

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

## THE PRESS SHOULD PROTECT HIM.

By Victor L. Berger.

THAT Christian Rudowitz is not going to be extradited to Russia was a foregone conclusion after the press and the liberal elements of our country had taken up the matter.

For while of course Elihu Root and the plutocratic clique behind him were more than willing to extradite Rudowitz, it was simply impossible for them to do so, in the face of the indignation stirred up all over the country by the brutal deal of the Russian government.

It was evident that the overwhelming majority of the American people were not ready to go back on the usages of every civilized government and on the history and tradition of our own country by extraditing a political refugee.

However, it is mainly due to the vigilance and agitation of the Socialists that the fight was made. Otherwise Rudowitz would have been quietly extradited by the bought tool of the Russian government, Court Commissioner Mark Foote of Chicago.

Rudowitz is now safe, but the case of another refugee, Jan Pouden, is by no means settled.

Pouden's position is very similar to that of Rudowitz.

He was a member of a revolutionary band called the "Forest Brothers." The Russian government claims that while the Forest Brothers had revolutionists in their ranks, the aim of the brotherhood was not revolution, but robbery. According to the Russian government, the wife of Jan Pouden—she is now in a village poorhouse in Russia with her seven children—and a Russian chief of police and the notaries of four villages, have given testimony against him.

Of course, we do not know what this woman has testified. She is entirely in the hands of the Russian government, being in the poor house with her children. And there is no assurance at all that she has not said just the contrary of what the Russian government claims she has said. But there is proof that at least one of the children, a girl of eight years, has been tortured by the Russian police, to compel her to furnish evidence against her father.

And as for the testimony of the village notaries, and the chief of police, they being Russian officials, it is of course worthless.

On their combined testimony no civilized government would extradite a yellow dog, to let alone a human being.

Under these conditions, it is rather contemptible of Elihu Root, and it plainly shows his damnable sympathy with the bloody misrule of the Czar, that he offered the Russian blood hounds further time and told them to complete their case by sending in additional "proofs" that the Forest Brothers committed robberies. This would make out Pouden to be a common criminal and then he could be extradited.

The press of the country ought to take up the case of Pouden as it took up the case of Rudowitz. Both cases are absolutely identical, only Pouden was supposed to be more of a leader than Rudowitz, who is only a very ordinary Lettish peasant. The Russian reaction is therefore so much the more anxious to get Jan Pouden.

However, if Jan Pouden should be turned over to the Russian hangman to be tortured to death, then the name of Elihu Root will go down in history loaded with as much contempt, as the name of another secretary, Wm. H. Marcy—who almost went to war in order to save a political refugee in 1853—shines out in honor.

And I hope that at least Theodore Roosevelt will never be a party to such a shameful proceeding.

Victor L. Berger

## WAS IT PROPHECIC?

AS to the personality of Theodore Roosevelt—the flower of capitalistic America, the embodiment of 'strenuous life,' and by accident also the youngest president the United States has ever had—little can be said that is not generally known. He was born in 1858 in New York of an old Dutch family that gave an alderman to the city of New York for six generations. 'Teddy' graduated at Harvard university at the age of 22, was elected to the assembly of the state of New York at the age of 23, was chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention at the age of 25, and was a candidate for mayor of the city of New York at the age of 28 (in 1886). Vote: Hewitt, 90,555; Henry George, 68,110; Roosevelt, 60,435. He was a United States civil service commissioner from 1880 to 1895; after that, from 1895-1896 a police commissioner of New York city, 1897-1898 assistant secretary of the navy, 1898 colonel of the Rough Riders, 1898 governor of New York, November 6, 1900, elected vice-president of the United States and became president by the death of William McKinley. Between all these he found time to write books—about a dozen volumes or so—and to manage a ranch in the Bad Lands in North Dakota. He is married and has a family of six children, which is quite contrary to the custom of the American capitalist class. It can be said that with the exception of Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt is probably the best educated man that ever became president of the United States. He also has the reputation of being an enthusiastic reformer. In short, Theodore Roosevelt has had all the advantages that wealth for generations, a strong body and excellent training can give.

"Yet, with all these, I predict a signal failure for Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States. This failure will be especially glaring, should an industrial crisis—a so-called panic, which is due within a few years—set in during his first or second administration, for it goes without saying that he will be renominated and re-elected because the poor, decrepit and split up Democratic party cannot elect a president any more, and the Socialists are still too weak.

"I base my prediction of utter failure for Roosevelt—and when I say utter failure I mean that even a large element of his own class and his own party will consider him a failure—upon the fact that although he likes to pose as a reformer, like so many strong men of his class—for instance, Bismarck—he fails to understand the significance of the social problem, the meaning of the class struggle and the mission of the proletariat. His surroundings and bringing up have prevented him from seeing the other side of the main question of today.

"While a reader of history to some extent, he has evidently never studied the history of civilization, at least his writings and doings do not show that he has in any way grasped the tremendous change that has not only undergone in the means of production, but also in the make-up of the producers.

"While an infinitely stronger man than McKinley, and fully as willing a tool of plutocracy, he will do it great harm by making 'strenuous' efforts to perpetuate its rule, by trying to make plutocracy 'behave itself.'

"We look to Roosevelt to do Socialism and Social-Democracy a similar service to that which Bismarck did in Germany—that is, this country being a republic and having a democratic form of government, Roosevelt naturally will not be able to go even as far as the Iron Chancellor, yet 'Teddy' will do whatever he can.

"But the working people of America will stand. And the working people of America will fight."—Victor L. Berger in *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* of Sept. 28, 1901, under the heading: "He Will Be a Failure."

In answer to a correspondent who wants to know about the claims given out before election that the Socialists were in danger of carrying the Eighth Congressional district (the mining belt of Ohio, we would say that the prediction of victory made by Hay-

wood and others was wildly optimistic. The Republican candidate had 24,000, the Democratic candidate 23,000, and the Socialist just 725. We think it would be better for the movement if a little more caution were exercised in prediction statements.

Says Labor of St. Louis: "John I. Beggs, chief of the North American company, that owns practically all the public utilities of St. Louis, is laying his political wires for the spring election." Of course, he doesn't do such things in Milwaukee, O, no!

That the volcanic fires of true Christianity have died out in the churches is again shown by the putting together of the two following paragraphs:

"The first three weeks of the old-age pension law in England, which became operative Jan. 1, developed the appalling fact that one person in every twenty in England and Wales is a pauper. In wealthy London the ratio is one in fourteen of the inhabitants!"

"The Methodist Missionary Society of England and the United States has appealed to Theodore Roosevelt to help Christianize the inhabitants in Africa."

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said the following at a banquet of the Economic club, Hotel Astor, New York city, the other night:

"Any student of sociology or political economy will agree that labor creates all wealth. This being true, it is a self-evident truth that labor is entitled to a fair share of the wealth it has created. Yet, even in the beginning of the last century, it was a well established principle that the laborer's wage should be fixed at the lowest possible rate compatible with mere existence."

This is a good sample of "pure and simple" logic. Labor produces all wealth, therefore labor should have a part of the wealth! As he faced the big exploiters round the board, Stone probably felt that he was devilish radical!

The government now claims that one hundred and ten millions of dollars' worth of public land has been stolen from the public domain—enough to start one hundred and ten millionaires on the highroad after more wealth.

And it is no "frothy agitator" (to use a clerical coinage) who makes this claim, but the secretary of the interior, with all the facts secured by the government sleuths to base a judgment upon.

Most of this stupendous thieving has taken place west of the Mississippi and the honorable thieves, like most honorable thieves are doubtless "respectable" enough to get money fines, at most, even if the honorable courts do not find some "honorable" technicalities by which they may escape punishment entirely.

According to Carl Marr, the great painter of Germany, now revisiting America, man's inhumanity to woman under the capitalist civilization is nowhere more marked than in the artist colonies in the cities of the Fatherland.

"Marriages between artists and their models are almost unknown in Germany," he said, "and on the rare occasions when this has oc-

## THE CLAIMS OF SOCIALISM

We claim a great deal for Socialism. For instance, we say it will provide employment—healthy, honest employment for all who desire it at all times. It will give us—that is the whole nation—not only collective ownership of the means of life and the tools and instruments whereby they are obtained, but also the democratic control of these things. It will give to the workers collectively the full product of their toil instead of first sharing out the product with the middleman, the master, and the landlord, as we do today. It will eliminate profits, interests, rents, and other taxes which the workers pay to the shirkers. It will make the proper housing, feeding, clothing, and educating of each member of the community not only a possibility, but an absolute duty. It will ensure an equal opportunity in life for all. It will promote a spirit of friendship and brotherhood amongst the nations. When two countries quarrel the workers always pay—Labor Leader.

It is a well known fact that the artist as well as his wife has been put under a ban and cut off from social intercourse with the rest of the artist colony. I have known men of promising careers utterly blasted because of such a marriage, and the ostracism that followed, and this despite the fact that the model was a woman of acknowledged beauty and personal magnetism. It is utterly impossible for a woman who has been a model in Germany to hide her past in that country, for she is sure to be discovered."

Women are such unclean creatures—and men are so clean!

## CAPITALIST WARS.

John Ruskin, in "Unto This Last."—It is one very awful form of the operation of wealth in Europe that it is entirely capitalists' wealth that supports unjust wars. Just wars do not need so much money to support them; for most of the men who wage such wars are not capitalists; they are men of men's bodies and souls have both to be bought; and the best tools of war for them besides, which makes such war costly to the maximum; not to speak of the cost of base fear and angry suspicion, between nations which have not grace nor honesty enough in all their multitudes to buy an hour's peace of mind with; as, at present, France and England, purchasing of each other ten millions sterling worth of confectionery annually (a remarkably light gun, half thorns and half aspen leaves sown, reaped and granaried by the "science" of the modern political economist, teaching covetousness instead of truth). And all unjust war being supportable, if not by pillage of the enemy, only by loans from capitalists, these loans are repaid by subsequent taxation of the people who appear to have no will in the matter, the capitalists' will being the primary root of the war; but its real root is the covetousness of the whole nation, rendering it incapable of faith, frankness or justice, and bringing about; therefore, in due time, his own separate loss and punishment to each person.

English workingman eats a cheaper breakfast than his fellow in America, and his table is supplied just as bountifully, if not more so. The fact is that the tax now levied on beef alone in America amounts to more at a single breakfast than the workingman would pay in a week on coffee, if the proposed duty were imposed on it. And the tax on beef is for a trust the most oppressive of all octopuses.

Our doctors of political economy must bestir themselves if they would not have cheap food the paramount in 1910 and 1912. Everybody knows how such an election would go, admits the *Washington Post*.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?

"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.

NEXT WEEK: A story by Ernest Poole, entitled, "The King and the Spaghetti." Also an article by Robert Hunter on "Lincoln, the Emancipator."

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY. AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

## THE COST OF LIVING.

Prof. Joseph Francis Johnson of the university of New York presents this nut for our doctors of political and social economy to crack: "It took \$3,623 last year to pay for necessities of living that could be bought for \$2,500 in 1897. Sixty-nine cents ten years ago had the buying power of \$1 today."

And the thing is growing more threatening and more onerous for the family with a moderate fixed income every day. Indeed, unless some relief is had the cost of living by 1911 will have become double what it was in 1897. There was a disastrous financial panic in 1907 that shrunk every estate between the two oceans and threw thousands and tens of thousands out of employment, but it brought to none cheaper food, cheaper clothing or cheaper shelter.

Your corner grocer will charge 35 cents for a shot rabbit. The man is scarce 50 who, as a boy, sold a dozen trapped rabbits for 50 cents. Two dozen years ago a dozen fine, fat and thrifty pullets could be had for \$2. Today one such bird will cost you 75 cents.

It is a demonstrated fact that the English workingman eats a cheaper breakfast than his fellow in America, and his table is supplied just as bountifully, if not more so.

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WATCH FOR THE HERALD FARMER EDITION! Feb. 27.

## IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—Senate.—After the argument by Senator Huston (Dem.) supporting his resolution, Senator Blaine (Progressive Rep.) introduced sixteen specific charges, backed up by extensive citations from the Clarke (Montana) case and Wisconsin statutes.

At this point Senator Gaylord (Soc.-Dem.) arose, and said:

"The Social-Democratic party had regarded this matter as a family quarrel, and would not have taken the initiative in the matter of an investigation. But when it comes before us in this form, with specific charges preferred, there is nothing to be done but to vote for the investigation.

"Although the investigation is not demanded by the platform of the Social-Democratic party, it will be of interest to my constituency and to those thousands of others who have no other representative here, because of certain general principles which the inquiry will bring out.

"The case of Senator Stephenson and this senatorial primary is really a temporary one and is incidental to the larger question of the corruption of politics in general. And because the inquiry will furnish more information on this, the real subject of thought in the public mind, it will be of value.

"It has been said formerly, that the caucus system of nominating was the cause, or at least furnished special opportunity for, political corruption. Therefore the primary law was introduced. But the operation of corrupt forces in the primaries proves that the caucus system was not to blame.

"Now there are not wanting those who lay the blame of expen-

sive double campaigns, corrupt because of the sums spent, at the door of the primary itself. Others propose to amend the primary law.

"In the Milwaukee Charter convention last night, the startling statement was made that the very names of national political parties are the cause of all our municipal political corruption. This I deny.

"Others—for many years—have sent up a cry for 'good men' in politics. I call you to witness that the man, who, two, four, six or eight years ago was called by many a 'good man,' is now by those same men very sadly called in question as being possibly a 'bad man.' Notice, please, gentlemen, that the majority of those around whom charges of this kind have centered in recent years, have begun their careers by being elected as 'good men.'

"So that none of these causes assigned are to be accepted as the actual sources of political corruption.

