—an' you can't make 'em. Jest look at that field yonder. Look at it." His voice grew plaintive. "This is nearly the end of Mawch. That

strong men and that the strong men of the past have been produced by it.

People will have to struggle for whatever they achieve in the Socialist commonwealth, but, to be sure, Socialism will destroy the desperate struggle for a mere nominal existence.

In a recent discussion on this point, the fact was brought out that Lester F. Ward, in his "Applied Sociology," has given the results of a careful investigation of the subject. He found that, in proportion to their relative numbers, over fifty times as many talented persons have sprung from those who did not have to struggle for a bare existence as from those who did. As examples of talented persons who did not have to struggle for an existence he names Tasso, Petrarch, Baccaccio, Cervantes, Dante, Chaucer, Hegel, Fichte, Kant, Bacon, Buckle, Milton, Hobbes, Galileo, Harvey, Adam Smith, Darwin, Newton, Descartes, Byron, Shelley, Macaulay, Comte, Herbert Spencer, Gibbon, Disraeli, Robert Browning, John Ruskin, Victor Hugo, and many others.

A few persons have risen from dire poverty to eminence. But these were merely the exceptions, the escapes of their environments. The struggle for a material existence withers the highest faculties and is a blasting foe to intellectual development.

Release from that struggle will therefore not cause degeneracy. On the contrary, it will enable the human race to soar into heights of higher development which now seem utopian.

In a capitalist sheet, the other day, I saw an editorial which said that there are a lot of fellows loafing around on the pretext that they are unable to find a job, and it wondered why they did not go out and take up some of the new land.

Thus do the lying capitalist newspapers add insult to injury when a workingman is down and out and cannot find a job where-with to feed himself and his wife and babies.

Go out on the new land, indeed! Supposing, for the sake of argument, that there is good land to be had for nothing, please tell us how a penniless man can transport himself and family a thousand or two of miles, build a house and barn, dig a well, and buy a team, a wagon, a plow, a harrow, a seeder, a cultivator, a harvester, etc., and live until he grows and markets a crop?

Even supposing that insurmountable difficulty to be overcome, he would find himself constantly robbed by the same horde of grafters who rob him whenever he has a job now, and who rob him of his job itself whenever they feel like it. The farmers on the so-called new lands have discovered that, try as they may, it is impossible to escape being robbed by the capitalists, as long as the capitalist system exists. Witness the enormous Socialist vote in Oklahoma and other agricultural states.

But the land is not free. With a few exceptions, it has to be paid for, at from fifty cents to several dollars an acre. Then the water rights cost from twenty to sixty dollars per acre, in addition. And, without irrigation, most of it will raise nothing but sagebrush and jackrabbits.

It is nothing short of a crime to fling such a proposition in the face of an unemployed man.

Besides, why should workingmen go to the ends of the earth to get a living and leave the enemy in possession of the good things they have earned and been robbed of? Is it not more manly to stay and fight for their rights?

No, thanks—we will stay right here and fight for our lost heritage. Robbery doesn't suit us any better in one place than in another. We propose to keep right on agitating until the robbers are dispossessed and the workers come into their own.

field should have been ploughed weeks and weeks ago. An' this heah county is jest nat'ly lousy with niggabs. But cayn we get 'em to come heah an' plough? No suh! Me an' my boys have been out huntin' all ovah. Jest one niggab could do it in less than a week. But we cayn't even get one. They simply—won't—wuck."

We smoked some more—completely discouraged.

"Those durned lazy niggabs," murmured one of the sons.

That was in Mississippi.

Up North, last summer, when all the cities were sizzling hot, I escaped to a cool, airy place on the seashore, and there continued my writing. I wrote each day until about four o'clock. That sounds easy enough, but the other men in the hotel, when they found me at work, used to chuckle.

"You poor devil," said one stout genial chap in white flannels. "How inspired you look. How you seem to enjoy it—pushing the pencil—on a morning like this."

"Get out," I growled, "I've got to get this stuff done by night. The editor needs it. And anyhow, I need the money. Leave me alone!"

But that evening, the job finished at last, I met the stout man again, out on the moonlit veranda. He offered me a cigar, we blew little blue clouds at the moon and discussed life in general. And after a time I led the talk gently to unions and strikes.

His cigar began to glow in the dark, threw just enough light up into his face to show you the gloomy scowl that was settling. I said it seemed likely that sooner or later the Supreme Court would decide it was legal for people all over the country, men, women and kids, to work only eight hours a day. A law might even be passed to that effect. At this prospect he gave a discouraged grunt. I asked him what he thought.

"Oh, don't mind me," he said gloomily. "What I think is so devilish unimportant—in these union days. Of course, such a law would simply kill the ambition of every honest young hustling non-union man. But what difference does that make—if the unions want it? Go ahead, put a clog on the country's industry, make it a crime for a man to work early and late for the wife and kids he's supposed to love. The unions want it. . . ."

"But they won't," he added softly. "You mark my words, I have a factory myself, the place has been half spoiled by the union, they've even tied me hand and foot lately in one of their infernal strikes. But what have I done? Closed down. Yes, sir! And what's more, I mean to stay closed till I find men who aren't scared to death at the thought of an honest day's work!" He sent a vigorous cloud of smoke out into the night.

"I haven't found many yet," he continued bravely. "But I'm not discouraged—not a bit. I'm like some employers, I believe in the American workingman still. Some chaps will tell you he's hopelessly spoiled, become surly, lazy, discontented. But that don't go with me. The idea is simply absurd. The only trouble with the poor fellow is that he has listened to so many of these damned agitators that he don't even know what he wants."

"Seven o'clock" they yell at him. "Oh, no! Not for you! It's too early! You're a gentleman, you are, you want to lie in bed, and get to the factory doors at eight! So much for hours. Now about holidays. Is the Fourth of July enough—beside all the Sundays? Not for you! You want to quit right through the summer every Saturday at noon! And, besides, my gentleman friend, you simply can't stand it unless you have Labor day, too!"

"Why?" asks the workingman.

"Why? You poor downtrodd—"

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(Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

den slave, don't you know every man has a right to get drunk? If you don't, you'd better learn—and learn devilish quick, or we will slug it into you!"

"That's about how the agitator talks. And the workingman listens, or else he gets slugged, and the first thing he knows he's a union man—bound hand and foot by the gang."

"But, thank God, they're not all in yet. And the non-union men, the chaps who have nerve enough to stand out for their liberties, they're being slowly collected. Little by little our employers' associations are reaching out to gather 'em in, give 'em the protection they deserve, encourage 'em—by extra pay—to work like men—at the old hours." He drew a long breath.

"It's discouraging at first," he concluded. "I've found only ninety-four men so far, and I need over three hundred. But I'll get 'em—even if I have to stay closed for over a year, at a heavy loss all the time. I'll get men who aren't afraid to work. Yes, sir!" He lit a fresh cigar. His face expanded in a smile.

"Now let's change the subject," he said. "When a man has only one month's vacation—away from office worries—he wants to think of pleasanter things." He thumped a bell on the table beside him.

"What'll it be?" he asked, when the waiter arrived. "Scotch or Rye?"

Later on, over our drinks, I told that "lazy niggab" yarn.

"Devilish good!" he chuckled.

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## TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

(Written for the HERALD.)

## Mr. Sam Gompers, Autocrat.

IT is not pleasant to "knock," but an extraordinary situation has arisen in the labor movement, worthy of serious thought, to say the least.

I have been watching the proceedings at Denver with some interest. It was to be expected that Mr. Gompers' political activity would be formally approved, but it was hardly expected that the trade unionists would permit him to repeat his experiment.

We have seen political parties handing themselves over to autocratic bosses; and now it appears that the trade unions have handed themselves over to their bosses.

It is said that the trade unions have adopted a political policy, and Mr. Gompers claims that he is following out that political policy.

That may well be, and in that case he is not to be criticised. But the trade unionists are to be criticised for handing over such power to their executive.

And those who condemn Mr. Gompers' activities are pursuing an incredibly stupid opposition policy. They claim that it doesn't matter what Mr. Gompers says or does, the individual trade unionist will vote as he pleases and will vote as he likes.

That appears to be the view of the Republicans, of the Independence party men, and, I regret to say, of some Socialists.

Holding to this view, these men make little or no attempt to alter the political methods of the federation.

Disagreeing with Mr. Gompers, they desire, it seems, to make the

political policy of the federation as ridiculous as possible.

Now, that appears to me actually disloyal to the Labor movement. He is not a true friend of labor who assists actively or passively in nullifying the power of labor.

If Mr. Gompers states officially that labor is going to support a certain political party, that statement ought not to be mere humbug. It ought to be fact; it ought to be full of the terrible power of united labor.

But it has not that power, and why?

Simply because the trade unionists give him power to do whatever he wishes; they do not bind him to do what THEY WANT done. And so we have the amazing spectacle of a "political policy" by which Gompers is left to do as he pleases and each unionist is left to do as he pleases.

In other words, there is no unity, no solidarity, no loyalty. It is precisely as if the president of a trade union, after ordering a strike, saw three-fourths of his men remain at work.

Such a trade union policy would be weak and ineffective, just as the present political nonsense is weak and ineffective.

But it is not Mr. Gompers' fault. It is the fault of the rank and file. He is an autocrat because he is allowed to be an autocrat, and like many another autocrat, he has only the loyalty of his courtiers.

Now, this is all rank nonsense! What does labor want? Does it want only a lobby at congress?

Then let it say so clearly and definitely by referendum vote.