"Were I at this point to enter into a discussion of the real causes, I should undoubtedly be accused of 'making propaganda.' And I forego the tempting opportunity, hoping that another more opportune occasion may present itself.

"Surely it is sufficiently clear that the Republican party is not the first political party to be corrupted. I have not the time, nor you the patience to tell the story, and will simply refer you to the current number of the *Success* magazine for the whole pitiful story of how, from the days of Alexander Hamilton until this very hour, parties and governments have been corrupted.

"And always it has been by the same influences, viz: the great property holding interests, that have sought to debauch the machinery of government for the benefit of a few.

"And if the magazine writer be thought too irresponsible or radical, let me quote one known and respected by all members of the Wisconsin bar, Gen. Winkler of Milwaukee.

"It was concerning a resolution to be introduced at a now famous indignation meeting in Milwaukee that Gen. Winkler said:

"Should this resolution be adopted, and its provisions carried out, should the Committee of Ten do its work and the grand jury bring in true indictments, it will have no material effect upon graft and the sources of graft in Milwaukee. The events have proved the truth of these words, and I now apply them to this case:

"Though this investigation should take place, and the charges be proven true, even to disqualify Isaac Stephenson for the office of United States Senator, and though following that, you amend, repeal or abolish primary elections—going backward to the caucus or forward to some other device—you will not materially affect the sources of political corruption in Wisconsin.

"You must go deeper than that! Nevertheless, I vote for the investigation.

"A closing word as to the reason. Isaac Stephenson is probably the only one of all the candidates at the recent primary who has not filed his expense account.

"The people of Wisconsin want to know how much he spent, before the legislature elects the United States senator. This was the plain intent of the law, and that is the belief of the plain people of this state. Evasions and subterfuges do not and cannot dodge that point.

"Surely, Mr. Stephenson's friends will not object to carrying the investigation that far!

"And yet, I do not expect that

(Continued on page 6.)

## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

The school barracks must go!

So far as the average man goes the present system of society is a failure. It does not serve him, it harasses him, and practically dooms him to failure. Think this over.

The people are demanding the reorganization of society on a basis that will permit them to live adequate lives—some of them are demanding it consciously and others unconsciously, by their actions.

In New York the chance to shovel snow has temporarily reduced the midnight bread lines, which is a pretty good answer to the Powderly slander about the unemployed being only "bums."

The veto by the president of a bill to give an individual a valuable water right in Missouri on the ground that the collectivity would lose rights thereby is certainly refreshing, and shows the changing view of such matters that the awakened democracy is forcing even into the operations of government.

A notable lecture will be delivered in Boston tomorrow, the subject being "Socialism and Poverty." The lecturer will be none other than Charles Edward Russell, the well-known magazine writer, who recently joined the Socialist movement.

A Socialist victory is announced from Canada. In the recent by-election in Nanaimo, B. C., Comrade J. H. Hawthornevaite, of the Socialist party of Canada, was elected to the British Columbia legislature by 283. The capitalist parties combined against him in vain. *Sic semper* etc!

Marshall Field's estate's property in Chicago is now valued at \$83,450,032.00. This vast sum was made by very many people, each playing his part. But the associated labor stopped just the other side of the pay envelope, as is the case with the rolling up of most great fortunes.

It is estimated that there are 15,000 more girls now inmates of the haunts of vice in Chicago than at any time in the past history of the city. The hard times is responsible without a doubt. This is what the capitalist system does to woman-kind. Such fearful things are inevitable under such a system.

Rudowitz has been given his life. The awakened people have called out the decision. They saved the government's hand. But they must not be content with this. That diabolical (there's no better term for it) treaty which this government under Cleveland entered into with the czar must be abrogated. It will not be abrogated unless the people compel it. Let them act.

If you don't believe the courts are becoming the arrogant rulers of the people who created them, just read this:

"A newspaper published a misstatement of an opinion handed down by the Supreme court of Rhode Island. In contempt proceedings therefor the paper alleged that the error was unintentional. The court held its good intentions afforded no excuse."

Here's more work for Judge Wright! The *New World*, the official paper of Archbishop Quigley of Chicago proposes a boycott on the *Portland Oregonian* for insulting the crozier of the bishop by calling it a crooked stick. "Why not boycott the *Oregonian* and teach it a lesson in politeness," says the *New World*. "Can Catholics of Portland be insulted with impunity by an ill-mannered local paper. Hit

## CHRISTIAN RUDOWITZ IS GIVEN HIS LIFE!

Washington: In a decision upholding the right of asylum in the United States and establishing a precedent for refusing the return of political offenders to Russia, Secretary of State Elihu Root yesterday denied the demand of the Russian government for the extradition of Christian Rudowitz, the Lettish revolutionist, whose arrest and trial in Chicago aroused a storm of protest throughout the nation.

The decision is one of the most important which has been given in the history of the nation upon the matter of extradition. It is taken to mean that the United States is a land where political offenders may find refuge. It is believed that the ruling will directly affect the case of Jan Pouden in New York and others who are awaiting trial on similar charges.

The decision is considered important from a legal point of view in that it upholds the right of asylum under the Russian extradition treaty which was signed in 1893

it in the pocket—the most sensitive part of its anatomy." My, if a labor party talked boycott as plainly as that, all kinds of things would happen!

The Russian duma continues to experience exciting incidents. Pokroffsky, Social-Democrat, has just been expelled for declaring that the Russian government had a hand in the Armenian massacres in 1895. He produced what he said were secret documents that had come into his possession to prove his charge. The nobles and rightists precipitated a rough house so as to drown his words, and the vote of expulsion was taken during the din. The Social-Democrats walked out and broke the quorum, but a compromise was patched up by which the expulsion was changed to suspension for three days.

Last year had more mine disasters than any previous year in history, it is stated, and 1909 has started in to increase the record, hundreds of lives being snuffed out last week in West Virginia and at the Leiter mine in Illinois. The mine owners are trying to put the blame on the men who risk their lives in the mines. They get careless, they say, smoke in the mines, or carry safety lanterns that have become defective. If this is the real reason then proper regulation and inspection, with government regulations behind them, could easily remedy the matter. But the mine operators are not likely to admit their own culpability. It costs money to properly protect the work in the mines, and such outlay of money reduces profits.

Down in Muscatine, Ia., eighty heads of families have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of button machines that do the work as well or better than it can be done by hand labor. And this is only the beginning. More machines are being built and will be installed as soon as possible. If the company had exploded bombs in the homes of some of the workmen the disaster for them would be little worse. Yet the introduction of machinery is of benefit to society and will be ultimately to all. Every effort to put the burden of labor on machines is a gain. The only trouble now is that it brings suffering upon the working class. If manufacture were carried on for use and not for profit labor-saving machinery would make work easier, whereas it now makes it harder for the working people. They must suffer the immediate penalties of its introduction.

With regard to the fine of the Standard Oil company in Texas we note the following in the *Dallas Laborer*:

"But does anyone think the Oil Trust is going to sell oil any cheaper because it has had one of its companies fined and fired? The Harvester Trust was wiser. It acknowledged its guilt. It got out. And the net result to the people of Texas was that the harvester prices to farmers went up immediately so as to cover the cost of the proceedings and to furnish a new additional profit to the 'independent' company which now handles the business. So it will be with the Oil Trust. The people, here, also, will get it in the neck. Further, does anyone think there is no Oil Trust in Texas today? There is already a 'Texas' Oil Co. just as there is a 'Texas' Harvester Co."

And the *Laborer* very wisely points out that the only settlement for the oil trust problem is for the people to own and operate the industry for their own benefit and not to pile up independent fortunes.

There will be rejoicing all over the country at the ruling, which was practically forced from the administration.

Already there is talk that now the abrogation of the Russian treaty is superfluous, but this is all gammon. The treaty is an abomination and full of future dangers. The Political Refugee Defense League will continue its vigils, and will take up the Pouden case, and probably that of the Mexicans now under arrest in this country. At the national Socialist convention in Chicago last June this latter case came up before the resolutions committee, but no action was taken because there was a claim that the Mexican case grew out of a middle class uprising such as take place incessantly in the South American countries. This hardly seems correct, but the league will carefully establish all the facts.



## IF CHRIST SHOULD COME TO DENVER!

WOULD PUT TO SHAME CHRISTIAN "BROTHERHOOD."

This Is the View of a Writer in a Western Magazine Who Points What Might Happen and How It Would Put the Capitalist System Out of Joint. A Mighty Disturbance.

We know some "Christians" who will be considerably disturbed at the very thoughts put forth by Charles L. Brewer in the current issue of *The Balance* on the subject of "If Christ Should Come to Denver." We select the following portions:

"Meanwhile the social revolution would progress side by side with the theological. I imagine the Auditorium would be crowded morning, afternoon and evening to hear the Master speak, and that every address would be printed in full in the home papers, and telegraphed to every corner of the earth. Nothing else would be talked about anywhere, and everybody would find themselves discussing the situation with everybody else without waiting to be introduced. The whole established order of society would commence crumbling as soon as the arrival was known, and the general concentration of attention on the subject, skillfully guided and fed by the majestic and irresistible eloquence of the wonderful counselor, would create a new social atmosphere—a psychological tidal-wave of consanguinity in which all would begin to see that the old system in which they had been living so barbarously was devoid of reason, and could be seriously defended only by the idiotic and the insane....

"After a few days of this illuminating discussion the public conscience would awaken to the self-evident fact that for thousands of people to go on with their narrow blighted existence in the dingy hovels and tenements of the lower quarters of the city, while other thousands dwelt in light and ease and luxury in the big hotels and apartment houses and the mansions on Capitol Hill, and the North Highlands, was impossible; that the very conception of it was a nightmare horror that could not survive the first clear rays of Reason's rising light. And then, when everyone was wondering what to do about it, a few words of simplest, common sense from the lips of him who a fortnight had not where to

lay his head would so clearly solve the problem that no chance for dispute would remain. For is there not room enough for all, he would say, in the warm and beautiful houses? And why, therefore, should anyone remain another night in the city's crude and unbecoming parts? Whosoever receiveth one of these, my brothers and sisters, receiveth me. The general exodus and reception would be a big job, of course, requiring much rapid canvassing and the service of hundreds of guides familiar with all sections of the city. But if you will think a minute you will realize that it would be the happiest as well as the busiest day anyone had ever known—like a dozen Christmases and Thanksgivings rolled into one glorious jubilee.

"At the same time would come a transforming realization of the demonic insanity which decrees that stores and warehouses should remain full of wearing apparel while any brother or sister is in need of sufficient or becoming clothing. 'Whosoever hath two coats, let him give to him who hath none,' would fall again, with more significant emphasis from the Master's lips; and straightway all who felt their need would go to the stores and be fitted with whatever they desired, without money and without price, just as 'we do now when we have the money to pay the price.

"If you fancy there is anything strange or incredible in these two preliminary steps toward the establishment of the heavenly kingdom, let me remind you that such things are often actually done, even without anyone especially wise and sane to direct the movement. All over the world, in times of flood or fire or earthquake, whole sections of cities throw open their doors to refugees from the stricken quarters, and stores are emptied to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. When San Francisco was destroyed the mayor of Oakland issued a proclamation, announcing that if any landlord raised his rent or a storekeeper increased his prices, such house or store would be taken possession of by the city and the business continued at the former prices; and even that arbitrary enforcement of the higher law received the world's approval. The really strange and incredible thing to anyone with awakening perceptive faculties is that people should wait with such heart-sickening stupidity for some great calamity to come and shock them into temporary sensibility. We occasionally hear of an insane person being cured by an accidental blow on the head that would be apt to kill a sane man; and it seems that collective humanity is especially susceptible to such treatment, but habitually relapses into normal know-nothingness.

"In trying to estimate the wonderful power of the people when thus intelligently united, we must not only reckon on this greatly increased efficiency, but that every one would be engaged in useful work. All the paupers and par-

sites of the under world, as well as the unemployed poor and the idle rich, would be added to the industrial army....

"In merely mentioning the general abandonment of the city's unseemly parts, I have not sufficiently emphasized the fundamental character of the social revolution. The mental condition of the race is, unfortunately, such that most people will not realize till actually told that this emancipation of the poor would, of course, include all the submerged sections of humanity. The professional tramp, thief and harlot would go out with the rest, and be received like the rest, without hesitation or question. According to prophecy, the prison doors would be opened and all the captives set at liberty to join in the general jubilee. And this practical recognition of human solidarity which some may think new and strange is really an old and common phenomenon. History is rich with instances in which the petty distinction of class and race were forgotten in the presence of death, or before the leveling powers of flood, fire, famine or pestilence. And if death and the fear thereof can thus bring forth the hidden goodness and wisdom in us all, think you that the light of life, with the infinite richness of its at-

tendant glory, could not find for itself a yet more excellent way of practical manifestation? Love especially, has always shown the power to cast out these primitive prejudices; and this would be Love's Inaugural Day—the crowning time of gracious and triumphant life....

"Undoubtedly, the present rulers of the earth and harvesters of the fullness thereof would look upon this risen city with the utmost animosity, and regard it as a far more serious menace to their prized supremacy than the famous free cities of Europe were, some centuries back, to the kings whose authority they defied and whose schemes of conquest they so often thwarted. And just as all Europe rose against France when the republic was proclaimed, and all France rose against Paris when the commune was established, so would the dupes, flunkies and paid retainers of the earth screech and scream for the state, the nation, if necessary the whole world, to rise against the first millennial city and stamp out the dreaded Pentecostal pestilence before it could spread to other fields in which their masters could still gather golden harvests from the toil and sorrow of imprisoned souls."

## TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER

[Written for the HERALD.]

### Practical Politics.

WE Socialists are always being condemned for our impractical politics. Mr. Gompers recently said that he would have nothing to do with visionaries, that he was a practical man.

He is not the first, and he will not be the last to so criticize us. He is one of many who want to accomplish something now.