Does it want to endorse the candidate of a political party?

Then let it say so definitely and clearly by referendum.

Does it want unity and solidarity? Loyalty on one side and obedient leadership on the other?

Then let it make that known.

Does it want an Independent Labor party, or union with the Socialist party?

Whatever it wants, let it declare clearly and definitely by referendum.

Things can hardly go on as they are now. Petty dickering and per-

sonal squabbling should cease. Wire-pulling and peanut politics should be put aside. It is a disgrace, this making the labor movement ridiculous, and its power the laughing stock of the world.

It is time that the rank and file should assert itself; that it should take action on the high-handed methods of its conventions and of its bosses.

It is time the rank and file of the federation should make its own decision as to what it wants done, and take its place alongside the organized working men of every other white man's country on the earth.

## The Dilemma of the Democratic Party.

THE press of the country is much disturbed over the fate of the Democratic party. The New York World, even before election, wrote editorially headed "Will the Democratic Party Die?"

Since election, all papers have been philosophizing upon the future of that party. The Republican organs seem as much concerned as the Democratic organs. They seem to fear that unless the Democratic party is reorganized the Socialists will in the next campaign prevent the only real opposition to the Republican policies.

If Bryan had been the only candidate defeated since 1860 these papers might have argued that radicalism brought ruin to the Democratic party, but, unfortunately, Parker four years ago was defeated even worse than Bryan.

It seems rather hopeless. If the Democrats cannot elect a conservative like Judge Parker, nor a radical like Bryan, how is it possible for them to elect anyone?

Bryan has run three times under favorable auspices. Parker ran once under favorable auspices—and yet both were signally defeated.

What to do? This is the question! Some distinguished advisers suggest a campaign, which all the papers should take up simultaneously, for creating a new popular idol. Makers of public opinion must select, they say, John Johnson, Gov. Harmon, or some other reputable Democrat, and whoop it up for him so that in four years the people will look to him as a deliverer.

It seems a good name is needed—some Democrat who has not betrayed the people—and in the desperate search for such a one we can almost hear Fingy Connors say to Hinky Dink: "I would to God thou and I knew where a commodity of good names were to be bought!"

## DISTRESS IN ITALY.

At Eboli, Italy, in Campania Vito Perito, the veteran Socialist, has stormed at the municipality with such vehemence that a subsidy has been granted to the bona fide workers of that city who have been thrown out of work by the depression.

At Caltanissetta a squadron of cavalry was called upon to put down a demonstration of the unemployed. And following the wide swath of unemployment up and down the land is the dark shadow of death and suicide. Every dispatch, which indicates that self-destruction is almost epidemic in the world of the unemployed.

At Milan the situation is slightly improved. The striking orchestra men have gone back to work, and La Scala is again open. The mu-

sicians' union declined to accept a decided cut in wages and the management of the theaters was compelled to restore the old scale. Great distress prevails among the industrial workers here, however, and the recent vote of a subsidy may have to be repeated in view of the early winter, which has brought the severest weather known in Italy since 1870.

In Rome itself the graft revelations continue and two more assessors of taxes have been discharged following the Socialist agitation. A demonstration of the unemployed is planned for the first day of December, the protest to take place in the Piazza di Spagna.

"Socialism Made Plain" is a fine book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is spicy at the same time.

## Supreme Beneficence

"President Roosevelt is going to study Socialism."—Press Dispatch.

OH THOU, WHO dost within THINE hollowed hand,

Maintain THY people and THY land!

THOU, ruling with THY majesty of brain

(And tongue) O'er mountain, valley, plain;

THOU, WHO dost order all our lives,

Instructing us in civic rectitude,

Dictating to our wives

How many wage-slaves they shall bear to servitude,

Or eke enlightening us, that we may spell

In THINE appointed way,

Bidding us live the Simple, live it well,

Or else the Strenuous, the Rampant, day by day,

Oh THOU, WHO giv'st us THY supreme example,

And with a zeal untiring

Pointest our error, warn'st THY people of

All such as lie, and as are unde-sirable,

Directing us how error we may trample,

How grow in wisdom, moderation, love,

How become more like THEE—

In short, THOU Great American I AM,

WHO giv'st us law, and life, and liberty

(To serve THEE); WHO dost spare where THOU couldst damn

By THY mere word, once more to THEE we raise,

CZAR, IMPERATOR, ROSY TEDDENVELT The First

(And also Last), pacans of jubilate praise!

For THOU, oh CZAR, hast once more from THINE height

Descended to our depth; once more to us

Hast stretched the hand of THY supernal might

Once more hast thundered out of Sinai, TED!

And our dark clouds of doubt, drear, ominous,

Like visions of the night are gone and sped.

What hast THOU done?

This, Mighty Tedocratic Caesar, thus:

THOU hast made known, through All in THINE own supernal righteousness

And cosmic wisdom that at last, After long years spent in denunciation,

Instruction, exhortation, Negation, demolition,

Annihilation

Of that foul schism Called Socialism,

At last, I say, THOU Caesarst, hast designed

To state, in THINE own way, that THOU

Art going to condescend, and now Investigate the subject just a bit.

Take, as it were, a brief half-holiday.

Away

From play

With Destinies of State, and read what has been writ

By such poor grovelling worms as Marx,

Or Engels, or Lassalle, or others of that kit.

Needless it seems, oh CZAR, since THOU must know

Already by innate omniscience, TED,

All that there is to learn—naught can be hid from THEE!

(But pass that point) THOU, CZAR, wilt read, Enough!

And having read, wilt daily with that dead

Elusive, false, vain, petty, puerile stuff,

Which we misguided subjects cherish, THOU wilt write

A book, a library or two, or three Upon the subject, giving play

To THINE unequalled wit and wisdom, smite

The scales from purblind eyes, open our way

To THY true knowledge of the good, the true,

Flood all our darkness with a per-nal light

And lead us all from error's dread-ful night.

Pause, then, ye Forty Millions, in all lands!

Cease your vain struggles, petty bickerings,

Lay down your propaganda, bare your hands!

Vex capitalists no more, goad not your kings

With idle wrongful protest 'gainst your miserr!

How know ye all, ye millions, ye are right?

Hath TED yet spoken? Is HIS will yet clear?

Down! Back! Keep silence! Let the time be near

When all shall be made plain Your Destiny

Trembles already in TED'S gaunt let palm.

Peace, slaves! Majestic, awful, potent, calm,

ROSENVELDT writeth HIS Supreme Decree!

George Allan England.

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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 withdraw 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:

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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	50
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
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25	50
Forty-five individuals and Societies	8.075

You are losing money by further delay. Act now. The issue of bonds is for \$12,000. Still \$11,775 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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H. W. Bistorius, Business Manager.

## Apostle of Failure.

Now, Bro. Gompers, the Bryan campaign is over, the anti-union fight lost, why not republish that American Federation editorial on "The Apostle of Failure"? It would be timely at this stage of the game.—St. Louis.

## Has New Master.

New York.—All Wall street is laughing at Roosevelt because it has leaked out that the Outlook, on whose staff Roosevelt is to be after March 4, is controlled by James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, the Standard Oil company's chief financial possession. The story, which caused the merriment was told at the Lawyers' club yesterday.

## For Starving Children.

Toledo, O.—There will be no hungry children in Toledo schools this winter. Free breakfast for all who may be deprived of the nourishment at home is to be furnished by the board of education as soon as the educational committee can devise means of extending the service to every building.

## Prosperity for Some!

The same issue of the Milwaukee Free Press that rejoiced in big headlines over the election of Taft and the maintenance of the tariff contains a report of the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics showing that the cost of living has increased over 30 per cent in four years while wages have been advanced only 12.7 per cent. In the meantime the cost of raw materials has risen only 14.6 per cent. The manufacturer is surely good to himself; he gives no explanation of the extra 16 per cent unless it is to buy autos.—True Republican, Hudson, Wis.

The three-year-old son and heir of the Czar Nicholas is insured for \$2,500,000, and is said to pay the highest premium in the world.

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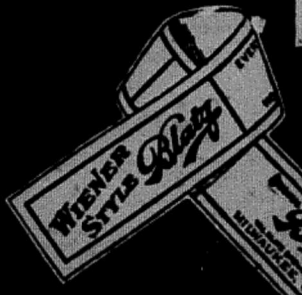
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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee The Herald Is Not Responsible  
for the Views of Its Contributors  
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

The *New Age* is the name of another Socialist paper started in London. Its literary staff is unexcelled. Bernard Shaw is backing the *New Age*. A. R. Orage is its editor and among the contributors are H. G. Wells, Hubert Bland, Bedford Rex, Edward Carpenter, Havelock Ellis, G. K. Chesterton, Eden Philpotts and a very talented woman writer, Florence Farr.

Dear Hardie, in writing recently of the British Labor party, a parliamentary party constituted of the trade unionists and the Independent Labor party (Socialist), has the following to say, which should be read and pondered by the movement in this country, and especially by certain editors with temperamental "sectarian" leanings.

The Bureau of the International Socialist movement has just given its unqualified endorsement of the policy of the Labor party. Karl Marx, in a letter to a correspondent in 1871, wrote: "The International has been founded to set up the real organization of the working class in place of Socialist and half-Socialist sects. The growth of Socialist sectism and of the real Labor movement are always in reversed proportion. When the existence of sects is justified (historically) the working class is not yet ripe for an independent historical movement. When the working class becomes ripe all sects are essentially retrograde."