You will remember that Mayor Dunne was going to accomplish something now. Chicago was going to have immediate municipal ownership and all practical men supported Mr. Dunne.

You know that Mayor Johnson of Cleveland was going to accomplish something now. He was impatient of big talk. He was going to do one little thing—the people of Cleveland were to have three-cent fares, followed by municipal ownership.

You will remember the Populists. In 1892 they were impractical men. They stood off by themselves. They polled over one million votes, got control of several states, and a few years later had five men in the senate and eight men in the house of representatives. Four years later they became practical men. They wanted to accomplish something, and they united themselves with the Democratic party.

Among the radicals of New York there was talk three or four years ago about Mr. Hearst accomplishing something now. All practical men followed Mr. Hearst, promising us they were going to do big things.

Well, what has happened? Is there municipal ownership in Chicago? Have the people of Cleveland three-cent fares? Have the Populists grown bigger and do they now control any states, or have any men in congress? Has Mr. Hearst done any of the big things he set out to do?

These are fair questions. And since we visionaries are so condemned, surely we have the right to ask the radicals some simple questions.

There is work to be done. There are things to be accomplished, both now and in the future. We want to do the RIGHT THING now. We cannot afford to waste our efforts and our lives. We must, therefore, find out the best thing to do now.

Strange as it may seem, the impractical Socialists are wasting neither breath nor time.

Right or wrong, they are doing more educational work than any

political organization in the country.

Right or wrong, they are building up a powerful organization.

Right or wrong, they are getting a small nucleus of earnest, intelligent men in every election precinct of this country.

They are learning how to finance a great party. They are learning how to manage a great party democratically. They are learning how to employ usefully their leaders instead of having their leaders uselessly employ them. They are establishing publishing houses, issuing magazines. Hundreds of weekly papers come off their presses, and three daily papers are now being issued by these visionary impractical men.

Right or wrong, they ARE DOING SOMETHING NOW, something very big, something that promises to be very lasting, something that may one day exercise a stupendous power in this country.

During the time that this work has been progressing, the practical Populists have been annihilated. The practical Mayor Dunne has come and gone; the practical Tom Johnson has fought a lone battle, magnificently but unsuccessfully. Hearst has flashed across the sky and come to earth with the thud of a meteor.

And the question naturally arises which of all these men have been practical men, have been shrewd politicians accomplishing something now?

I wonder where John D. Rockefeller would be now, if, as an office boy, he had decided to capture the United States senate, to take control of a great political party, to become master of the banks, and then to establish the Standard Oil. John began with small things; he took a step at a time; he organized, systematized and financed as he went along. He grew as any other living thing grows, and finally his organizations became big enough to take over very quietly and without fuss our government, our banks and our big industries.

John is a practical man. He did the timely thing. He didn't try to capture a rival until he was able to master the rival. He did the thing within the scope of his ability and means.

There were doubtless men in the oil business who looked upon John as impractical when he was slowly plodding, building up his superb organization.

Well, we also can afford to be called impractical; but we can't afford to be impractical. God knows, our business is too serious for that.

### Writers Who Refuse to Scab.

A GREAT deal of interest and surprise has been manifested recently because certain New York writers have refused to write for certain magazines.

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York has for some years been carrying on an industrial battle with the Butterick Pattern company.

This company publishes three journals of large circulation. It has refused to recognize the union, and is at present employing "scab" labor.

It has enjoined the officials of the union, imprisoned some of them, and altogether done what it could to break the union.

The Butterick publications, however, require the services of writers. And most writers, of course, consider themselves above ordinary workmen. They do not belong

to a union, and most of them have but small regard for the rights of workmen.

But some few writers are awakening to the fact that they are part of the working class, and when the Butterick company recently invited three or four prominent writers to work for them, they answered by saying that they would not write articles for a "scab" publication.

This surprised even the Typographical union.

As a matter of fact, it ought not to surprise anybody. It is a faint, tentative outreaching on the part of these men to achieve the solidarity of labor.

If a few half-starved workmen refused to take bread from the Butterick company because their fellow workmen had not received justice, no one would have been surprised.

But for men who need never ask their fellow workmen for a single favor, nor for any kind of protection, to refuse to work at good prices, seemed altogether incredible.

As a matter of fact, wherever the Socialist spirit is developed the

## Abrogate Russian Treaty

The outcry against the sending back to the torture of Russian militarism of the peasant Jan Pouden had the effect of calling the attention of the Washington government to the danger of a great mistake, and the proceedings against Pouden were quashed.

But Russia, clinging to her man like a leech, has recommenced proceedings to drag Pouden back; and in Chicago similar action has been taken by the Russian government to extradite Christian Rudowitz, also a Russian, who fought in the revolution of 1906 against the autocracy of the czar.

As in the case of Pouden, the case of Rudowitz has excited the sympathies of the men and women who believe that this country should not render back to monarchies their political offenders. Our nation was founded by political offenders. Washington was a rebel. Pouden and Rudowitz did in Russia in 1906 just what Nathan Hale and Joseph Warren and the embattled farmers of Lexington and Concord did—they took up arms against oppression, and obeyed the orders of their rebel officers.

Russia denies this; but there is proof that they tortured Pouden's little daughter to make her divulge his hiding place, and shot a man named Urban, who was a comrade of Rudowitz, without trial, and that the most sickening series of tortures and massacres of prisoners which have disgraced recent centuries marked the offenses as military, not civil.

Pouden and Rudowitz are simple peasants, but if we send them back we reverse the glorious traditions which make this nation a refuge to which Kossuth came and made himself such a hero that we named our cities and towns and counties for him; to which Kosciuszko fled to become a soldier of the republic; to which Schurz went to become a general, a senator and cabinet minister; which opened its arms to Franz Sigel, and sheltered Major Zagoni whose cavalry troop, "Fremont's Bodyguard," made that wonderful charge that is only less celebrated than that of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Every one of these men could have been extradited under the pretense that they had committed crimes because the ordinary acts of revolt are the crimes of peace; if we had stood ready to do what Russia now asks us to do with Pouden and Rudowitz.

Let us not send them back to torture. Rather let us abrogate our treaty with Russia. To ask us to do this violence to our traditions is an abuse of the treaty. Let it be abrogated. We can afford to have our criminals escape to Russia and stay there rather than send back to the devils of Russian officialdom one poor peasant who has reached our shores and thrown over his scarred back the folds of the flag that protected Schurz and Kossuth.

Abrogate the treaty, but don't send Pouden and Rudowitz back! These men are patriots. Every good American should respect them for their rebellion.—Ex.

### SACRIFICE OF YOUNG GIRLS.

In a Pittsburg foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 10,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to Charities on "Pittsburg Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from 10 to 25 pounds. In an electrical factory in East Pittsburg 650 women are employed on piecework in winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employees

solidarity of labor becomes well-nigh complete.

It is no longer limited to those who work with their hands. It brings also into the great human brotherhood all others also who labor.

The teachers are slowly being brought into the ranks of labor. The writers must be brought into the ranks of labor, and all the various other classes of workers, whether of hand or mind, must be united together in the struggle for economic justice.

A few years ago in Vienna the printers refused to set up certain articles abusing Socialists, and for several days not a single capitalist paper was issued.

The time is coming here, as well as elsewhere, when workmen will refuse to assist, even for wages, in their own political destruction.

The time is also coming when the workmen of intellect—writers, thinkers, managers, professors—will not only stand for the political rights of all, but will refuse to do any work which tends toward the industrial slavery or degradation of the manual worker.

Things move slowly, but feeble, tentative outreachings, already in evidence, are uniting in close bonds of union the workers of the world. [Alexander Irvine, Rose Pastor Stokes and Robert Hunter, are among those Socialists who declined to write for the Butterick company.—The Editor.]



give out readily. Only 25 have been in the factory four years. Three screw and bolt works in the same city employ 543 women. A bolt trimmer—to use one class of labor as an illustration—stands for ten hours before a machine. She feeds bolts to the mechanism at two second intervals—10,000 times a day—for a wage of 96 cents.

Bad conditions for these women to work under and likely to have an indirect effect in weakened and stunted children.

Doubtless the employers feel that they are not to blame, that they are forced by competition for cheap goods to hire cheap labor. If any one of them should hold out and refuse to use the methods of his competitors he would be forced to the wall. So it is up to organized society to take a hand and fix the rules of the game. Conditions for the employment of women and children must be determined and enforced by the state. Otherwise society it at the mercy of a demand for cheapness that sacrifices the future of the race.—Kansas City Star.

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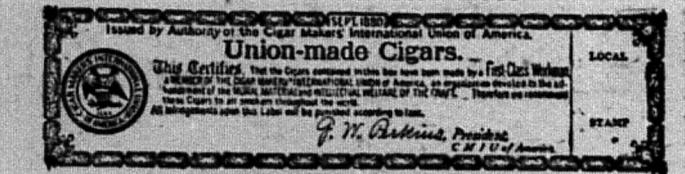


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## CIRCUMSTANCES DO ALTER COURT CASES!

### CAPITALISM FINDS ALLIES IN ALL HIGH PLACES.

Some Contrasts That May Well be Powdered by True Americans, Especially Wage Earners.

By Louisa Harding.  
(Written for the HERALD.)

SAMUEL Gompers et al., in their transactions with the Buck's Stove and Range Co., were not to be allowed said Justice Wright, to conspire to "deprive plaintiff of property without due process of law." But when an employer cuts down the wage of workingfolk, that is legal, certainly. Hours of toil are lengthened, thus shortening the lives of those who earn their bread in factories—still according to the law. When the iron jaws of cruelty ungarded machines snap down on human heads and limbs, that is a matter of damages, not of jail without a jury trial—yet one would think the loss of life one for which the "law of fairs no adequate remedy!" Men—and women more especially—can be "intimidated and coerced" by starvation to slave for a fourth or fifth of what they ought to have, and that's "freedom of contract," and still legitimate. The blacklist does not require publishing in the daily newspaper in order to hold the laborer effectively by the throat; and those who use it need not fear ten minutes in the penitentiary. But let working people stand together in any efficient way, to protect themselves against the inroads of non-union labor, and they soon run foul of "law." In the name of Justice in the abstract—not as it is administered in the District of Columbia—who has made such laws?

Martin Juraw was compelled to give up the names of his comrades who had joined him in revolt against official ruffians and murderers, but the United States Supreme court ruled that E. H. Harriman need not give information about sundry dealings in railroad stock, for, in the words of Justice Holmes, "The power to require testimony is limited, as it usually is in English speaking countries, at least to cases where the sacrifice of privacy is necessary—those where the investigation concerns a specific breach of the law." What end was served by forcing from Juraw the names of those associated with him in the condemnation of the spies? Were any witnesses required to produce the names of

those who were guilty of any "specific breach of the law" on the part of the Russian government? If the opinion of many Americans were asked, they might reply that in thus demanding a "sacrifice of privacy" at the quite possible expense of human lives, Commissioner Foote laid himself open to accusations whose falseness he has not yet proved "with all that fullness and certainty which the law requires," or words to that effect.

I notice that neither the county agent, nor Mr. O. E. Woodbury, who was delegated by the Carpenters' council to look up the matter of hungry children in the Chicago public schools, appears to agree with the comment of Archbishop Quigley's paper, *The New World*. Shortly after Supr. Bodine made public his report, *The New World* said editorially: "Now, if the city would get behind the curtain and see the real cause why many go to school hungry, they would find a nice, restful bed and a lazy, sleepy child locked in the arms of Morpheus, unable to rise and dress and eat in time." A nice, easy solution of the difficulty, isn't it, and has the further recommendation of being VERY CHEAP.

Poor men are still securing space in the daily papers by committing suicide, because they find no work. Fie, can they not starve in proper order, without breaking any portion of the legal code? Can they not meditate upon Republican prosperity, under which this country has thrived so mightily that John Gates can buy fifteen gold finger-bowls to the tune of \$6,000 cash, and ladies at the auditorium hotel may ask to have their "dog trunks," with Fido's extra clothing, sent up without exasperating delay? But as Bishop Spalding will explain to you in his little book, "Socialism and Labor," genius, which gives mere muscle necessary employment, is entitled to a very large reward. John Gates is a genius of the first water, you will recall; but exactly how the owner of the dog trunks had blessed humanity I believe the newspaper reports forgot to state.

Illinois. Louisa Harding.

### WHO PAYS CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.

When Mr. Carnegie was before the ways and means committee, during its late tariff enquiry, he said, among many other things: "I had 43 partners, chosen because of merit, and all were millionaires when we sold out in 1901." It may interest some readers to learn where those millions came from:

When the United States Steel corporation, known as "the steel trust" was organized, in 1901, it was absolutely necessary to bring the Carnegie plants into the combination; it would defeat the chief interest of the combination to leave out those plants, a fact well known to Mr. Carnegie. In Dec, 1899, it was testified in court by Mr. Carnegie and others that the cash value of the plants in his name was \$126,000,000. In March, 1901, the steel trust was compelled to pay \$400,000,000 for those plants or abandon the project of monopolizing the steel and iron business of the country. The original intention of the steel trust authors was to capitalize it for \$1,000,000,000, but that little holdup by Mr. Carnegie made it necessary to increase the capitali-

zation to \$1,400,000,000, and on that sum the people of the country who buy steel or iron have been paying interest and dividends ever since.

A part of Mr. Carnegie's wealth obtained by his huge oil holdings was \$217,000,000, of the trust's gold bonds, which are practically a blanket mortgage on all the property of the trust. In a deal of this

## X-RAYS--By John M. Work

(Written for the HERALD.)

ARE you ready now to quit fooling with alleged reform parties and get into a party that stands for something?

In every city there are organizations whose object is to provide food, raiment and shelter for those who are in absolute want. In other words, to dole out charity to those to whom society ought to guarantee an opportunity to earn a living, instead of compelling them to accept humiliating, degrading charity.

Organized charity has become one of our regular institutions.

Charity is necessary under the present system. But, it always degrades its recipient just the same.

In the meantime, the men who do no useful work, the men who have money invested from which they draw incomes, the men who through their invested capital have a suction pump by which they draw into their own coffers the lion's share of the value of the labor of the rest of the people, those men are rolling in the wealth which they did not earn.

We find, then, that the reason why not all people have enough to eat or possess the comforts and higher privileges of life, is, not because there is not enough in existence to supply all—for there is an abundance—but because the few possess the good things and the many cannot get them.

In this country, there never has been a time there was not enough of the necessities of life in existence for all. It is also true that for several decades after this nation came into being, practically no one in the whole country was in want for the necessities of life.

At that time there was a wide domain of idle land. When a man could not get employment working for someone else, the idle land was close by and the tools necessary to till it were simple and inexpensive. So, he could go out on the land and work for himself. The land seemed inexhaustible. The people pre-empted vast empires. The government gave away other vast empires,

kind it was easy to make millions of 43 partners; much easier than it is for the dear people to pay enough for steel and iron to insure interest and dividends on the watered stocks of the trust, increased to their present volume to make Mr. Carnegie's 43 partners millionaires, and himself a millionaire several hundred times over.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

with a prodigious and unrighteous hand, to the railroads. The population increased enormously. The land was steadily taken up until it is now practically all gone. No sooner had it begun to show signs of exhaustion, than extreme poverty, and even starvation, began to make their appearance. The matter has gone on from bad to worse until now there are a lot of men out of employment and millions of the people suffer constantly from lack of a sufficient quantity of the bare necessities of life. There is no way to create more land. And, if we could do so, it would no longer act as an escape, for it now requires a goodly amount of money to go out on the land, on account of the complexity and expensiveness of modern agricultural machinery. Furthermore, even if we could create more land, and even if the unemployed had the money to take advantage of it, it would still be merely an escape from starvation, not from exploitation.

What we need is the collective ownership and operation of the exploiting industries. In other words, for the whole people to own those industries which they have to use in order to get their living.

Then, if there are not jobs enough to go around, we can merely shorten the hours of labor and make all the jobs that are needed.

And we can pay ourselves the full value of the product, instead of letting a few capitalists gouge us out of most of it as we do now.

You all remember how General Grant gradually drew his lines about the enemy, fanning here, encroaching there, strengthening everywhere, until, upon receiving from the enemy a proposal regarding terms of capitulation, he was in position to fire back that bold reply, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

Comrades of America, do you want to get in position to demand the unconditional and immediate surrender of the beleaguered re-

nant of the hosts of capitalism?

If so, there is but one way to get in that position. It is the way that was adopted by General Grant.

We must surround the enemy.

We must draw our lines ever closer and closer.

We must fortify here.

We must encroach there.

We must strengthen everywhere.

In short, we must organize. The secret of success is summed up in the word organization. Whenever we have half a million dues-paying members, we will be in position to demand and receive the unconditional and immediate surrender of the enemy. We will be able to elect the president, the congress, and most of the local officials.

There is no other way whatsoever.

An invincible organization is the thing, and the only thing that will bring us victory.

We have made a mighty good start. We have doubled our organization in a short period of time. But we can accelerate the pace if we try. There is all manner of raw material for us to work on. It is waiting for us. It is waiting for us to come and mold it into forms.

Shall we do it?

Of course we shall.

We can begin to participate in the political affairs of the nation whenever we want to. If we have the money and the enthusiasm and the self-sacrifice, we can elect some congressmen in 1910. If we have the necessary amount of resolute vigor and bold initiative, we can carry the country in a very few years and plant our banner upon the national capital.

We will do that whenever we have half a million aggressive members.

And we will begin to reap the results long before we reach the goal.

The recent election has removed some of the worst obstacles to our progress.

There never was a time when the expenditure of time, energy, or money for the cause would bring such swift and satisfactory returns as right now.

Forward is the word!

Let the whole line advance!

Iowa.

### LABOR IN PARLIAMENT.

The Sidney (Australia) *Worker*, in a recent issue, contains the following statement as to the Labor party's representation in parliament and state legislatures: In the senate the Labor party has 16 representatives out of a total of 36, and in the lower house it has 26 representatives out of a total of 75. In the upper house of New South Wales, out of a total of 50 seats, 4

are occupied by members of the Labor party and 32 in the lower house of a total of 60 seats. Victoria, upper house, Labor party, 2 seats, total 34; lower house, Labor party, 14 representatives of a total of 65. Queensland, upper house, Labor party, 2, total of seats 43; lower house, Labor party, 17 of 72 seats. South Australia, upper house, 3 Labor representatives, total 18; lower house, 10 Labor party, 42 seats. West Australia, upper house, Labor party not represented, seats 30; lower house, Labor party 17 of 50 seats. Tasmania, upper house, Labor party not represented; lower house, Labor party 7, total of seats 50. Thus out of a total of 111 seats in Parliament 42 are occupied by members of the Labor party, while the Labor representatives in the different state legislatures number 117. As this statement will show, the Labor party has not a majority in either house of parliament or the state legislatures, yet the capitalist parties being divided on several industrial or national issues, such as free trade, protective tariff and Greater Britannia, imperialism and expansion, the Labor party is in a position to wield a decisive influence in the political affairs of the country.

### ONE PURPOSE OF SOCIALISM.

Until we gain industrial freedom we remain as a nation, one small part industrially free, the great mass slave. A nation divided against itself can not stand. Socialism, therefore, in advocating industrial democracy, is in perfect accord with the most fundamental principle of American life. Either apply the principles of democracy all along the line or democracy itself must eventually fail all along the line.—The Rev. George R. Lunn in the *Homiletic Review* (February).

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Hon. D. W. Higbee, attorney-at-law, Creston, Iowa, writes: "I am not a Socialist, but I think your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' is probably as strong a statement of Socialist doctrines as can be made."

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## Old-Age Pensions

Nearly every other country on the European continent has done something to provide for their old and invalidated workmen, but how is it here in America? The Socialists have for years carried on a propaganda for an old-age pension, but organized labor has so far been in general very much indifferent towards the proposition, until the last convention of the American Federation of Labor decided to inaugurate an energetic agitation in that direction. That was a good resolution, and in order not to wait with the resolution, but bring about something really beneficial, that is, a law providing a pension for all old workmen, payable by the government, it is necessary that all workmen take an energetic part in a general agitation to be inaugurated. The success will depend on how this agitation is to be carried on; in this, a practical question for the whole proletariat, narrow-minded views about political differences, etc., should not be injected. An organization for the movement in favor of an old-age pension law we have in the trade unions and in the Socialist party, and if all interested would work hand in hand a failure of the movement should be out of question.—*Brewers' Journal.*

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## THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

### The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irremediable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

### Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

### Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

### Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

### An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
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344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee  
and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible  
for Opinions of Its Contributors.  
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

A Colorado sign painter has become a convert to Socialism and has celebrated the fact by painting the dead walls about his house and barn with large posters setting forth the main ideas of the movement.

Socialists generally will commend the protest to the national office by National Committee Baldwin of Fairhope, Ala., against the coarse language indulged in by the members of the national committee from Washington in recent referendums proposed to the national committee, we feel sure.

The Chicago Daily Socialist has exposed and succeeded in having officially stopped the sweatshop system long in vogue in the debtors' court in that city, in which shyster lawyers put debtors under an inquiry without a presiding judge. Now the scoundrels are looking blue over the loss of their game.

## PARTY NEWS.

By a recent referendum, C. W. Barzee, Portland, Ore., has been re-elected a member of the national committee, and Thomas A. Sladden, Portland, was re-elected state secretary.

To State Secretaries, Notice! Owing to the fact that the reports of several states of the vote for national party officers, in the 1906 election, were received too late to be counted, the national executive committee at that time adopted the following motion:

"That hereafter the votes of all national referendums shall not be counted in the national office until after the expiration of ten days after the close of the referendum."

In accord with the above motion, the tabulation of the votes for national officers and on Referendum C-1908, will be made up Feb. 10, and all properly certified reports then in hand will be included.

The Christian Socialist for January 15 takes the form of a Catholic special edition. All the articles are by Catholic Socialists. Send for a copy to 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., enclosing a stamp. Then hand it to a Catholic friend.

Here's the way the headline writer of the Miners Magazine captioned the news of Gompers' sentence to jail: "Gompers Votes for Capitalism and Gets Twelve Months of it." Not so wide of the mark!

## WINNING A CLIMATE.

That climatic conditions have changed in Southern Minnesota all old settlers will agree. The deadly blizzards such as those of January 5, 1872, and Feb. 12, 1873, are unknown at the present time, and the rainfall is far greater now than it was in that early day. At least that

## The Economic Foundations of Society

By ARTHUR LORIA. Translated by Lindner M. Kibbey. 885 pages—price \$1.50, postpaid.  
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"If we examine attentively the societies existing at the present day in the civilized countries," they present, we find, one common phenomenon: "all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes: one class accumulates in utter idleness enormous and ever-increasing revenues; the other, far more numerous, labors life-long for miserable wages; one class lives without working, the other works without living; without living, at least, worthy of the name."  
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## WHAT'S SO AND WHAT ISN'T

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is the case in Southern Minnesota, and must be so in the Dakotas in a modified degree.

The reason for these changes is staring us in the face in the shape of thousands of acres of artificial groves which dot this one time wilderness of prairie the whole country over.

That is, these artificial groves must be the cause of the tempering of old Boreas' wrath and the more frequent visits of old Pluvia if, as scientists claim, the denudation of forest land causes droughts. In other words, if cutting the forests cause drought why will not tree planting cause rain, and if not, why not? The experience of prairie farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas proves conclusively it will. No longer than 20 years ago a good corn crop was the exception even in southwestern Minnesota. Corn, I was told by a very intelligent farmer out there, would seem to thrive all right until earing time when it would grow all to husk, with only a small nubbin at the butt of a long sleeve. Now, for years, corn is about as sure a crop in South Dakota as it is in Minnesota.—Seth Bottemley, in Farm, Stock and Home.

## LEGISLATIVE.

(Continued from page 1.)

anything will be done. The minds of the senators are manifestly made up.

"And to you, watchers of this morning's doings, waiting to send the word of what transpires, I say, 'Don't worry! Put aside your fears. Send the word forthwith. Nothing will be done!'"

"But this is part of the process that is necessary. Only I serve warning on the senators. By so much as you now build higher the dam which obstructs the current of the people's knowledge and the people's will, by so much the more will you be overwhelmed when in the failing of your power that dam shall burst."

Senators Marsh, Kleczka and others argued for the investigation, and Senator Martin (of Darlington) performed a very graceful backward somersault on the question, having previously opposed it.

The force of the debate was seen when the vote came, it being 22 to 11 for the investigation.

A motion to reconsider immediately offered by a Republican member was killed on roll call.

A Democrat gave notice of reconsideration tomorrow.

Informal vote (House) on United States senator: Stephenson, 60; Rummell, 3; Neal Brown, 16; others scattered between Esch and Cook; 16 voted blank.

Motion by the Democrats in the House to recall from the committee on Judiciary Resolution 49 on investigation of the Stephenson primary expense. Democrats call for roll call vote, which was supported by the S.-D. delegation. The vote resulted in 20 ayes and 58 noes.

All the talk today has changed from Bill to Ike. Bill is a dead one. Attorney Rock of Superior is on the job to knock the wage exemption.

The real hard-working lobbyists are the prohibition women.

## HOW SOCIALISM GAINS.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison, Wis.: In the incidents connected with the call of the house in the senate last week, our Social-Democratic member had a difficult course to steer, between keeping good faith with absent members who had been promised that nothing of importance would come up but the introduction of bills, and the undoubted attitude of our party in favor of all investigations of the working of capitalistic politics.

But after the dust had settled, all the Social-Democratic members are found to have been busy preparing and introducing bills, and are on record as favoring the investigation into the senatorial primary election on general principles.

Being already on record, Senator Gaylord paired with Senator Donald for the vote on the following

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# PUBLIC SCHOOLS ASSAILED!

## Milwaukee Social-Democratic Aldermen Trying to Save the Schools from Mayor Rose's Scheming.

Milwaukee: The Social-Democrats took up the cudgels for the public schools in the city council last Monday, and made enough progress so that the council decided not to put through the budget as it had been reported from committee, but to take it up for consideration next Monday, which is legally the last day on which it can be passed.

Under the former Rose administration the public schools were allowed to run down and no particular effort was made to furnish new buildings, so that clusters of barracks were set up around nearly every school. The schools have never caught up since, and lately an outraged citizenship secured special laws from the legislature by which, independently of the council, the people could vote money for the schools. At the last election they voted the schools \$360,000. Rose had made a demagogic

Tuesday, when the matter was to come up for reconsideration. This he did so as to be able to keep a lecture date made some time ago for him at Superior, Wis., under the auspices of the local there.

The Social-Democratic members of the Assembly have fared pretty well in the matter of committee assignments, Comrade Brockhausen, Sr., being on the Committee on Cities; Comrade Weber on Manufactures and Labor, and Comrade Berner on Public Improvements. To be sure, the administration did not call very heavily upon the acknowledged ability of the Social-Democratic members, but it is much better than was feared would be the case.

There is promise of some live and progressive legislation, to be introduced from the administration side this session. Serious consideration is expected to be given to the subjects of accident insurance, graduated income and inheritance tax, good roads, and tenement house regulations.

There is an increasing tendency to accept what used to be branded as "Socialist" ideas, and work them out patiently as applied to present conditions. The net result is the opening of the public mind—to say nothing of the legislative mind—to the whole program of Socialism.