The letter is rather a lengthy one, and space is limited, else I should have liked to have given it in full, but the above quotation shows conclusively what Marx's opinion was of the attempt to run Socialism as a sectarian movement apart from the general movement of the working class.

Marx's great point was the organization of the working class as a separate political party, apart and distinct from all other parties, and that is what the Labor party is in this country.

Engels and Liebknecht took a similar view. Revolutionary Socialism, in their minds, consisted in getting the working class to organize as a political party to fight for the rights of labor. They insisted that the evolution of such a party must be a matter of growth, and could only come as the working class realized its class interests. I claim, therefore, that the Labor party today is not only carrying out the teachings of the founders of Socialism, but that those who may oppose it are outraging the teachings of Marx and his colleagues.

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# FAMOUS CHURCH SPEECH FROM "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE"

Bishop—At the same, I do think we ought to come to some general understanding—we must count the cost. Now, from all accounts, you have had some experience in church building out in India—not that I think the extravagance for which you are credited would be either possible or desirable in this country—oh, no! Thank God, we know how to worship in spirit and in truth, without the aid of expensive buildings! However, I should like to hear your views. How did you manage it?

Manson—Sacrifice.  
Bishop—Of course, of course!—but practically? They say it's an enormous concern.  
Manson—So it is.  
Bishop—Well, what would such an establishment as that represent? In round numbers, now?

Manson—(calmly)—Numberless millions.  
Bishop—Numberless millions! (He drops his fork.) My dear sir—absurd! . . . Why, the place must be a palace—fit for a king!

Manson—It is.  
Bishop—Do you mean to tell me that one man alone, on his own naked credit, could obtain numberless millions for such an object as that? How could you possibly get them together?

Manson—They came freely from every quarter of the world.  
Bishop—On the security of your own name alone?

Manson—No other, I assure you.  
Bishop—For heaven's sake, tell me all about it! What sort of a place is it?

Manson—(seriously)—Are you quite sure you can hear?

Bishop—Perhaps your voice is not quite so clear as it was. However . . .

(He wipes the inside of the ear-trumpet and fixes it afresh.) Now, tell me about your church!

(During the following speech the bishop is occupied with his own thoughts; after the first few words he makes no attempt at listening—indeed, the trumpet goes down to the table again in no time. On the other hand, Robert, at first apathetic, gradually awakens to the keenest interest in what Manson says.)

Manson (very simply)—I am afraid you may not consider it an altogether substantial concern. It has to be seen in a certain way, under certain conditions. Some people never see it at all. You must understand, this is no dead pile of stones and unmeaning timber—it is a living thing.

Bishop (in a hoarse whisper, self engrossed)—Numberless millions!

Manson—When you enter it you hear a sound—a sound as of some mighty poem chanted. Listen long enough, and you will learn that it is made up of the beating of human hearts, of the nameless music of men's souls—that is, if you have ears. If you have eyes, you will presently see the church itself—a looming mystery of many shapes



The Bishop of Lancashire.

and shadows, leaping sheer from floor to dome. The work of no ordinary builder!

Bishop (trumpet down)—On the security of one man's name!

Manson—The pillars of it go up like the brawny trunks of heroes; the sweet human flesh of men and women is molded about its bulwarks, strong, impregnable; the faces of little children laugh out from every corner-stone; the terrible spans and arches of it are the joined hands of comrades; and up in the heights and spaces there are inscribed the numberless musings of all the dreamers of the world.

It is yet building—building and built upon. Sometimes the work goes forward in deep darkness; sometimes in blinding light; now beneath the burden of unutterable anguish; now to the tune of a great laughter and heroic shoutings like the cry of thunder. (Softer) Some times, in the silence of the night

time, one may hear the tiny harmonies of the comrades at work up in the dome—the comrades that have climbed ahead.

(There is a short silence, broken only by the clanking jaws of the Bishop, who has resumed his sausages. Robert speaks first.)

Robert (slowly)—I think I begin to understand you, comrade; especially that bit about . . . (his eyes stray upward) . . . the 'ammerin' an' the 'harches—an' . . . Humph! I'm only an 'og!

'Spose there's no drain 'ands wanted in that there church o' yours?

Manson—Drains are a very important question there at present.

Robert—Why, I'd be bustin' over every stinkin' pipe I laid.

Manson—I should make that a condition, comrade.

Robert (rising, he pulls off the cassock, goes to fire for his coat; returns; drags it on)—I don't know! Things 'as got in a bit of a muck with me! I'm rather like a drain-pipe myself!

(With sudden inspiration)—There's one thing I can do!

Manson—What's that?

Robert—Renounce ole Beelzebub an' all 'is bloomin' works! And us that brass-band!

(He alludes to the ear-trumpet Manson obeying, Robert jabs it into the ear of the bishop, who seems quite surprised.)

'Ere! 'Av you ever 'eard of 'ell?

Bishop—Of what?

Robert—'Ell! (Spelling) H. E. double L—'ell!

Bishop—Well, my dear sir, I think I ought to.

Robert—Then, go there! Aymen!

Now I'll go out an' 'av a look at our Bill's drains—damn 'is eyes!

(He goes out through the main door, repentant.)

Bishop—The scoundrel! Did you hear what he said? I shall certainly report him to his bishop!

Manson—I don't think I should. His bishop don't mind a little plain speech now and again.

Bishop—A little plain speech! Do you think it's right for a clergyman to—to direct me to perdition?

Manson—I think you are making a mistake. The man who gave you your—directions is not a clergyman. He's a scavenger.

Bishop—A scavenger!

Manson—Yes; look after drains.

Bishop—Do you mean to tell me that I've been sitting down to breakfast with a common workman?

Manson—Yes. Have you never done that before?

Bishop—My dear sir, what ever do you take me for?

Manson—A bishop of God's church.

Bishop—Precisely! Is it your custom to breakfast with workmen?

Manson—Every morning. You see, I'm prejudiced—I was one myself, once.

Bishop—You? . . .

Manson—Yes, a long time ago, though. People have forgotten.

Bishop—But, my dear brother, I am perfectly sure you never told people to go to.

Manson—Oh, yes; quite frequently. It would shock you to learn the language I really did use. Perhaps, under the circumstances, it might be advisable to drop the subject at this point.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

**As to Kipling.**  
(TO THE EDITOR.)  
Dear Comrade: Just got current copy of HERALD and see that you too have been boxed by that verse attributed to Kipling, and which he certainly never wrote. So far as I can trace it, some unknown Socialist in Ohio or some of the adjoining states wrote it and got it into an obscure labor or Socialist paper, and from there it has been copied far and wide. The writer or more properly, the parodist, attached Kipling's name to it and let the thing go. The comical part of it is, that the thing is a parody of one of Kipling's most jingo and imperialistic efforts. You will find it in the volume, "The Seven Seas" in a symposium, entitled, "A Song of the English." It refers to England's mastery of the sea and begins:

"We have fed our seas for a thousand years  
And they call us still unfed!"  
There is plenty of internal evidence in the forgery as to the impossibility of its being written by Kipling. He isn't a Socialist, but at any rate he is a poet and would hardly be guilty of the nonsensical line, "And you lie on a crimson wool." And I might remark, that when a Britisher is writing about "accursed wealth" he uses British money synonyms, not American. Kipling doesn't talk of "dollars," but it is just the expression of a clumsy American forger of his verse would likely make him say.

Fraternally,  
New York. Jos. Wanhoppe.

P. S.—Kipling's "Sons of Martha" is the only verse I know of his that can be said to have any Socialist interpretation, and I know pretty well everything he has written. I quite agree with you, however, that if Kipling could only see from the Socialist standpoint, he would be a tremendous power in Socialist literature. But so far, on the whole, he is much more anti-Socialist than otherwise. To illustrate his most anti-Socialist production I might mention a poem entitled "The Imperial Rescript," which you will find also in the "Seven Seas" volume. Its burden is the "manliness" of the wage slaves in consenting to their own slavery. On the other hand, there is a somewhat obscure reference to social revolution in the concluding stanzas of his well known verses on "The Galley Slave," Rudyard, however, will be "agin" us all right, and if he takes the anti-Socialist field he will be a much more formidable antagonist than most of our literary opponents.

I. W.

**After the Battle.**  
(TO THE EDITOR.)

To the Editor: Now the noise and the din of the campaign has died down and the smoke of battle is clearing away, it is time to look over

the field "inquiring into the cause of things," as the Lama in Kipling's "Kim," would say.

We have raised and spent upward of \$30,000 for the Red Special, and I trust we all are glad we did it. A far smaller sum would suffice to create at national headquarters a center for publication and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets for the masses. It is up to the comrades, and above all, to the members of the national executive committee to consider the practicability of this plan.

N. Y. City. Moses Oppenheimer.

**A Reply.**  
(TO THE EDITOR.)

Comrades—In your issue of the 21st inst. are criticisms by E. H. Thomas and Winfield R. Gaylord on the constitutional amendments proposed by Local Tyler, Texas. As an advocate of the amendments we trust that you will give us space for reply.

The comment of Comrade Thomas is more logical than that of Comrade Gaylord. In fact Gaylord has not used logic.

The objection offered by Comrade Thomas is to the grouping of national executive committee. There is no intricacy involved in grouping, any more than in voting for several different kinds of offices. Each office of committee is balloted for as if they were different kinds of offices; just as the national secretary is voted for separately. The alphabetical letters are merely to distinguish one office from the other, so as to treat them separately on the ballot. The object in treating them separately is to avoid the usual long list of candidates for national executive committee. There could be no objection to placing all candidates for the national executive committee in one list on the ballot, electing the seven lowest and doing away with grouping, provided a limit on the number of candidates can be made by requiring a specific number of nominations for each candidate—but time is too short to effect such an amendment before going to ballot.

We trust, therefore, that the amendments will be carried and later amended in the above manner, if experience proves it necessary.

As to Comrade Gaylord's objections, they do not exist, except in his mind. If under the ordinary system there were those he would not care to vote for, he has here the opportunity to register his largest vote against them. A vote of preference ballot is practically a vote AGAINST the candidate, rather than for him, as the larger number you place opposite his name the farther he will be from election. His objection that the underlying principles of the national organization are reversed by the amendments has still less foundation. He confuses the "responsibility" of the executive bodies with their relation to each other. Their responsibility is primarily to the membership at large, and they should therefore be both elected and recalled by the whole membership. Any act of the national secretary may still be modified or annulled by the national executive committee; any act of the national executive committee by the national committee, and any act of the national committee by the rank and file. These "underlying principles" are not "reversed" by the proposed amendments, and it does not follow that because the national executive committee can overrule the national secretary, and the national committee can overrule the national executive

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By BENJ. F. BUTICOFER.

The following REDS have all been hard at work and continue to do SPECIAL work for the HERALD.

With last issue the change from the "Five Thousand Club" to the "Doings of the Reds" was made, and this heading shall continue in place of the former title. All those comrades that were solid club members have entered as heartily into being a RED as they were club members. What we want you to be is a RED.

## PLEASE TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE

of this comrade from Taylor, Wash. He sends us FORTY. Comrade Hurley is his name, and he says, "it is easy to dig up"—so they dig! We would like to have a few more REDS like him.

## WILL YOU BE A RED?

And do a little special work for the HERALD? Comrade Matthews of Waupaca, Wis., has always been. He railroads five RED STREAKS to us and will continue to flash the color in the future.

## WHAT COLOR ARE YOU?

In the great red trail left by Comrade Neelsen of Milwaukee we counted up thirteen and concluded he was in the race to win.

## THE COLOR IS RED.

The hustlers are REDY to always be on board to send the SPECIAL along its way. This time Comrade Wochist of Lento, Ore., reports three and dispatcher Teddy gave him the right of way.

## ALL ABOARD THE RED SPECIAL

Called out Comrade Anderson of Kamer, Ala., whereupon fourteen got aboard his subscription list, and he

small a portion of the party as the national committee.

W. J. BELL.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

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**THE COURTS** have declared that we may not boycott our enemies—though they are at liberty to blacklist and refuse us the right of working for the bread which our families must daily have. We still have THE UNION LABEL left: a few rights, one of which is refusing goods not bearing



ers Union spoke on his organization and urged the employment of union waiters at all dances and entertainments.

A public school lecture on tuberculosis by Prof. Frost was criticised for not showing the industrial causes of the disease.

Bro. J. J. Handley, delegate to the A. F. of L. convention reported on the meeting. He gave a survey of the work done and said favorable action was expected on the resolution for a metal trades organizer for Milwaukee, which had been referred to the executive council.

The report reviewed the debate on the Red Special matter and said the Socialists clearly showed what a wanton slander Gompers' charge was. In conclusion Bro. Handley said: "The Milwaukee and Wisconsin idea was emphasized upon the convention as never before, and the convention throughout confirmed my former conviction that our bodies here in Wisconsin, representing the more progressive element in unionism, should continue to have representation in the national conventions."

According to the secretary's report the average membership affiliated during the past twelve months was 1,580, 885, an increase of 47,915 over the number reported affiliated at the 1907 convention. On motion report was filed.

The Executive Board reported a communication from the United Garment Workers of New York, announcing that the clothing of Siff Bros. of that city was not a fair product. It asked that Milwaukee firms handling their goods be appraised of the situation. On motion the chair appointed Bro. Victoris and the business agent to see the firms. The board presented a resolution urging union men to refuse to settle for accidents with claim agents, and to report accidents to their business agents. (See resolutions elsewhere.)

The resolutions were, on motion, adopted. The board reported adversely on a request from Coopers No. 35 for remittance of per capita. On motion the board reported adversely on a request from Coopers No. 35 for remittance of per capita. On motion the board reported adversely on a request from Coopers No. 35 for remittance of per capita.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND WARD SAVINGS BANK**

located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 31st day of November, 1908, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking:

**RESOURCES.**  
Loans and Discounts, \$3,990,614.21  
Bonds and Stocks, 2,931,925.00  
Real Estate, 181,406.00  
Cash on hand and due from banks, 2,147,283.28  
Total, \$10,250,228.49

**LIABILITIES.**  
Capital, \$200,000.00  
Surplus, 900,000.00  
Undivided Profits, 9,049,228.49  
Deposits, 9,049,228.49  
Total, \$10,250,228.49

State of Wisconsin, ss: J. C. Schmidt, Milwaukee County, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
J. C. SCHMIDT, Cashier.  
Correct—Attest: H. B. HILF, AUGUST UHLIN, Directors.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1908.  
E. W. BEHRNS, Notary Public.  
[Notarial Seal.] My commission expires June 4, 1911.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THEM  
A pair of SLIPPERS or of SHOES—what can be better or more appropriate? Besides, they are useful.  
Give us a call.

**Lamers Bros. SHOES**  
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**WELL!**  
We are open for business, and we wish to thank the many people who visited our store on our opening day. We appreciate your patronage and assure you the best service possible. Don't forget that we fill Prescriptions as your physician orders them.

**Wenzel & Mueller Drug Co.**  
Novell Ave. and Clarence St.

**NO MORE COLD FEET OR RHEUMATISM**  
Teamsters and Brewery Employees can stand on ice or in water all day and have warm feet by wearing the genuine  
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC INSOLES—PRICE \$1.00  
Dr. Scott's ELECTRIC FOOT SALVE is more sure for Corns, Chalks, Blisters and Sore Feet. Price 25c per box. Mail orders given prompt attention.

**DR. SCOTT'S CORSET PARLORS**  
500 CASWELL BLDG. MILWAUKEE

**FRANK KORSCH**  
Saloon and Market Hall  
553 GREENFIELD AVENUE  
A. W. HAAS  
Fresh and Salt Meats  
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211

**J. W. NIEMANN**  
FUNDAL DIRECTOR  
Telephone South 219  
1872 KINNICKINNIE AVENUE

**F. TEWS**  
OYSTERS, CRABS  
FISH  
Phone So. 3159  
173 FIRST AVENUE 373

## Organized Labor



motion, council took the same stand. The board reported a proposition from the Schubert theater for a benefit performance. After discussion a motion was passed referring the matter back to the executive board for a more definite recommendation. The secretary was instructed to purchase 25 copies of the A. F. of L. convention proceedings. On motion, executive board report as a whole was concurred in.

**RECEIPTS.**  
Carpenters No. 1585, 50  
Broom Makers No. 1, 1.20  
Electrotypers No. 12, 2.30  
Box Makers No. 3, .75  
Butchers Meat Cutters, 222 4.00  
Garment Cutters and Trimmers No. 405, 11.40  
Garment Workers Council, hall rent, 12.00  
Iron and Structural Workers No. 8, 18.00  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, 10.80  
Hod Carriers No. 113, 18.00  
Plumbers No. 75, 24.00  
John Reichert for Labor Day tickets, 104.00

**DISBURSEMENTS.**  
Executive Board, 6 members, 4.75  
J. J. Handley, delegate, A. F. of L. balance, 12.70  
S. D. Pub. Co. advertising, 15.00  
F. J. Weber, bus agent, two weeks, 50.00  
Scrubbing, 5.00  
Office rent, 20.00  
Special Committee, school of blind, 2.40

The council then adjourned.  
Frederick Heath, Rec. Sec.

### BACKBONE LACKING.

We were indeed agreeably surprised when last week we read in the daily press dispatches that a new spirit seemed to have taken hold of old man Sam Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and that he would no longer stand for judicial decisions, which will outlaw our organizations. But just as agreeable as was the surprise, just as bitter was the disappointment, when a few days later we gleaned from the same papers that the whole thing was turned down by Gompers and the convention by a large majority. The committee on officers' reports recommended to utterly ignore injunctions hereafter, but this did not meet with the approval of the delegates attending the convention. They preferred to be "the goody goody boys"; they were lacking the backbone; they were not possessed of the necessary courage to take a stand for labor's rights.—Bakers' Journal.

The Value of Unions. The union has been a moral stimulus, as well as a material aid to the worker; it has appealed to him to develop his faculties and to think for himself; to cultivate self-reliance and learn to depend upon himself; to sympathize with and support his fellow workers, and make their cause his own.—Eugene V. Debs.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 341 Sixth Street.

**CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
Joseph Zeller, Plaintiff, vs. Ossie Zeller, Defendant.  
The State of Wisconsin, to the Said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, at the court house in the city of Milwaukee, to defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.  
RICHARD ELISNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
P. O. Address: 140 Third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**Garland Stodes My Leading Line**

**Ranges and Heaters**  
A Fine, Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection  
Mechanics' Tools Washing Guns and Ammunition  
A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE  
1177 VLIET ST.  
PHONE GRAND 619

**Louis Weiss**

**SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY**  
530 MARKET ST.  
PHONE MAIN 2755  
Our Carriages Are All New and Are Heated in Cold Weather.  
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED!  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

**FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES \$3**  
FOR FUNERALS OR WEDDINGS

**LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN**  
500-502 State Bldg.—Phone Main 2165

## Union Barber Shops

UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

**West Side**  
Ansternann, A. 539 3rd St. & Walnut  
Bardine, Henry 48th and State  
Beisner, J. C. 672 7th St.  
Benz, George, 1175 11th St.  
Benzhold, Chas. 488 11th St.  
Breitwisch, F. C. 1167 21st St.  
Breitmann, Ben, 2121 Walnut  
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut  
Ebert, J. 2731 Sycamore St.  
Engel, Max, 1920 Cherry St.  
Fahy, J. 92 10th St.  
Felscher, J. P. 1422 Walnut St.  
Franz, Chas. 128 Chestnut  
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry  
Guenther, Robert, 628 Chestnut St.  
Hammer, E. C. 141 North Ave.  
Hanselke, Albert, 2452 North Ave.  
Henkel, Henry, 279 27th St.  
Hise, Chas. 503 Chestnut St.  
Holzapfel, G. 301 3rd St.  
Holzhauer, Peter, 1031 Winnebago  
Hoschauer, L. A. Union Depot Barber Shop.  
Huber, Hans, 470 11th St.  
Jungman, L. 825 9th St.  
Kammiller, A. G. 273 4th St.  
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut  
Klingler, D. 1020 Chambers St.  
Lange & Wells, 281 Third St.  
Mundt, H. C. 168 Lloyd St.  
O'Haire, Geo. J. 501 12th St.  
Perry, Richard, 2022 Claybourne St.  
Polak, J. 904 32nd St.  
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry St.  
Rietz, A. E. 1329 State  
Rudel, W. Fortieth and Grand Ave.  
Schaller, E. 343 Third St.  
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut  
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry  
Schoenecker, F. 1726 Walnut  
Sery, J. 2816 Claybourne St.  
Sprink, J. 1441 Fond du Lac Ave.  
Urban, G. 627 Grand Ave.  
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon Ave.  
Wellhausen, J. C. 443 3rd St.  
Wengatz, R. T. 1510 North Ave.  
Wittenberg, F. 525 Grand Ave.  
Zeidler, M. W. 89 10th St.

**East Side**  
Borngroove, A. 637 1/2 E. Water St.  
Curtis, R. A. 205 Wisconsin St.  
Grosse, F. 573 East Water St.  
Gossman, J. Blatz Hotel  
Heilman, Chas. P. 86 Masor St.  
Klett, Edward, 669 Market  
Kozminski, Frank, 841 Franklin St.  
Korte, D. 384 Brady St.  
Poser, Albert, 101 Milwaukee St.  
Rogozinski, M. V. 163 Michigan St.  
Schmidt, B. 681 Market St.  
Schmidt, C. 338 Brady St.  
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

**South Side**  
Agenten, P. 116 Clinton St.  
Baer, W. 511 Seventh Ave.  
Bauer, A. 424 National Ave.  
Brockmann, H. 504 11th Ave.  
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
Davy, W. 534 National Ave.  
Bagnat, Al. F. 1002 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Dresen, J. W. 137 1/2 Reed St.  
Friedel, F. 682 Scott St.  
Friedel, F. 650 Greenfield Ave.  
Gatz, J. A. 937 Kinnickinnic St.  
Gayer, J. M. 865 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Gregory, C. 175 Howell Ave.  
Hantz, L. 1255 Kinnickinnic St.  
Holmes, Wm. 317 Ellen St.  
Joers, R. A. 353 11th Ave.  
Kammerer, P. Oklahoma & Howell Avenues.  
Kempfer, E. 307 Florida St.  
Kuhns, H. 452 Reed St.  
Kuntz, H. P. 272 National and National  
Kerch, S. 272 Reed St.  
Roth, Joe, 499 Clinton St.  
Siefert, R. 201 Grove St.  
Senft, W. 383 1st Ave.  
Shaw, J. M. 760 Forest Home Ave.  
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic  
Thomas, C. C. 1224 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.

Burdecki, A. 804 Layton Ave.  
Foran, J. A.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.**  
County ss: County Court—In Probate.  
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 duly granted to Alvin A. Snyder by this court.  
It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday 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 courtroom in the courthouse in the city of Milwaukee, in said county, at the special term thereof appointed to be held on the 1st day of August, 1909.  
It is further ordered that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands be presented for examination and adjustment, be published in 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 10th day of November, 1908.  
By the Court: JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.  
Daniel W. Hoan, Attorney for Administrator.

**Christmas Presents**  
I Can Show You a Fine Line of  
UMBRELLAS  
(My Own Make)  
Pocket-Knives  
and Razors  
GRINDING  
to Select From.  
F. G. FRISCH  
Phone South 2266 412 1/2 Mitchell Street

**Garland Stodes My Leading Line**

**Ranges and Heaters**  
A Fine, Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection  
Mechanics' Tools Washing Guns and Ammunition  
A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE  
1177 VLIET ST.  
PHONE GRAND 619

**Louis Weiss**

**SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY**  
530 MARKET ST.  
PHONE MAIN 2755  
Our Carriages Are All New and Are Heated in Cold Weather.  
NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED!  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

**FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES \$3**  
FOR FUNERALS OR WEDDINGS

**LAWYER DANIEL W. HOAN**  
500-502 State Bldg.—Phone Main 2165

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A Fine, Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection  
Mechanics' Tools Washing Guns and Ammunition  
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500-502 State Bldg.—Phone Main 2165

**Garland Stodes My Leading Line**

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

#### GENERAL OFFICERS

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 253 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
JAMES SIEGHEAN, 38 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 709 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.  
HARRY SKIDMORE, 823 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.  
E. H. HILSTAD, 418 8th St., Eau Claire.

#### UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has confirmed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!  
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop Card—cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

## The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

COKE

WOOD

COAL

Building Supplies

Offices 114 Yards—3007 Brown St., 1266 Bremen St.  
27th and Forest Home Aves. Phone West 748

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

### LOUIS A. MANZ

Wedding Rings  
Watches and Clocks  
Jewelry

Watch REPAIRING  
OUR SPECIALTY

506 Chestnut St.

### Wm. Gerhard

907  
THIRD STREET

### TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER

NEW TEETH—best and most improved in the world—\$8.00 UP  
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.  
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth—\$5.00 UP  
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction, deceive nobody, and give honest, intelligent advice free.

DR. YOUNG 414-16 Germania Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.  
Hours—8:30 to 5:00; 9 to 12, Phone Grand 1301.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

### ENFIELD & MOORE

LIVERY BOARDING AND SALE

Trailing and Breaking a Specialty.

Carriages for Funerals \$3

Telephone North 812  
509 CENTER STREET

### R. JESKE & BRO.

THE TINNERS

Galvanized Iron Works  
Fireproof Windows

718 WALNUT ST., MILWAUKEE

### HENRY F. SCHMIDT

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room

for Club Parties, Weddings, Entertainments, Scholastic Tournaments and Meetings.

2121 FIRST AVE. AND MADISON STREET, MILWAUKEE

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DENTIST

HOURS  
1:00 P. M. to 6 P. M.  
Other Hours by Appointment.

410 and 412  
Merrill Building  
211 Grand Ave.  
PHONE GRAND 2269

Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.

### A. W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
and Calcimining  
Graining and Hardwood  
Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### KANITZ Popular Orchestra

POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

PHONE WEST 1607

2116 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

### MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC

736 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 869  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### ADOLPH HEUMANN

271 THIRD STREET

SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

TELEPHONE GRAND 30

### GLASSES

It made right—preserve the sight. My glasses made right.

C. W. NEBEL OPTICIAN  
485 TWELFTH ST.  
BETWEEN CHERY AND GALENA STREETS

### SHOES

UNION MADE

E. SAUDER

681 Howell Ave.—Near Lincoln

### C. D. WAUGH

EXTENT OPTICIAN

320 GRAND AVE.

When You CAN'T SEE Well SEE WAUGH

### Union Barber Shops

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

### Al. F. Baganz

HOT AND COLD BATHS  
SHAVING PARLOR

A Good Line of Fine CIGARS

1002 Kinnickinnic Ave. Cor. Lincoln

### FRED. GROSSE

FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS

677 E. Water St.  
Shaving Parlor

### J. N. GAUER

SHAVING PARLOR

866 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE 805  
Opposite South Bay St.

### Kwicheor Kickin

HAMMEN'S BARBER SHOP

141 NORTH AVE.

### H. KUHN'S

First-Class Work Guaranteed.

452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

### ANGE & WELLS

281 Third St. BARBER SHOP

Corner State Street  
Under Kurtz Brothers.

### H. C. MUNDT

SHAVING PARLOR

166 LLOYD ST.  
Fine Line of Union Cigars

### H. SCHIRER

Barber Shop

Fine Line of CIGARS

1203 Chestnut Street

### ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms

EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor

### FRED SIELING

Umbrella Maker

Repairing and Repainting

713 North Ave.  
(Member 8th W. 6. Branch S. D. P.)

### I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

BECAUSE I CAN GET THE SMALLEST PROFIT ON THE LARGEST INVESTMENT.

LUDWIG BERG 174 N. 31

### B. P. CHURCHILL

M. D. C. M.

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat

428 MITCHELL STREET  
Between First and Second Avenues

### HOMEMADE KNITTED GOODS

From Manufacturer to Consumer, Direct.