Meanwhile the Social-Democratic members will continue to "blaze the way" ahead of all the rest, well knowing that many of the bills to be introduced by them in this session will be laughed at this time, and later on accepted as a social necessity.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

TO THE EDITOR: Dear Comrade: This is to respectfully protest against the giving of your valuable space to Moses Oppenheimer, who has been the main disturbing element in the New York City Socialist movement, the chief disrupter and obstacle to progress for several years.

Comrades Edmond Kelly, Robert W. Butler and Upton Sinclair, whom he attacks with insults and misrepresentations in your current number, are devoting their lives, their trained intelligence, their proved and tested high moral character to the Socialist cause, practically all the time they are fully trusted by those who know them. Moses Oppenheimer?

A few years ago, through his misnamed "Proletarian Society," he tried to stir up suspicion and strife between the manual proletariat and the professional members of the party, and failed. Now that the movement is gaining ground better in New York than ever before, he would probably have still less success, so he starts to prejudice comrades elsewhere through the Socialist press of the country.

This effort to prejudice the more strictly proletarian members against their comrades in the professional ranks, while the latter are anywhere, is especially so in New York, which is the country's chief market for brains, and acting as a lure draws tens, even hundreds of thousands of professional people from all over the country—from the world, in fact. These unfortunate—for comparatively few do well financially—comprising a considerable portion of the city's population, mostly of the working class—if "working class" means anything at all, afford a most fertile field for Socialist propaganda.

Hereafter, comrades, when you see Moses Oppenheimer's name in the Socialist press, look first to find out what sort of strife he's trying to stir up. There's a key.

Murray S. Schloss.  
Milwaukee, Jan. 24.

## After Election Thoughts.

TO THE EDITOR: Another election has passed. We hope Taft will see to mending those dinner pails that lost their bottoms about a year ago. To the man who thinks, it is enough to chill every drop of his heart's blood to realize that his full dinner pail is threatened to be taken away from him by a set of men who never created a thing which fills that pail.

The white handed gentry of America and every other nation who have always lived in idle elegance and who never produced a bushel of grain, an

campaign promise of "more improvement and less taxes," and sought to get other funds so as to get a large amount for street work. As a result his board of estimates cut the school fund down to \$120,000 in the budget, but in the finance committee, mainly through the protestations of the Socialists, among them Ald. Arnold, the school fund was placed at \$245,000, by putting off the rebuilding of the Michigan street bridge. Even at this Rose would gain his point. The affair has begun to stir the city, especially as it is dawning on the people that Rose is at his old game of hampering the public schools.

Evidently afraid the council might not dare to agree to the lessened amount for the schools even as contemplated by the compromise, Rose at the last minute played a new trick. He announced that another of the city bridges was about

to collapse (Buffalo street bridge), but experts were immediately brought in and it was shown to be a false alarm.

At Monday's meeting, Ald. Melms forced the fighting with one of the best speeches he has ever made in the council. When the question of the budget came up, no one seemed to know what to do. Then he sailed in, and for over a half hour spoke to the closest attention. He said he was aware that time had been spent on the budget, but that since the last meeting he had learned some things. It had been said that the school board had spent money extravagantly and the mayor had produced figures at a committee meeting to show this, but they were not honest figures, for they included the regular expenses of running the schools and paying teachers' and janitors' salaries. Investigation showed that the mayor's claim was ridiculous and that the schools needed and should get the full amount the people had voted them.

"I have here figures to show that for the eight years prior to 1898, when the mayor first went into office, bonds to the amount of \$1,225,000 were voted the schools, while for the eight years he was in office the school bonds amounted to much less, namely \$115,000 less, and for the first three years not a single cent was appropriated, and all this in spite of the fact that the population was increasing and that we were boasting of a greater Milwaukee and its increased school attendance. I find that when the present school board went into office there had already been passed an ordinance giving the principals and upper grade teachers an increase in pay amounting to \$80,000. This was saddled on the new board, and the board in all fairness, and for the good relations between teachers, had to raise the salaries of the 'under dogs,' which made another \$60,000."

He read statistics to show that even at this most of the big cities of the country paid more to their teachers than Milwaukee. Not only had the school equipment been badly crippled during Rose's first three years in office, but the buildings that were put up during his regime were scandalously built, with large bills for extras, and even today the system had not caught up, and had still forty-nine barracks in use, besides several classes in basement rooms where artificial light had to be used part of the time. He pointed out also that the school books needed by a pupil in his course through the schools were now less in cost. Where they used to be \$15 the cost in 1904 was \$14.78 and at present \$11.54. Here was a saving of at least \$25,000. And the buildings now being put up were not boodle affairs and no extras would follow. There were \$17,000 of extras on the North Side High school building alone.

"I am not afraid to stand for the public schools," he said, glancing at certain aldermen. "My ward knows what the situation is. And I want to point out that if the compromise goes through there will be no new school for the Twenty-third ward."

It was Ald. Carney (D.), a local politician who has tried to use the Catholic church against the Socialists, who flew to the mayor's rescue. It was a fit selection. He was not against the public schools—of course not! But the school board had paid out money for grounds. He wanted the money to be put in schools. A poor reason is better than none! "Public sentiment don't carry with me," declared Carney. "Even when it is on the public schools. The people voted the school bonds because it was a sentimental matter." Then he scored the Social-Democrats and sat down. Ald. Fass (R.) also made a speech against the schools.

Ald. Melms, in his rejoinder, defended the securing of playgrounds. "We must spend money electric light plants, and everything else that the people must use, were owned and controlled by the people, or the government, if you please; and if the government owned and controlled both the production and distribution of that which the people must use, that you could go to a single Morgan, Ryan, Rockefeller or any other millionaire in this country, and touch them up for from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars for political purposes; never, as they would have no interest in having rogues elected to office as they would be as anxious to have honest men elected as labor."

As they would have no private ax to grind and would be compelled to become producers at once or go hungry themselves. Mark Hanna predicted that the issue after 1908 would be between Republicanism and Socialism, and by the demonstrations accorded Debs on his tour throughout the country, and the death blow the donkey received, it looks as though the fight was on.

When the Sampsons of the common people let their hair grow until they get strength, and stir up their manhood at the ballot box, and vote for their own interests, there will be a revolution of ballots that will wipe commercial pirates out of existence, and in their place will be ushered in the ideal government, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Wisconsin. D. E. Croesby.

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## BUILDERS' COLUMN

By TEDDY

Well, Comrades, another week has passed by. What have you done the past week for the advancement of Socialism? Do you know the easiest way by which you can accomplish any results for the promotion of the working class? Here is one thing which has accomplished something—the HERALD! Doesn't it seem somewhat of a guiding light to you? You know what effect it has taken upon your thinking apparatus. This self-made effect it will take upon all others. They must first be readers though. We cannot get after each and everyone of your friends, Comrade Reader. You must do that for us. You are better acquainted with your friends than we are, and know how to approach them in a way far superior to any we possess. Surely you don't want me to keep at you all the time. You will become enraged at this constant grinding away, but I might as well tell you right now that I will pound every means to a pulp in trying to reach the goal. That goal is to double our whole circulation. Can we attain it? Yes—with some of your efforts. Those efforts must come soon—now—right away. Absolutely no delay can be granted. Win out we will, and win we must. If not, our endeavors will all be in vain. Have you ever failed in anything you attempted? If so, you know what a melancholy depression comes over you. You, under no circumstances, I am sure, would want us to have such a feeling creep upon us. This will, however, be the case if you fail to come to the front. Be open and above board. No under-cover Socialist has ever yet achieved much. Gee! I'll bet you readers never thought how easy it really is to double the circulation. Do you know that all you must do (providing everyone does the same) is just to get one subscriber? Who is there that cannot get one? Nobody. Well, then that settles it. One, and as many more as possible from each reader.

## "MAKING GOOD."

It was our late candidate for governor, H. D. Brown. He walked right in, left something here and walked right out again. Can you tell what it was? It was an 8x11 sheet filled with subs. That's going some.

That well-known Socialist hustler, Comrade Welch of Kansas, just tears them out by the roots. He never even looks around to see what damage is done; all he says is "Goodbye to you."

The Damrow Bros., of our Badger state all seem to work hand in hand for the HERALD. "Billie, the Kid," would like to know how it is done, comrades.

Comrade Jackson of Kenosha, is really the cause of a cracked inkwell on my desk. The ink got too low for my pen, so I had Billie clean it, before refilling. Knowing I was in a hurry to jot down the heavy receipt of subs, he used excessively heated water. To cool it off in a jiffy he used cold water. See the result? Click! If you can't dry up the next inkwell, comrade, with a bunch of subs.

From H. Sibert of Kansas, in part, as follows: "For the enclosed, please send me the HERALD for whatever length of time it will pay for. I am a farmer and have more time to read during the on the schools," he declared, "or we will have to spend it on more police stations, jails and courts!" He also reminded the aldermen that annexation would put new burdens on the school board. After some discussion a Republican alderman made a motion to postpone action and more than enough aldermen responded to put it through.

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Opposite the Capitol. Fine rooms, good table, rates to please everybody. Kindly give us your address and help make this house a success.  
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10. Morals and Socialism, Kent.
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25. The Fully Being "Good," Kent. (Cite, Simons).
26. Injustice and Poverty, Twiss.
27. The Relation of Religion to Socialism, Brown.
28. Socialism and the House, May Walden.
29. Trusts and Imperialism, Whitford.
30. A Sketch of Social Evolution, Mackay.
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33. The Socialist Party of America, Platform, etc.
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35. The Philosophy of Socialism, Simons.
36. An Appeal to Mr. Rockefeller, Simons.
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38. Key Lessons in Socialism, Leffingwell.
39. Socialism and the Organized Labor Movement, May Simons.
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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.  
Secretary—FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, 1000 Eighteenth St.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

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**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:**—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Sec. Fred Heise, 318 State St. Fin. Sec. Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Chairman, R. F. Saeger, 618 Seventeenth St. N. (Chartered by A. F. of L. Building Trades Dept.)

**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

reported on the tickets so far disposed of. Report also made on Labor Day tickets. Reports approved.

The Executive Board reported auditing the books at a special meeting and finding same correct. The receipts for the quarter were: \$1,041.86, and the disbursements \$839.93. The balance on hand Oct. 1 was \$870.08, and the balance on hand Jan. 6, \$900.13. The board also audited the accounts of Bro. Reichert as treasurer for the sale of Labor Day tickets, finding the amount received \$682.70 and the amount still unpaid \$31.50. It was found that Bro. Reichert had paid over \$5.00 too much and this was ordered returned to him. The board at the special meeting also recommended that Business Agent Weber be granted leave of absence to attend his legislative duties and that Bro. Wm. Griebling be made temporary business agent. Bro. Weber and the board to be notified when matters of importance occurred. On motion the report of the special meeting was approved and recommendations concurred in.

The board then reported on its regular meeting. The appointment of a committee of three was recommended to draft resolutions on the death of Bro. Henry Berst, a copy to be sent the family and spread on the minutes. Inasmuch as there was a rumor that the A. F. of L. officials would be approached with an offer of executive clemency in case the supreme court sustained Judge Wright, the board recommended that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions of disapproval of such a course. The board appointed Bros. Jeske, Rader and Fisher as a committee to represent the executive board at the conference of the committee representing the various trades in the breweries. A communication from the Metal Polishers of Detroit, announcing that the Art Stove Co. makers of Laurel stoves, was still unfair to organized labor, was ordered read to council. A communication from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, asking financial aid for the maintenance of a legal advisor to appear at Madison on legislative measures, was recommended to the affiliated locals. Carpenters No. 188 complained that it had not received the printed matter of the council meetings and board recommended that the local be informed as to how to remedy the matter. The board recommended that the secretary notify the A. F. of L. of the change in the office of financial secretary-treasurer and have bond transferred. It also recommended that the secretary of the board go to bank with the old and new treasurers and have account transferred. The board recommended for passage a set of resolutions by Delegate Feeley (see elsewhere) on the Rudowitz case, and that copies be given the press and to the Russian Political Refugee League. The board also urged the signing of accompanying petitions. The board also referred to the council a resolution from Brewery Workers No. 9, which read as follows:

## Organized Labor



Organized Labor

### THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees sends out the following facts in regard to the street railway strike in Philadelphia:

"In the fore part of last April the men employed by the Chester Traction company found that their already small wages had been reduced from eighteen cents per hour to sixteen and two-thirds cents; they refused to accept this cut in their wages which were not enough for them to support their families decently.

"They organized a local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and demanded that the old rate be restored.

"The Traction company refused to consider anything but the reduction, with the result that the men were forced into a contest which has been on ever since (nearly seven months). During this time the men have carried on a splendid fight, while the company, with the assistance of the state constabulary, Pinkertons and other strike-breaking hordes, are endeavoring to break the strike.

"The latest move on the part of the company is the arrest of Organizer P. J. Shea, William Lockhart, president of the division, and eleven other members who were active in carrying on the fight. These brothers have been arrested on trumped-up evidence furnished by a Pinkerton who was a member of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, who joined that body in order that he might better furnish the kind of evidence his employers wanted.

"The trial is now on at Media, Pa., the county seat of Delaware county, the charges against the arrested men being conspiracy and destroying property of the company, the state witness, a Pinkerton (Wacker by name).

"It is absolutely necessary that the strikers secure the very best legal talent to defend our brothers. As it will require a large sum of money for this purpose, we are unable to furnish the full amount, on account of our members being on strike for the past seven months. We therefore appeal to our fellow trades unionists.