Cordigan Jackets, Sweaters, Underwear, Petticoats, Hosiery, Etc.

Only high-grade yarn used. E. SWANEN, Prop.

370 1/4 GROVE ST.

### JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS

667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MY BRANDS:  
No Cigars—Basilito de Cuba, City League, No Cigars—Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 32.

### OTTO E. FISCHER

AND GENTS' FURNISHER

3000-3001 OGDEN ST.

Thirteenth and Vliet Sts.

### ALB. ROLOFF'S

Saloon and Bowling Alleys

Phone Connection 636 PEARL ST.

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SAMPLE ROOM

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

311 S. Grand Ave. 428 FOWLER STREET

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173 FIRST AVENUE 373

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OYSTERS, CRABS  
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Phone So. 3159  
173 FIRST AVENUE 373

### H. F. STEINERT

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

1112 TEUTONIA AVENUE, 1112

### Better BUY IT HERE

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

### Unionmade Clothing

AT THE RIGHT PRICE BUY IT FROM

LEOPOLD HIRSCH

Prop. of American Clothing Co.

Cor. 3d & Chestnut Sts.

### KONRAD & BAUMANN

Dealers in

MEN'S and LADIES' Union Stamp Shoes

3215 Lisbon Ave.  
Phone West 361.

### JOE BECKER

UNION-MADE SHOES

821 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### R. J. SCHOTT

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

A "good front" was never "put up" with a cheap-looking makeup.

\$20.00

and Upward for Suits Made to Order

1210 WALNUT STREET

### SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY

Teutonia A. V. and Center

The Up-to-Date Clothiers and Furnishers of the Northwest Side

Are Offering Some Great BARGAINS IN Up-to-Date Overcoats for Men, Young Men and Boys. Come in and see them. The prices are about one-third less than downtown, but the styles are just as new, qualities just as good.

### Caspar Hach

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER





**"I Don't Buy a Base-Burner Often—and I Guess the Very Best Is Good Enough for Me!"**

That's what she said—and she was right. Half a lifetime is a long time to have a stove for "steady company." Better get a stove with a character, a good looker and a good worker—a **ROYAL ACORN**, for instance.

Come in and look over our line—glad to see you any time.

**REINHOLD BROS**  
Lisbon Av. and Twenty-third St.

**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.

**RHINELANDER.**—The local committee has accepted the lecture course and Comrade Thompson is already raising the money. Arrangements are also being made to conduct a study class for instruction in Socialism. The first subject to be discussed will be "What Socialism Is, and What It Is Not."

**APPLETON.**—The comrades are bustling with all their might for their lecture course. Comrade Mrs. Sandburg and others are visiting from house to house securing the names of those who might be willing to purchase tickets. The local has also offered a commission of ten per cent to some of the comrades who are out of work, and they are assisting. Comrade C. D. Thompson is to open the lecture course here on Thursday night.

**TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"**

**WANTED.**—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **APD ADDRESSING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED.**—Orders for invitation typewritten letters cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED.**—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office has 100 orders on hand, with each 25c. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED.**—Branches and other societies to purchase their Skis and Schafkopf boards, bearing the union label, from us. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FOR SALE.**—CEMETERY BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**AGENTS ON THE TRAIL.**—For the sale of Social Democratic Branches; 100 wanted in a book for 5c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**H. M. CASTENHOLZ**  
Hatter and Men's Furnisher  
1111 TEUTONIA AVE.

I carry a first-class, up-to-date line of merchandise at popular prices. I have no two prices—only one price to all.

Since Nov. 21, I am giving with every \$1 purchase a ticket good for 5c, and with each 25c purchase a ticket good for 1c—redeemable in the JEWELRY DEPT.

My jewelry line contains only first-class, reliable goods—triple plated, guaranteed to wear and give perfect satisfaction. I am endeavoring to make this a feature to be proud of in my business.

**REMEMBER—THIS STORE CARRIES ONLY FIRST-CLASS, RELIABLE GOODS**

**LUNCH SIGNS!**

**Bear**  
**Chicken**  
**Deer**  
**Duck**  
**Goose**  
**Hasenpfeffer**  
**Rabbit**  
**Spanferkel**  
**Turkey**

TO BE HAD AT

**THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**  
344-346 SIXTH ST.

organized which has rented fine rooms on the main street of the city. Here one of the comrades is in attendance so that the headquarters is open every evening.

**LECTURE COURSES.**—The following locals are co-operating with us in the arrangement of the lecture courses: Racine, Waukesha, Appleton, Manitowish, Two Rivers, Janesville, Wheeler, Oshkosh, Superior, Mellen, Ontario, and Madison. Many more have the matter under consideration.

**MADISON.**—The University Socialist Club, which is an independent organization formed for the study of Socialism in the University, meets every other Monday night in the so-called red room of the Association hall, at 7:15 p.m. A series of subjects has been arranged for the coming University year. Each topic will be thoroughly worked out by one member and later discussed by every one at the meeting. The public is also invited to these meetings.

Comrade Sandburg, our District organizer in the Fox River Valley, has written a very interesting pamphlet entitled "You and Your Job." It is published by the Kerr Co.

**WAUSAU.**—One of the most surprising and delightful meetings we have ever attended was the one with the Men's Club of the Universalist Church of Wausau. There were about sixty invited guests present and among them a number of millionaires and very wealthy citizens. And yet they gave the most and most sympathetic attention to the discussion of Socialism.

**OSHKOSH.**—State Organizer Thompson will lecture at Oshkosh Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Trades and Labor Council hall, 163 Main st.

**TWO RIVERS.**—The comrades have arranged for a lecture by Comrade Thompson.

**WAUKESHA.**—The comrades have arranged to use the full lecture course this winter, and are arranging with one of the comrades who is out of work, to solicit for the selling of tickets.

**FOND DU LAC.**—We took in six new members at our last local meeting and five at the meeting before.

**JANESVILLE.**—Comrade Delaney writes that he has some new material in mind for the movement there. Arrangements are being made for Comrade Brown to stop here Dec. 12, and it is hoped that the local may be reorganized.

**COMRADE THOMPSON'S DATES.**—State Organizer Thompson will make a short lecture and organization tour through the Fox River District when he is to speak on the lecture course for some of the locals. The dates are as follows: Sunday, Dec. 6, Oshkosh; Monday, Dec. 7, Two Rivers; Tuesday, Dec. 8, Manitowish; Wednesday, Dec. 9, Green Bay; Thursday, Dec. 10, Appleton; Friday, Dec. 11, Kiel; Saturday, Dec. 12, Sheboygan.

**ONTARIO.**—Comrade Brey has signed for the lecture course. He proposed to keep the pot boiling.

**OSCEOLA.**—Comrade Bloom is another who does not propose to let the Socialist sentiment go to sleep. He has arranged for the lectures on the course.

**ANTIGO.**—We found out some time ago that some comrades were reading the *Chicago Daily Socialist* up in Antigo. Each one thought that he was the only Socialist in that part of the state. Comrade Malick is now arranging to get these scattered forces together and organize a local. Some of you comrades who are living in this isolated part of the state may be surprised to find that there are other Socialists right near you. Write to the organizer and get the names of those who are interested and see if

you cannot organize a local.

**MEDFORD.**—Comrade Werner writes, "We are a young local and are trying to do our part." He has secured the names of the readers of the *Herald* and other Socialist papers, and the comrades propose to visit them and see if they cannot get them to join the local. This is a splendid plan and we hope the comrades elsewhere will adopt it likewise. We are always glad to send you the names.

**RHINELANDER.**—The local is arranging to conduct a sort of school of Socialism to be conducted one each week. In these meetings the comrades hope not only to educate themselves, but also to interest the outsiders.

**SHEBOYGAN FALLS.**—We have just been informed by Comrade Guthrie that the official vote for Comrade Brown in Sheboygan county was 745 instead of 683 as reported by the newspapers. This gives Comrade Brown 62 votes more than the reported count, and of course increases the grand total by that amount. We have no doubt that the final official returns will show many gains of this kind in the different counties. Will the comrades compare the figures given in the *Herald* of last number with the official count and send us the corrected returns?

We have also just received word from Polk County to the effect that the official returns show us a gain of 26 votes over the vote of four years ago, instead of a loss as reported in the last issue of the *Herald*. The vote there in 1904 was 98 for Debs. This year it is 124, a gain of 26 votes. The vote for Governor in 1904 was 68, and for Brown in 1908 121. This is a gain on Governor's vote of 53 votes. This makes a very much better showing for Polk County and puts it in the column of gains and pretty well up the line too. This reduces

**THE ONLY PLACE TO GET GOOD FURS**  
AT PRICES THAT ARE NOT OUTRAGEOUS IS AT  
**CHARLES COPLIN'S**  
457 TWELFTH ST.

I guarantee to save you at least one-third of what you would pay elsewhere. Store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

**REMODELLING AND REPAIRING**

the number of counties which lost to 10, and increases still farther the total gain in the state.

**1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts.**

Previously reported	\$1,169.83
C. C. McDonald	1.00
Charles Votava	1.75
Paul Schmidt	.50
R. Wikstrom	1.00
George Schoenfeld	.25
Frank Leanski	.30
Andrew Buehler	.30
Edward Meier	.10
Fred Ladewig	.80
Henry Ebert	.40
Henry Ziegert	.20

Total \$1,176.88

Comrade Carl D. Thompson has been secured by the Eleventh Ward Educational Society, S. D. P., to deliver the first lecture before that society Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, at L. Meier's hall, corner Muskego avenue and Mitchell street. Admission free. Bring the ladies.