"Let us take care of your printing troubles: that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee

## ONE "DECISION" FOR LABOR.

The *Call*, N. Y.: The United Garment Workers of America have won a notable victory in the Maryland Court of Appeals on the question of the illegality of blacklisting. As reported in *The Call* a few days ago, the facts in brief were as follows:

A member of the union working in a shop in Baltimore was discharged by his employer for having advised a fellow employee to demand higher wages. Soon afterward he discovered that his employer, not content with discharging him, had written a letter to all the other clothing manufacturers in the city, asking them to bar this man from employment in any of their shops. The letter had its effect, for at every association shop where he applied he was refused employment. He thereupon sued his former employer for damages. The court at first instance nonsuited him, the jury complying with the charge given it by the judge that there was no ground of action. The Court of Appeals has now overruled the trial judge's decision and holds that the blacklisting letter did injury to the workman, that it was malicious injury, and that it constituted ground for an action for damages. The case will go back to the lower court for retrial in accordance with this ruling.

The victory is, we say a notable one. Its importance, however, should not be exaggerated, either as to its positive effect or as to the judicial attitude which it indicates. Over against this favorable decision of the highest court of one of the states, holding that the use of the blacklist constitutes a legal claim for damages, stands the decision of the United States Supreme court, declaring unconstitutional an act of congress forbidding railway corporations to discharge men for belonging to labor organizations, and distinctly affirming the right of employers to employ or discharge men at their pleasure, for any reason or no reason.

### TRADES COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON RUDOWITZ.

WHEREAS, Organized labor recognizes that before true political and industrial liberty can come to all the workers of the world, such political and industrial liberty must be universal; that as long as there is a spot on this earth where man is either the political or industrial slave of another, so long has man to contend with the forces that disintegrate his future state of happiness; and

WHEREAS, In Russia, for over a century, the master minds and hearts of the people have been struggling for such political and industrial liberty, and millions of lives have been offered at the altar of sacrifice in the true cause of human emancipation; and

WHEREAS, From time to time, the revolutionary spirit, which is forever smoldering like a silent volcano, has shot forth its missiles into the tyrants' palaces and prisons, in the hope of destroying that condition of affairs which keeps men in human bondage; and

WHEREAS, In one of the late revolutions in Russia, for industrial and political freedom, men, women and children have given their best efforts and their lives for that glorious cause, knowing that if caught, their fate would be punishment, torture, an death; and

WHEREAS, The number of such persons who have met with torture and death during the late Russian revolution which is still going on in the Baltic region, have exceeded in number the lives taken at the battle of Gettysburg; and

WHEREAS, Among the heroes who fought for industrial and political freedom in this great revolution, have been Jan Pouden and Christian Rudowitz, who, by a stroke of fortune, have been able to escape the Russian tortures and come to this land, to which every person who ever thought of liberty looked as a haven and refuge; and

WHEREAS, Of late the Russian government has by some means unknown to the great public of this country, gotten into closer touch with the diplomatic, political and judicial forces of this country, to the great danger of our political institutions of liberty and freedom, shocking the very traditions upon which they were founded; and

WHEREAS, The Russian government has been permitted to have its spies in this country to ferret out Russian revolutionists, in order that they may be sent back to Russia for torture and death, and the United States government has sent spies to Russia in order that Russia may have sufficient evidence upon which a formal charge against them may be sustained, in order to justify this government in the eyes of the public, that it was but proper that they should be extradited; and

WHEREAS, It is an established fact, beyond contradiction that Jan Pouden and Christian Rudowitz are political offenders, and that the Russian government would never seek their extradition to it if they were not, that the sole purpose of extraditing them is to make it a basis for procuring the extradition of others, so that their tortures and deaths may be held up as a horrible example to the other revolutionists of Russia, that if one raises his voice and hand against that monarchy of slavery and despotism, at the end to him shall be torture and death—and nowhere upon this earth may he find a place of refuge;

WHEREAS, We, The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, always ready and willing, not only to protect, but to help our friends in the fight for human liberty of whatever form, for mankind, of whatever race, color or creed, do hereby protest against the methods foreseen, and do here petition, in the name of American liberty, the President of the United States and the congress of this our republic, that the Russian petition for the extradition of Rudowitz and Pouden be denied; and

WE FURTHER PETITION the President of the United States and congress in memory of the great names of the revolution, in the name of Washington, Jefferson, Paine, Adams—in the name of Valley Forge and Bunker Hill in the name

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL OFFICERS**

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. - Treas., 1000 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**

The United States Supreme Court has considered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Competing 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

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## FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

Regular meeting, Jan. 20, 1909.  
—Bro. Jos. Sultaire in the chair; Bro. Jas. Sheehan, vice chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Broom Makers No. 1, Carpenters No. 188, Printing Pressmen No. 7, Federal Labor Union No. 8002, Box Makers and Sawyers No. 3, Coopers No. 35, Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 18, Iron Molders No. 166, Carpenters No. 1053, Carpenters No. 1447, Upholsterers No. 29, Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, Bakers and Confectioners No. 205, Iron Molders No. 121, Interior Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks No. 116, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 8, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 170, Bar Tenders No. 64.

Installation of officers put over until the Executive Board was ready to report.

Moved to take up special committee report on West Side Turn hall. Carried. Report laid over until later.

The Building Trades Council reported that it had taken up the proposal to have a business agent for the Board of Business Agents and had postponed action in order that the secretary could inform unions not having a business agent of their own. Report approved.

The Label Section reported having donated \$5 to the State Federation of Labor to help on its work for labor legislation. It was reported that there were no union label cigars at the bars of either the Star or the Gayety theaters. Report approved.

The committee on carnival tickets

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### RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED, That we hereby demand of the Health department that before it prosecutes persons for spitting in the cars, it require the street car companies to provide spittoons, and that we suggest that same take the form of small circular holes cut in the car floors, with lids that can be moved with the feet, so as to keep out the cold air—this form being the least objectionable from the standpoint of cleanliness; that the car companies be required to have same cleaned at least twice daily, inasmuch as it would be impossible for most spitters in a swaying car to aim their expectorations with precision and such cleansing would therefore become a necessary piece of sanitation.

The resolution was adopted, 95 to 32. An appeal of the Philadelphia street railway men was read to council. On motion the report of the executive board was approved and recommendations concurred in.

The new officers were obligated. The chair appointed Bros. Feeley and Schwab to complete the committee on the Gompers case. Bros. Coleman, Griebling and Reichert were appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Bro. Berst.

A complaint of the printers against the Jaffe quartette was made. The printers were asked to go to the musicians.

The committee on the West Side Turn hall matter reported that the turn hall people refused any further conference. Moved to give the committee further time. Moved that the committee be discharged and delegates to report back that the hall has been repaired by non-union labor. Motion to grant further time lost. Motion to report back, carried.

Acting Bus. Agt. Griebling announced that the Fur Workers had been organized and urged that all fur workers be notified through the delegates to attend the next

### Receipts.

Bill Poster and Billers No. 12 \$1.44  
Lumber Handlers No. 18... 3.00  
Painters' District Council...  
Hall rent... 15.00  
Lake Seamen... 9.00  
Freight Handlers No. 116... 1.50  
Brewery Handlers No. 72... 10.50  
Brewery Engineers and  
Firemen No. 25... 2.40  
Maltsters No. 80... 4.40  
Carpenters No. 522... 2.37  
John Reichert, for Labor...  
Day tickets... 7.00  
John Reichert for Carnival tickets... 75.50  
Carpenters No. 1053... 1.78  
Tailors No. 86... 4.50  
Sheet Metal Workers... 1.50  
Steamfitters and Helpers... 9.00  
Carpenters' District Council... 3.00  
Sign Painters... 3.00

### Disbursements.

I. Reichert, excess on tickets \$ 5.00  
Co-operative Printery, working cards... 17.00  
S.-D. Publishing Co., receipt books... 25  
Wm. Griebling, bus agent salary... 14.50  
Wm. Griebling, postage... 1.00  
F. I. Weber, postage... 25  
F. I. Weber, back... 50  
F. I. Weber, books... 23  
F. I. Weber, scrubbing... 5.00  
F. I. Weber, telephone... 55  
F. I. Weber, business agent salary... 35.41  
I. Reichert, postage... 1.05  
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, pamphlet expense... 22.00  
H. Home, postage... 1.00  
E. J. P. for bus committee services... 7.00  
Executive Board, services... 8.00

\$119.23

The Committee on the Gompers Case, Fredrick Heath Rec. Sec.

of our Declaration of Independence, and all our traditions, sacred and dear to every American, in the name of political liberty, which we treasure with our last drop of blood, to abrogate the extradition treaty between Russia and the United States, and send word to Russia, that this country will no longer enter into and keep any compact and treaty with any government, no matter how powerful it may be, no matter what benefits may inure to our commerce and trade, so long as that nation shall deny to its subjects the same political liberties that we enjoy in this, our land.

### KENOSHA LABOR LOSSES.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 26.—Labor interests lost out in their appeal to the supreme court of Wisconsin in the case of the Badger Brass Manufacturing company of Kenosha against John Daly, defendant and appellant, which was decided adversely to Daly today.

This case is familiarly known as the "trades dispute injunction case." The manufacturing company, in its complaint, declared that the strike and methods of picketing cripples its business. The court granted a temporary injunction against a number of local unions ex parte.

Before the unions filed their answer, on application of John Daly, they asked leave to examine the discovery statute in order to formulate a reply. The court limited the scope of the discovery proceedings, and Daly appealed.

This was another case in which the court had recourse to technical points to give labor an adverse decision, which seems to be the kind of work that our courts are making a substitute for "horse sense justice" these days. At the same time Justice Timlin took occasion to rap the lower court for issuing a blanket injunction against the brass workers on a mere generalization instead of a specification of particular matters complained of. It is thought that his stand in this particular will make the rule for lower courts hereafter in the matter of the granting of anti-labor injunctions.

### UNION HACK DRIVERS.

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Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.  
Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave. rear.  
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.  
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln avenue.  
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.  
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.  
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.  
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.  
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.  
Miller, Sam R., 520 Market st.  
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street.  
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.

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SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE  
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**GLASSES**—is made right—preserve the sight. My glasses made right.  
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Wisconsin State Organization Department

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

GREENVILLE.—District Organizer Sandberg spent some time here recently and has made an appointment for a propaganda meeting to be held on Feb. 17. He left literature with Comrade Drinks and also advertising matter for the meeting. It is quite likely that a local can be organized here soon and quite certain after the men return from the lumber camps where several have gone for the winter.

SANDBURG.—The district organizer is working in Menasha, Menasha and Kaukauna, hoping to revive the interest in Socialism there, and, if possible, the organizations. He has sent out mimeographed letters to the locals in his district pertaining to general organization work.

FOND DU LAC.—The comrades report that the lecture given by Comrade Brown here last week was the largest attended lecture that the Socialists have ever had in Fond du Lac. The comrades had sold tickets at 10c per admission and cleared all expenses for the first time in the history of the local.

RICHLAND CENTER.—Comrade Waters is keeping the interest in Socialism alive by making an effort to get one of our Socialist lecturers on the regular lecture course there at Richland Center. She is also making an effort to get one number on the public school course. Some of the non-Socialists are reading some of the better literature on Socialism, and getting wise on our general philosophy.

MADISON.—The minister of the Congregational church in Madison has arranged for Comrade Gaylord to speak before his class in social problems at 12 o'clock, noon, on Jan. 31. The subject assigned him is, "Why I am a Socialist." Comrade Thompson has been engaged to speak

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED

WANTED—YOU to drink our Soda and other Carbonated Waters. Iron Brew, our specialty. Manufactured by J. B. REITER, 123 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This offer.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bonded, with \$25.00 CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Branches and other societies to purchase the Star and Socialism Souvenir, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR RENT

COTTAGE—rent \$5.00 per month. Inquire of John Schell, 315 E. Keefe Ave., one block north of Hopkins St.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a box, with union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 10c each, or 20 for \$2.00. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL. CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for \$2c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothing, Hatters Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing

HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Cutting

them to pieces is the only way you can make our HOT WATER BAGS leak. Every bag guaranteed and 25 per cent off on all of them next week—at that New Drug Store

Wenzel & Mueller

DRUG COMPANY

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MASQUERADE COSTUMES

We are RENTING all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else in the city. Pay us a visit and investigate.

WM. STAAB

Phone Main 9131, 506 E. Water St., Opposite City Hall, Milwaukee

SCHOOL OF English and Public Speaking

JEFFERSON STUDIO

Classes begin Jan. 2—Monday and Saturday, 7:30 to 9:30. With Private D. Write for Circular.

Social-Democratic OFFICE HOURS Headquarters

DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Fighting Graft in Manitowoc County.

The storm center in the fight against graft has been in Manitowoc county for the last two weeks.

Last Saturday night a jury of twelve men rendered a verdict of "guilty of criminal libel" against Comrade Fred Althien, editor of the *Two Rivers Reporter*. The penalty for this crime is a fine of from one to two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not exceeding six months.

The trouble is about a printing graft in Two Rivers. The Socialist papers have such an annoying way of insisting on exposing the "respectable" citizens, and eminently "moral" capitalist officials who indulge in these highly laudable episodes called grafting.

Several months ago there was a job of printing to be let by the city council in Two Rivers. There were two bids offered, one for \$350 and the other for \$200. The paper that offered to do the work for \$150 more got the job.

Of course this is not the first time that bids have been let by city councils to the highest bidder.

Comrade Althien who is editor of the *Reporter*, and member of the local Social-Democratic party there, did not hesitate to call the attention of the public to these facts and raised the cry of alarm.

Incidentally he also brought to the attention of the public the fact that the man prominent in the graft affair was a saloonkeeper. He was also a member of the city council and voted for the higher bid. He was also a member of the police committee whose moral responsibility to the community was to see that its laws were obeyed.

It came out in court that this man a public official and officially connected with the police department, was violating the city ordinances concerning the conduct of his saloon. And in connection with it several things were shown to have happened that looked pretty shady.

Comrade Althien did not mince words about these matters, but called the gentleman by his right name. He charged that he was morally corrupt.

On the basis of these two charges of grafting and corruption, Althien was sued for criminal libel and found guilty.

As soon as the verdict was known the spirit of it all came quickly to the front. The capitalist papers began to gloat over the victory. In big head-lines the *Manitowoc News* announced Althien's conviction. This paper told the story of the case somewhat as follows:

"For the second time within a year juries of twelve men have given warning to editors that they cannot with impunity assail the character of respected citizens."

The respected citizen referred to in this case was the saloon keeper who was violating the city ordinances and voted to give the printing to a paper that charged the city \$150 more than other bids. It is against exposing things of this sort that the capitalists are using their courts to ruin Socialist editors.

"About two years ago," the *News* goes on, "Althien, a rampant Socialist, conceived the idea that he had missed his avocation by slaving as a moldier and launched a news-

RAH! RAH! RAH!

For a Rousing Good Time.

Do you want to break into "good society"? Here is a chance for you to get into better society than New York's Four Hundred or the court of King Edward VII. The Social-Democratic mammoth mask carnival at the Hippodrome tonight (Saturday) will bring together all the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee—and that's the best society we know of!

Well, we have had big carnivals before, but this is going to be the best ever! And the biggest! Now remember this is YOUR carnival. Its success will be your success. March up to the entrance with all your neighbors in a body! Let them see how we do things!

The committee has worked hard to make this carnival a "bowling success." Now encourage them, please, by bringing in your ticket money today, so that they can pay the hall rent. It has got to be paid tonight—remember! \$350.00! And there must be \$120 for cash prizes besides change for the bars. So you see the committee needs the money for your tickets at once, or they will be right up against it.

And say, show that big ad of ours on the last page to your neighbor and his wife. Get the women folks just crazy to come, and they will bring "him" along all right—ain't it?

Now, comrades, do your part to this big event of the season. You always have—just do the same thing over again—and a little bit more—and it will be all right.

Everybody knows that the Wisconsin comrades know how to "do things." Just prove it once more. Show that the working class can finance its own campaigns, run its own entertainments and carry on its own movement!

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

paper venture in our northern suburbs and immediately began burning up the earth with fiery editorials, especially the spot on which the city of Two Rivers was located. He was the Moses dug out of the sawdust piles of that burg to revolutionize the political interests and to turn the management of city affairs over to the Socialists."

After reviewing the case of Comrade Wright, editor of the *Manitowoc Tribune*, who, about a year before had been similarly fined \$200 for exposing corruption in Manitowoc, the *News* adds: "These two convictions of Socialist editors, on the charge of criminal libel will probably have the effect of taming them down a bit." How much they are tamed will be seen below.

The *Herald*, another capitalist paper in Manitowoc, commented upon the case in the same spirit in its editorial by saying: "Althien's conviction is the second for criminal libel in local courts within a year, and will be applauded by all fair-minded citizens who condemn the license which has been taken by a certain class of newspapers in attacking public officials and reputable citizens and subjecting them to annoyance and injury to character."

So it seems that exposing graft is very annoying to the high-minded editors of capitalist papers. In fact, it is annoying to the whole capitalist system. Quite annoying! And it must be stamped out, they think. And so they rejoice at this verdict of the courts. And now they think they have silenced the Socialists.

How little they reckon with their host. How little they understand the moral enthusiasm and the mighty convictions of the Socialists.

Within the next few weeks after the conviction of Comrade Wright for criminal libel a year ago, the *Tribune* began an expose of grafting in the printing in Manitowoc county with the same fearlessness and searching arraignment with which he attacked the grafters there and finally succeeded in saving the county nearly \$1,800 in its printing. That is how their criminal libel suit silenced the *Tribune* in Manitowoc.

And the response to the conviction of Comrade Althien in Two Rivers will be just as prompt and effective. In the next issue after his conviction the *Manitowoc Tribune*, our Socialist daily in Manitowoc, published the following editorial:

"KEEP IN LINE!"

"The reprehensible villany of a certain local organ made itself apparent on Saturday night in connection with the Althien libel suit."

"To that organ this newspaper wishes to fling back the answer that the Social-Democrats never say die, that they never can be defeated, that they never will give up UNTIL THEY HAVE CONQUERED THE WORLD!"

FREE LECTURES.

Given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors. No charges or collections—Children not admitted—Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.

Travel Lectures. Illustrated with colored slides by Rev. Charles A. Paine.

Monday, March 8—"Syria and Palestine, Damascus, Baalbek, Galilee, Jerusalem." Tenth District school No. 1, Lloyd and Thirtieth streets; Twelfth street and North avenue car lines.

Tuesday, March 9—"Greece and the Islands of the Mediterranean." Twenty-first District school No. 2, Ninth and Ring streets; Eighth street car.

Wednesday, March 10—"Rome—The Eternal City." Twenty-first District school No. 3, Fraternity street and Concordia avenue; Holton street car.

Thursday, March 11—"Alaska and the Klondike." Eighteenth District school No. 2, Bartlett street and Lincoln avenue; Oakland avenue car.

Friday, March 12—"Famous Cities of Italy." Seventeenth District school No. 1, Dover street, west of Kinnickinnic avenue; Delaware avenue or Howell avenue car lines.

Saturday, March 13—"Hawaii." Twenty-third District school No. 1, Sixteenth avenue and Mineral street; National avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Monday, March 15—"Egypt and the Nile." Nineteenth District school No. 2, Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets; Vliet of Walnut street car lines.

Tuesday, March 16—"Paris and the Netherlands." Sixth District school No. 1, Third and Galena streets; Third and Walnut street car lines.

Wednesday, March 17—"Switzerland and the Rhine." Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; All South side car lines pass Park street.

Thursday, March 18—"The Romance of Science." Eighth District school No. 1, Mineral street and Seventh avenue; National avenue or Washington street car lines.

"To that defiled organ which stands ready to espouse any cause, this newspaper wishes to say that Social-Democrats in Manitowoc county, as everywhere else in the world, will never rest until the county has been placed under intelligent, sane, honest, incorruptible Social-Democratic principle."

"To all of the forces of the enemy we have only to say that for each blow you deliver we gain in numbers, we gain in virility, in force, in united action and in public esteem."

"It was said in that organ of whom we know not, that the daily *Tribune*, 'Had the cat's tail cut off by a jury of twelve men.'"

"And to that organ we can reply that, even minus that part to which it refers, the daily *Tribune*, more ready than ever before the battle, **SAVED TO MANITOWOC COUNTY ABOUT \$1,800 ON ITS COUNTY PRINTING**, much to the chagrin of the organ that now seeks to find solace in the Althien verdict, for that organ was one of the acute sufferers, loath to have its grimy fingers unclenched from the public crib."

"In this world there are nine millions of people voting the Social-Democratic ticket. Nowhere on the face of the earth can one of these suffer in the fighting of a just cause without the active aid and support of the other eight million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine."

"Everywhere Social-Democracy is fighting the same corrupt system. Everywhere it stands for the same principles, everywhere it seeks to establish the brotherhood of man, **AND WE WILL FIGHT UNTIL WE WIN COMPLETE VICTORY. KEEP IN LINE!**"

This is the Socialist response to the attack of the courts upon our men. The hundreds of comrades and friends and sympathizers have rallied instantly around the standard and will see that our press is defended and supported.

Two monster mass meetings are being arranged, one in Manitowoc for Friday night and the other in Two Rivers for Saturday night. These meetings will be centers of intense enthusiasm and all facts will be presented to the public. As it was a year ago, these defense meetings became a source of great inspiration and awakening among the people; so now these meetings will again become centers of enthusiasm for the cause of Social-Democracy.

Nothing serves to solidify the ranks of labor so much as the attack of the capitalists upon us through the courts. We have our capitalist enemies to thank for keeping the people from losing interest in the fight we are making.

Every knock is a boost, and the Socialists are not slow to take advantage of occasions like this to show the people the real spirit of capitalism.—C. D. Thompson.

Mask Carnival

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Hippodrome, Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1909

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Prize Contestants Must Be On the Floor at 9:30 P.M.

**GROUPS**  
First and Second Groups to consist of no less than ten persons.  
Third and Fourth Groups to consist of no less than eight persons.  
Fifth and Sixth Groups to consist of no less than six persons.  
Seventh and Eighth Groups to consist of no less than three persons.

- 1 First—\$20.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 2 Second—\$15.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 3 Third—\$12.50 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 4 Fourth—\$10.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 5 Fifth—\$8.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 6 Sixth—\$6.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 7 Seventh—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
- 8 Eighth—\$3.50 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.

- LADIES**
- 9 First—\$8.00 Cash; \$5.00 by the Social-Democratic Party, \$3.00 by Standard Paper Company, 141-147 West Water street.
  - 10 Second—Clock, by J. Wellstein & Co., 552 National avenue; Pair of Slippers, by Lamers Bros., 354 Grove street.
  - 11 Third—Steel Coffee Mill, by A. T. Trentlage & Son, 391 Grove street; Merchandise, by Skandia Knitting Works, 370 1/2 Grove street; Merchandise, by Kuebler Clothing Co., 817 Third street.
  - 12 Fourth—Traveling Bag by Henry Groth, 382 Grove street; Valise, by H. Brandt & Son, 340 Grove street.

- CHARACTER—LADIES**
- 13 First—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 14 Second—Rocky, by Geo. I. Prasser & Sons, 508 National ave.; Shirt Waist, by Rosenberg's 845-847 Third street.
  - 15 Third—Couch Cover, by Vietmeyer Co., 1509 Fond du Lac ave.; Table Cover, by Kuehle-Weyland Co., 2657 Fond du Lac ave.
  - 16 Fourth—Picture, by Eitel Bros., 759 Third street.

- COMICS—LADIES**
- 17 First—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 18 Second—Rocky, by Kynzelmann & Esser, 460-466 Mitchell street.
  - 19 Third—Rocky, by R. Fleck, 851 Kinickinnic ave.; Dry Goods, by William Lers, 904 National avenue; Footwear, by J. Ripple, 606 Mitchell street.
  - 20 Fourth—Knives and Forks, by Theodore Twelmeyer, 2111 North avenue.

- GENTLEMEN**
- 21 First—Suit of Clothes, by Nic Petersen, 2716 North avenue.
  - 22 Second—\$8.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 23 Third—Fancy Vest, by Geo. Garens & Co., 2812 North avenue; Ink Stand, by Alexander & Moser Co., 2101 North avenue.
  - 24 Fourth—Beer Stein and Tobacco Jar, by Edward Schuster & Co., Eleventh and Winnebago streets.

- CHARACTER—GENTLEMEN**
- 25 First—\$7.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 26 Second—Box of Cigars, by Social-Democratic Party; One Dozen Photos, by A. F. Schultz, 468 Eleventh avenue; Picture, by Eggert & Son, 740 Winnebago street.
  - 27 Third—Footwear, by A. C. Schwister, Jr., 2526 Fond du Lac avenue; Footwear, by The Boston Shoe Store, Fourteenth and Vliet streets; Neck Scarf, by Hahn Bros. Clothing Co., 307 Grove street and 537 Twelfth street; Table, by T. B. Schreier, 2730 North avenue.
  - 28 Fourth—Box of Cigars, by C. Klopff, 836 Kinickinnic avenue; Table, by Charles H. Frantz, 431 Grove street.

- COMICS—GENTLEMEN**
- 29 First—\$5.00 Cash, by Social-Democratic Party.
  - 30 Second—Mirror, by Archie Tegtmeyer, 392 National avenue; Razor, by Dobl & Busse, 405 Grove street.
  - 31 Third—Merchandise, by Frank J. Kuhnmuensch, 328 Grove street; Merchandise, by G. Burckhardt, 451 Grove street.
  - 32 Fourth—Vase, by Leon Abraham, 3204 North avenue; Cut Glass, by Sindorf & Stein, 1112-1114 Vliet street.

- CLOWNS**
- 33 First—Dental Work, by W. C. Young, 416 Germania Building.
  - 34 Second—Merchandise, by D. Goldman, Grand avenue and West Water street; Salt and Pepper Shakers, by A. J. Stoessel, 1097 Third street.
  - 35 Third—Olive Spoon, by Aug. Bringe, 547 Twelfth street; Fruit Dish, by Charles Erath, 2001 Fond du Lac avenue.
  - 36 Fourth—Welsbach Lamp, by J. H. Disseler, 318 Grove street; Merchandise, by The Eleventh Avenue Flower Store, Mrs. A. Kaiser, 503 1/2 Eleventh avenue.

- UGLY MASKS**
- 37 First—Picture, by J. Murphy, 439 Eleventh avenue; Mission Clock, by Ed. E. Plaum, 491 Eleventh avenue.
  - 38 Second—Choice of a Fancy Silk Vest, by Leopold Hirsch (Union Clothier), cor Third and Chestnut streets.

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COKE WOOD Building Supplies

Offices and Yards—3007 Brown St., 1266 Bremen St. 27th and Forest Home Aves. Phone West 745

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Ranges and Heaters

A Fine, Large Stock and Many Styles from Which to Make a Selection

Mechanics' Too's Washing Machines Guns and Ammunition A GENERAL LINE OF HARDWARE

1117 VLIET ST. Louis Weiss PHONE GRAND 513

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 MARKET ST. PHONE MAIN 2728

Our Carriages Are All New and Are Heated in Cold Weather.

NONE BUT UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED! OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS OR WEDDINGS \$3



# The Latest Fad of "Reform!"

To the Editor of the HERALD: If those Milwaukee "reformers" who are so sure that the existence of political parties is responsible for the corruption and inefficiency of municipal administrations wish to observe the manner in which their theory works in actual practice they have not far to go. In the city of Green Bay, this state, partisan politics has for years been eliminated from city affairs. No candidate for city office has stood as the candidate of any party (except the Social-Democrats in recent years). The corrupting (?) influence of the name "Democrat" or "Republican" has not been felt in that city in local affairs and the example ought, to these "reformers" at least, be worth studying.