The *HERALD*, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

**WHY NOT ? ? ? ? ?**

come and look over our large assortment of fine **WATCHES, NECK-CHAINS, LOCKETS, RINGS and BRACELETS?** Also have a fine line of Toilet, Manicure and Smoking Sets, Shaving Cups, etc., at the lowest prices.

**EMIL BACHMANN**  
811 THIRD STREET Near North Avenue

**Behold! I Stand at the Door and Knock** with an opportunity that, in its very nature, is most generous to all those who will TAKE A LITTLE SPARE TIME AND ADMIT OLD DAME FORTUNE

**What Are You Doing**  
to help your cause and your paper, while the capitalist press is busy with all its agents grinding out falsehoods against you and yours? Is it not time that you were busy, getting new readers and making converts? Be up and doing, with a heart for any fate.

**We Must Have More Subscribers**  
and are willing to do all we can to help you get them. But have them we must, and we are depending on YOU. That is why we are giving these premiums as our part in securing new readers. And the proposition is clearly "up to you."

**Why Don't You Get Busy?**  
The tide is turning and with a little extra effort at this time we can win the battle in the near future and overcome opposition. It cannot last forever and must come our way—but the sooner we get busy, and the busier we get, the quicker it will come.

**You Want One of These Premiums**  
and we want you to have one. You realize the value centered in each one and you can pride yourself in saying that you won it in getting subscribers for the *HERALD*. Is there a more worthy motive than this? What do you think about it?

**GO TO WORK AND DO SOMETHING THAT WILL COUNT**

**Are You Willing to Open the Door** to a list of opportunities in the form of prizes, which are unexcelled in the history of the *Herald*, for securing subscriptions? They will be given to you if you act in accordance with the rules of this contest.

**First Grand Premium, \$100**  
A magnificent Parlor Set, consisting of one large heavy-frame Sofa, one handsome upholstered Rocker and one large and comfortable Easy Chair. This is a set such as would become the home of a "prince of the blood." It is upholstered in a beautiful dark green pan mohair plush. It must be seen to be appreciated—at the store of the Fischer Furniture Company.

**Second Grand Premium, \$75**  
A full Scholarship in The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.—worth \$75—to be selected by the winner from the complete list of 136 courses offered by the schools. Here is a great opportunity for some young man or woman to get a first-class practical education, such as all the young may have an opportunity for when Socialism shall have triumphed.

**Third Grand Prize, \$60**  
One of the famous Victor Talking Machines, with handsome quartered oak cabinet. This is the Improved Victor No. 3 machine, using records of all sizes; either exhibition or concert sound-box and beautiful flower horn. A talking machine that will add to the pleasures of any home, grand or humble. See it at the Eich stores, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave., 465 Mitchell St.

**Fourth Prize—Fine \$35.00 Bicycle**  
A first-class and durable wheel—something very handy many times—of a high-grade standard make, and fully worth the value. Can be seen at the Jonas Cycle Co. showrooms, 725 National av.

**Fifth Prize—Elegant \$30 Brussels Rug**  
A very fine, oriental pattern, high-quality Rug, 12 feet long and 9 feet wide. An ornament of utility in any home. You can examine it at the store of T. B. Schreier, 2724 North Avenue.

**Sixth Prize—Gent's \$28.00 Gold Watch**  
Adjusted movement, with 17 jewels, in a beautifully engraved 14k Boss gold-filled case, guaranteed for 25 years—in every way first class. On exhibition at Tegmeyer's, Grove and National.

**Seventh Prize—\$25.00 Sewing Machine**  
Handsome four-drawer drop-head machine. A fine premium, and in seventh place. Something always useful in any home. See it at E. H. Heismann's salesroom, 449 National Avenue.

**Eighth Prize—Lady's \$18.00 Gold Watch**  
20-year gold-filled case, set with full-cut diamond, Elgin movement—\$18.00 value. Can be seen at Archie Tegmeyer's jewelry store, corner of Grove Street and National Avenue.

**Ninth Prize—\$15.00 Century Camera**  
4x5 Century, Model 40, for hand and tripod work; instantaneous, time and bulb exposures. W. E. Brown, "The Camera Man", 368 Grove Street, will gladly show it to you.





GETTING THE STOCK IN EARLY results in earlier selections and a longer season.—We do not wait to see how trade "opens up"—we put in the stock—that is the effectual plan for a busy season.

**DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, HALL CLOCKS, CHIMING CLOCKS, SILVER TOILET SETS AND NOVELTIES, OPERA GLASSES, ORNAMENTAL WARES**

and every description of Sterling and Plated Tablewares.—We always show a great plenty, and plan to show all that is new and desirable in the Jewelry line.

**PREUSSER'S** **O. A. ZEDLER, Manager.**  
Mason and E. Water

### PROGRAM FOR DISCUSSION

The Educational Committee herewith presents the first program to be discussed in the regular open meetings recommended to the branches.

It must be borne in mind that the object of these discussions is to develop each member into a Socialist agitator, ready to answer all objections fluently and intelligently. We have, therefore, suggested for our first topic of debate the old and apparently perennial "dividing up" objection. Strange as it may seem, this is still the objection most frequently heard from the average non-Socialist. We have, therefore, placed it first in order in our series of programs, although we feel inclined to apologize to our members for so doing.

These suggestions are intended only as a help to the comrades so that every one may easily find something to offer in the meeting. But it is hoped that some may look up other references and bring in ideas and selections from other sources not mentioned here.

In the following program, the numbers placed before each book of reference indicate the number of the book in the Milwaukee Public Library. Members outside of Milwaukee can probably find these books in the public library of the town where they reside. If these books are not in the library, our comrades ought to ask the library to purchase them. All books cited below can be ordered from the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

### SOCIALISM AND "DIVIDING UP"

Question Box: What reply would you give to the objection that "Socialism means dividing up?"

Let every member present be called upon to answer this question.

### OUTLINE FOR STUDY.

1. Capitalism is a bad and unjust system of "dividing up."  
Show that the capitalist system is a method of dividing the social product in such manner that the producers have no voice in the division and the capitalist class gets the lion's share. Capitalism makes everybody "divide up"—the meat trust, coal trust, railway trust, etc., etc., force all the "divide up."

References: 335:179, "Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Vail, pp. 148-160 (chapter on the Law of Wages).

Give facts and figures to prove the foregoing statement. If possible, let each member give some figures about the industry in which he himself is employed.

References: Bulletin 1, by Lucian Saniel, 339:32, "Poverty," by Robert Hunter, pages 43, 44, 45.  
Under the chattel slavery system the master kept the full product of his slaves' labor, and gave them only food, clothing and shelter. Under the wage slavery system, the employer "divides up" with his workmen, but pays them only enough to buy food, clothing and shelter. Contrast the two systems.

References: 335:179, "Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Vail, pages 132-139 (Chapter on Chattel and Wage Slavery).

2. What Socialism really means.

## About the Sewage Problem.

Samuel Ridel introduces his work on "Bacterial Purification of Sewage" with the following paragraph:

"All organisms are injuriously affected by the continued presence of their own excreta, so that if they are kept in a confined space, they gradually die off. In the case of higher animals the earliest remedy for such self poisoning has been migration, but with the increase of numbers the opportunity for this has become more and more limited, and 'murrains' and other pests have set in as a consequence of overcrowding. With man there has been the additional burden of the refuse of his industrial occupations."

This is as true of vegetable as animal, what is poisonous for animal life is for the most part food for vegetable life and vice versa, there being under natural conditions a counter balance. When the assimilation of this excreta is not prompt or perfect, these "murrains" of which tuberculosis is now the most popular, come in as a reserve scavenger similar to the growth of mildew, mushrooms or fungi. An attempt to exterminate them through attributing the disease to their presence, is like smashing thermometers when the temperature becomes unbearable.

But it is not our purpose at this time to speak of the excreta thrown off by our skin and breath continuously to be facilitated in normal activity by properly parked environs and proper housing. We speak this time of that portion commonly known as sewage which we have been disposing of by the shiftless and dangerous custom of emptying it into our rivers, where the danger becomes far greater by the complications of so many indirect and vicious results.

We think well of the project now under consideration by our council of employing two or three experts to diagnose our case and give us wholesome advice. We regret that we do not know enough ourselves, but this move may be the means of discovering some ability right here at home. We trust and hope that it will. There is little room for doubt that the report of such experts will add appreciation to suggestions which have already been made, but ridiculed by the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish, who by their "economy," have wasted so much—and who after indulging their stubborn ignorance, have come to realize their inefficiency and to call for help. What should have been will now have to be, in addition to the economical stunts which were so criminally dangerous.

We long for the restoration of our natural water courses to their former cleanliness and continuity of flow. Not only cleanliness of the water by filtering of all refuse that

is returnable to the earth, but the converting of these substances into growths of food or other products. The earth is nature's separator, and in proportion to the cleanliness of the stream do we know the utilization to have been well done. To the park expert in the conservation of healthful environments, a foul stream is as alarming as a coated tongue to a physician when he declares your stomach is in bad order.

There has been some hard thinking done along these lines, but the fearful exploitation of all resources by the competitive system has dominated everywhere until now disaster meets us face to face at every turn.

We have been pleased to note the energy of our Health Department on this subject also, and hope that the co-operation of this department with the Board of Public Works and the Metropolitan Park Commission will eventuate plans that will tend toward the restoring for us the healthful possibilities.

To convince some of our readers that what we say about keeping streams clean, is not a local fad, we offer the following extracts from certain state laws:

New York, 1903, Chap. 468, Sec. 75.—No person, etc., shall "discharge or cause to be discharged into any of the waters of the state unless the same shall have been permitted by the state commissioner of health, any sewage, garbage, or any decomposable or putrescible matter of any kind," or any refuse or waste matter either solid or liquid in quantities injurious to the public health.

Sec. 79d.—Penalty.—Five hundred dollars and a further penalty of \$50 per day.

Illinois—[Hurd's Revised Statutes, 1901, Sec. 202, p. 627].—Whoever willfully or maliciously defiles, corrupts or makes impure any spring or other source of water or reservoir, or other polluting matter of any kind whatsoever, shall be placed in, or discharged into the waters "of any such river, brook, stream, or any tributary or branch thereof, or of any lake, pond, well, spring, etc."

Massachusetts—[Revised Laws 1901-2, Chap. 75, p. 677]. Sec. 124.—No sewage, drainage, refuse, or polluting matter "or no human excrement shall be discharged into any such stream or pond or upon their banks, if any filter basin so used is there situated or into any feeders."

Minnesota—[Copies very closely the laws of Massachusetts.]  
Ohio—[Bates' Annotated Revised Statutes, p. 3343]. Sec. 6921. Nuisance. Whoever "corrupts or renders unwholesome or impure any water course, stream or water shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars."

### Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Letters have been sent out by the organization department to secretaries of all branches requesting them to send in names of young people who would be likely to join a young peoples' auxiliary of the Social-Democratic party. Every member should hand in the names of as many young people as possible, so that this undertaking may prove successful.

The Twentieth Ward Branch expects to even eclipse the past triumphs of its annual masques. This year's will be held at the Bahn Frei hall, North avenue, Saturday evening, Jan. 16. There will be \$100.00 in prizes. The admission will be 25 cents. Unmasked ladies accompanied by gents, free.

If you have a plan that you think would help to raise funds to wipe out the campaign deficit, put it in writing and mail it to Comrade Berger, who is chairman of a committee that was appointed at the last County Central Committee meeting to devise and consider plans to raise funds for that purpose.

Remember! One dollar a month on a pledge card will bring an annual revenue of \$1.80 to your

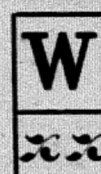
branch. We do the collecting. All you need do is to see your friends and get them to pledge any amount per month they feel they can afford. Let our sympathizers help along the good work.

The Slovacs of Milwaukee have formed a Workingmen's Educational club, with fourteen members. Meetings will be held each first and third Sunday afternoon at 344 Sixth street.

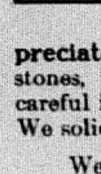
All branches in Milwaukee County are urgently requested to submit a complete membership report for the year 1908. This report should be made out on the regular form in the book furnished by the county organization department and should be in the hands of the county organizer not later than January 18, 1909. New books will be furnished each branch in January.

Comrade Harvey Dee Brown is offering a course of instruction in English and public speaking. All comrades who are interested may obtain particulars by calling on or addressing the above at 672 Thirty-ninth street.

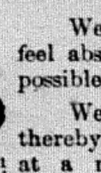
The Seventeenth Ward Branch



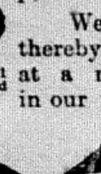
**HAT** could make a more admirable Christmas Gift than a carefully selected piece of Diamond Jewelry? Unmatchable beauty, combined with the security of investment of a gilt-edged bond, with daily interest paid by the joy of possession. We have a large variety of designs.



The lover of beautiful gems will appreciate our superb and matchless collection of precious stones, mounted and unmounted, a display worthy of careful inspection, and at prices to meet your approval. We solicit a personal inspection.



We invite comparisons of quality and prices and feel absolutely certain that we can give you the greatest possible value for the amount you wish to pay.



We buy our diamonds direct from the headquarters, thereby obtaining the finest and most perfectly cut stones at a minimum of cost. This advantage is reflected in our prices.



We Buy Direct from Manufacturers and Save You the Middleman's Profit.

**STORE OPEN EVENINGS** Make Your Selections early. We will put them away until wanted.

**ARCHIE TEGTMEYER**

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY**

**592 NATIONAL AVENUE CORNER GROVE STREET**

will hold its annual Schatskopf Tournament at Hoff's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave., on New Year's day next. Game called at 2:30 p. m. Don't fail to attend.

All members of Branch to be urgently requested to attend the next meeting, Monday, December 7, at the hall, corner 12th street and North avenue. Important matters will be considered.

A meeting of the Organization Committee will be held at headquarters, 344 Sixth street, tomorrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 a. m.

### AT THE THEATERS.

#### BIJOU.

Mary Holmes' novels have found their way to the stage, but of those easily the most popular and at present most prominently before the



public is "Lena Rivers," which Miss Beulah Poynter and a competent company will present at the Bijou for a week's engagement, beginning tomorrow matinee.

**MAJESTIC.**  
Reginald DeKoven's latest operetta, "The Magic Bottle," will be the headline attraction at the Majestic next week. Edith Bradford heads the company of twenty persons. Seldom's Living Marbles will be another big feature.

The third is Leipzig, "the royal conjurer." The McNett Twins and Clay Smith; Swor Brothers, in southern negro types, and Leo Filier, the violinist, are other hits.

**ALHAMBRA.**  
Gus Edwards' Kids in the lively musical comedy, "School Days," will be the offering at the Alhambra this next week. The piece comes direct from the Circle theater, New York. Herman Timberg and Janet Priest head the bill and Joe Keno and Agnes Lynn are also prominent.

**NEW STAR.**  
"The Cozy Corner Girls," open at the New Star theater Sunday. The program is divided into three sections, opening with a jumble of jest and song called, "A Honey-moon Trip," by the entire company, followed by a series of eight big vaudeville acts.

**EMPIRE.**  
Lopez & Lopez, premier novelty electrical instrumentalists, head a good bill at the Empire next week, starting Monday. Eight other acts are: The Mexican Zamora Family of Aerialists; Rutledge and Pickering, comedians; Dorothy Dayne, singing comedienne; Jack Stein, latest illustrated song hit, "Just Someone," and the usual pictures on the Empirescope, close the bill. The management announces the appearance of John L. Sullivan, the Champion of all champions, assisted by Jake Kilrain next week.

**GAYETY.**  
The "Lid Lifters" company will open a week's engagement at the Gayety theater, with a matinee performance Sunday.

As the curtain raiser and extravaganza, entitled, "The Burlesque Queen," is presented, in which the wives of the "Burlesque Queen" are carefully portrayed.

Among those who appear in the vaudeville are: John and Helen Davis, John W. Jess and Lee Hickman and Hattie Mills, American chanteuse eccentric.

#### CRYSTAL.

Electro & Co., is the attraction at the Crystal for next week. This wonderful man, assisted by a young lady, lights gas jets, paper and cloths from the tips of his fingers. Goldwin Patten presents a comedy sketch, entitled, "Mister Stranger." Miss Ameta Primrose in character change act; George Fredo in a black-face musical act. The Crystalgraph with some new pictures will round out a very good show.

Hand your neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started.

### SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST.

To date, between ninety and one hundred contestants have entered into the contest. The highest number sent in by any one contestant to date is fifty-three with a close second and so on down the line.

Next week someone else will be at the top. Why not you? One comrade sent in twenty and went to the top. We cannot give names of contestants but will give the number of the leader each week.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

**SOCIALIST LOCALS Make MONEY BY ARRANGING LECTURES FOR A SERIES OF GAYLORD LECTURES**  
Advertising matter is first-class and gratis. For terms and dates, address GAYLORD LECTURES, 791 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## This Store Is Ready for Christmas

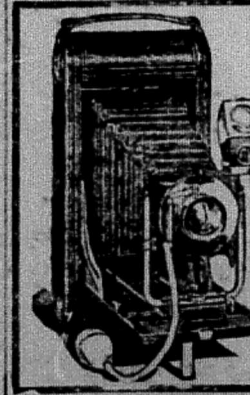
Now's the time to shop for Christmas. DO'NT WAIT until the rush is on. Our stock of Slippers, Shoes—warm footwear of all kinds—is fresh and new, down to date—RIGHT in every way, from style to price. Tell us what you wish to spend and you'll get the best values that are to be found.



Comfort for the Women— **75c to \$1.45** What a Man Likes— **\$1.00 to \$2.50**

Here are two of our Christmas leaders—just two, but there are a whole lot of others just as nice waiting you at

Open Evenings **LUEDKE'S** Closed Sundays  
413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE 413-415



HEAD THE CHRISTMAS LIST WITH **A KODAK**  
—for everyone likes pictures of the persons and things he is interested in. And anybody can make good pictures with a Kodak.  
**KODAK AND BROWNIE CAMERAS**  
**\$1.00** AT RETAIL FROM **\$100**  
C. L. G. Free on Request  
**W. E. BROWN 366 Grove St. THE CAMERA MAN**



Scene from "The Servant in the House," London.

### SPECIAL



**14k Solid Gold (Heavy Weight) Ladies' Watch \$20.00**

## Xmas Is Nearing

and we are ready and can show you the finest selection of **Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, etc.,** ever shown in the city, and at rock-bottom prices. A visit will convince you—and you are welcome, whether you buy or not.

**AUG. H. STECHER CO. JEWELERS**

276 Third Street 3 Doors South of State St. OPEN EVENINGS