My knowledge, gained through an experience of ten or twelve

years of newspaper work in that city, indicates conclusively to me that non-partisanship in city politics MAKES IT MUCH EASIER FOR THE INTERESTS to absolutely control a city government. Mayors of Green Bay were for many years selected by a little clique of men who owned the public utilities, these officials being either men of ability, whose interests were those of the big business class, or nonentities who were mere figureheads, easily controlled.

To the aforesaid "business men" this condition of affairs was pre-eminently worthy of praise and they were loud in extolling the merits of the non-partisan plan. True, there were few contests in city politics except occasionally for minor positions.

Any real opposition to the rule of "business men" was quickly smothered by the cry that "we mustn't introduce partisanship in city affairs. Let's not have any contest. We've picked out a good man for mayor now we should all support him. We must not get into any wrangle over city affairs, but elect a 'business administration,' as we have always done in the past with such good results," and so on, in that old, familiar "business" style.

The result of this plan was that the grip of "business interests" on the city was securely clinched. Any old kind of a franchise asked for was for many years granted freely.

All these franchises, some of which were purely speculative, were absorbed by a SINGLE CORPORATION until the chances that the people of Green Bay might some day own the sources of their supply of LIGHT, WATER, FUEL, TRANSPORTATION,

etc., are about as remote as in any city in the land.

In another direction faith in the non-partisan idea as exemplified in Green Bay was rudely jolted when a GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION revealed an extent of GRAFT and CORRUPTION in city affairs probably not surpassed in any of the smaller cities of the state.

Non-partisanship certainly did not prevent corruption. It placed in office men for whom, no political party would have "stood"—and that is saying a good deal.

It resulted in city affairs being run absolutely in the interests of the business class, which means that the people in reality had no voice in their local government.

These Milwaukee "reformers" who see in non-partisan city government a panacea for all municipal political evils, should study the workings of their plan at Green Bay. J. E. Harris.

Sturgeon Bay

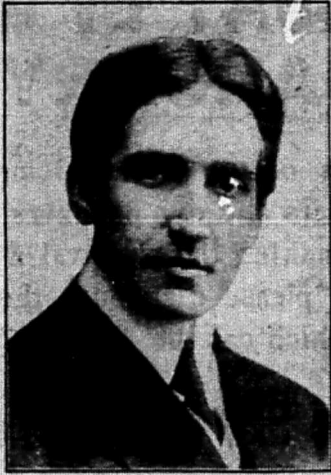
## AT THE THEATERS.

### DAVIDSON.

Gertrude Hoffmann, in her imitations and famous dances, "A Vision of Salome" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," all of which are *Bare Facts*, has been the sensation in New York, and will make her so here with "The Mimic

### BIJOU.

The mystery attached to the marvellous and ingenious creations of Thurston, who is now Kellar's successor, is attracting large audiences to every theater where he appears. The program includes many interesting, surprising and amusing features, notably the appearance this



season of Paul Kliest, a famous European headliner in vaudeville, known as "the musical clown," and whose black art especially has won a large salary for him abroad for several years. Thurston promises the most brilliant and pleasing entertainment ever seen here. The engagement begins at the Bijou Sunday matinee.

**ALHAMBRA.** "The Prince of Tonight" opens at the Alhambra theater, beginning Sunday. From Harry Woodruff down the principals in the new Adams, Hough and Howard musical play are stars, each capable of filling the title role in any ordinary production. Georgia Caine is pos-



sessed of one of the most wonderful soprano voices now to be heard on the stage. Other members of the cast will be Adele Rowland and Frances Demarest. Miss Rowland has made a distinct hit in "Miss Hook of Holland." Miss Demarest gives up her position as prima donna with Eddie Foy.

Miner's "Americans" open at the Star next week. The vehicle for

the exploitation of fun, music, comedians and beautiful girls is an original burlesque by Guy Bragdon, entitled "Morocco Bound." The scenery is said to be gorgeous, and the costumes never before equalled. All in all, it is claimed that Miner's "Americans" are setting a pace that will be hard for other burlesque companies to follow.

### MAJESTIC.

Cherish Simpson, Milwaukee's own prima donna, heads the bill at the Majestic next week, in selections from her light opera successes. The Seven Pierrots, a company of entertainers, whose work has been one of the features of the famous holiday pantomimes at the Drury Lane theater, London, also appear. Other features: Hall McAllister & Co., in "The Girl of the Times"; Frank Gardiner and Lottie Vincent in "Winning a Queen"; the Vindobonas, European musical artists; Belle Hathaway's Simian playmates; Raymond and Caverly, German comedians; Black and Jones, dancing comedians, and the Kinodrome pictures.

### GAYETY.

"The World Beaters" company, J. Herbert Mack's big offering, will open a week's engagement at the Gayety theater tomorrow with a matinee performance. The company has fifty high class entertainers and of this number thirty-five are handsome girls. This clever band of fun producers is one of the largest and best organizations in the burlesque field. The opening extravaganza is entitled, "Wideawake Slumberland." The closing extravaganza is entitled, "The \$5,000 Purse."

### CRYSTAL.

At the Crystal: Willard Dashfields & Co., in scenic playlet; The Fays; May Dedelle and her scarecrows; The Florence Troupe of acrobats; Ada James, in illustrated songs; and the Crystalgraph.

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, ten cents, to new subscribers.

## S. D. P. CARNIVAL TONIGHT!

## WISCONSIN

### OFFICIAL

**STATE OFFICERS**  
E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.  
CHAS. R. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

**STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.**  
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.  
W. A. Jacobs, Charles Sandberg.

**STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Winfield R. Gaylord, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.  
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Ammann, Klie: William Kaufmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE**  
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

**State Secretary's Financial Report for December, 1908.**

Receipts.	
State dues:	
1 of Milwaukee.....	\$ 3.00
1 of Brantwood.....	1.50
1 of West Allis.....	3.00
21 of Milwaukee.....	15.00
15 of Milwaukee.....	3.00
Members-at-large.....	2.80
12 of Milwaukee.....	22.50
1 of Wausau.....	3.00
14 of Milwaukee.....	9.00
13 of Milwaukee.....	3.00
11 of Milwaukee.....	12.00
9 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
Bohemian Branch of Milw.....	4.00
8 of Milwaukee.....	3.00
1 of Town of Lake.....	3.50
2 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
10 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
23 of Milwaukee.....	6.00
Finnish Branch of Superior.....	5.00
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee.....	2.00
1 of Clatsop.....	2.00
1 of Prentice.....	3.00
1 of North Milwaukee.....	.45
	\$124.85

Dues of South District:	
1 of Watertown.....	.45
1 of Broadhead.....	9.00
German Branch of Kenosha.....	9.00
1 of Monticello.....	2.25
Polish Branch of Racine.....	3.00
7 of Racine.....	3.30
Finnish Branch of Kenosha.....	3.00
Danish Branch of Racine.....	3.00
	\$33.60

Dues of Lake Shore District:	
1 of Green Bay.....	3.00
2 of Green Bay.....	6.00
2 of Manitowoc.....	1.05
1 of Oshkosh.....	6.00
2 of Manitowoc.....	1.05
1 of Manitowoc.....	5.00
1 of Kewaunee.....	6.00
1 of Sturgeon Bay.....	3.00
1 of Green Bay.....	6.00
	\$37.10

Donations..... 40.61

County Central Committee, for electric lighting.....	5.76
Sale of literature.....	7.25
County Central Committee, long distance telephone.....	2.80
County Central Committee, for hall rent advanced.....	25.00
From C. B. Whitnall, treasurer.....	40.00
Total receipts.....	\$316.07
Cash forward from November.....	3.84
Total.....	\$320.81
Expenditures.....	
C. B. Whitnall, treasurer.....	\$190.42
W. A. Jacobs, on salary.....	32.36
Postage.....	14.55
Cleaning Office.....	2.00
H. Thiele Co., electric light.....	6.65
E. Vogt, salary.....	30.00
Typewriter Supplies.....	1.00
Towel service.....	.75
E. H. Thomas, on loan.....	10.00
Express.....	.50
Telephone service.....	8.65
Map.....	1.35
Long distance telephone.....	3.10
Map fixtures.....	.75
Paper boy.....	.25
	\$301.83
Cash on hand Dec. 31.....	18.98
	\$320.81
	E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

# LUEDKE'S Semi-Annual CLEARING SALES

No Sale Goods Charged or Exchanged



### Men's Shoes

Regular this season's styles—values to make you sit up and take notice:

\$5.00 Shoes for	\$4.25
\$4.00 Shoes for	\$3.25
\$3.50 Shoes for	\$2.45
\$2.50 Shoes for	\$1.95
Boys' Solid Box Calf	
Bluchers, 1 to 5 1/2,	\$1.23
Little Gents' Box Calf	
School Shoes, 9-13 1/2,	95c

THE second week of our semi-annual clearing sale is here. The goods are going fast. If you have seen the shoes we are selling, you know the reason—wonderful value, that's the reason.

Women's Warm Romeos 1.25  
Women's Felt Slippers, \$1.00 values, for..... 69c

### Women's Shoes

\$4.00 Values for \$3.25  
\$3.50 Values for \$2.85  
\$3.00 Values for \$2.45  
\$2.50 Values for \$1.95

These are in winter tans and black, Napoleon and regular cuts.

Odds and ends in Ladies' Shoes, not all sizes, to close out quickly, \$1.00

OPEN EVENINGS  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

# LUEDKE

CUTS THE PRICE

413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

## Milwaukee County Organization Department

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

The West Side Women's club has donated \$30 to the campaign fund. This will help toward making that campaign deficit look like 30 cents. Thanks, ladies.

Say, you, don't forget that the Carnival happens tonight.

Don't forget that your suggestions for candidates for the spring election must reach this office on or before Feb. 7.

A Young People's League, with fourteen charter members was organized Friday evening, Jan. 22. Temporary officers were elected and committees appointed. Music was furnished by a violin quartet composed of Comrades Whitnall and Welch and Messrs Balzer and Rosenberg. At the second meeting of the league, which was held at Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets, a permanent organization was perfected. Comrades Seidel and Hoan delivered short addresses. The young people are entering into the work with great enthusiasm.

"Socialism and the Liquor Problem" will be the subject of Comrade Brown's address at the Ethical hall, 558 Jefferson street, tomorrow (Sunday) evening. The audience received Comrade Brown's address on "The Cry of the Children" last Sunday evening with a greater degree of enthusiasm than usual, and his presentation of the subject was certainly strong and convincing. The musical program was supplied by Dr. and Mrs. Niemann and Mr. Schmidt, and was of an unusually high order. Comrade Andrew Bato, a Hungarian violinist, will furnish the program tomorrow night, assisted by Miss Evangeline Elser at the piano.

The fourth lecture of the course being held under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Educational Society, S. D. P., proved a grand success. An audience which filled the hall greeted May Wood Simons, whose subject was, "Education and Socialism, or What We Demand for the Children." A lively discussion followed the lecture. The fifth lecture of the series will be held at L. Meier's hall, corner of Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Sunday, February 14, at 2:45 p. m. State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord will lecture on "Man and Tools." Remember, the admission is free, and everybody is invited to attend.

### Branch Meetings Next Week.

**MONDAY.**  
Tenth Ward Branch, Spangenberg's hall, corner Twelfth street and North. South Side Young People's Socialist League, 553 Orchard street.

**TUESDAY.**  
Town of Wauwatosa Branch, Rantz residence, Forty-eighth and State sts. South Side Women's Branch, Korsch hall, 653 Greenfield avenue.

**WEDNESDAY.**  
First Ward Branch, 842 Arlington Place.  
Town of Lake Branch, No. 2, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.

**THURSDAY.**  
Town of Greenfield Branch, H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham street.  
Fifth Ward Branch, 382 Washington street.  
Ninth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.  
S. D. Coming Nation Club, Oklahoma and Chicago avenues.  
The Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society, 164 Reed street.

**FRIDAY.**  
Eighth Ward Branch, S. Sturmer hall, National avenue, betw. 2d and 3d avenues.  
Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth street.  
Twenty-second Ward Branch, 2714 North avenue.

**SATURDAY.**  
Jewish Branch, 427 Fourth street.

### Campaign Fund.

Harvey Dee Brown.....	5.00
John A. Mueller.....	1.50
Hans Huber.....	.25
Town of Greenfield, literature.....	11.10
Eighth Ward Branch, literature.....	4.75
F. Brockhausen.....	1.50
Julius Pietsch.....	1.00
Frank Baier.....	1.00
F. L. Pattison.....	.17
C. Beerend.....	.50
A. Friend.....	.50
A. Friend.....	1.00
L. A. Arnold.....	1.00
W. R. Gaylord.....	15.00
E. A. R. Lake.....	.30
John B. Lake.....	.30
Branch 10, membership book.....	.50
H. M. B.....	.50
Thos. Gaynor.....	1.50
W. R. Buech.....	1.00
W. G.....	.30
Anton Hausman.....	.45
Chas. Vogel.....	1.50
Second Ward Branch, membership book.....	.50
West Side Women's club.....	30.00
Otto Illing.....	5.00

### West Side Debs Tickets.

Thos. Klamitzar.....	.30
O. Braun.....	.60
Ed. Taddy.....	1.00
Oscar Cease.....	.20
Ernest Kitzke.....	.60
A. Zickuhr.....	1.00
N. Dingfelder.....	.20
E. A. Hudson.....	.40
F. Tobiasch.....	.50
Herman Seer.....	.50
M. Landfried.....	.30
Wm. C. Lang.....	.20
Geo. Behndorf.....	.50

## Stationery Department

### COLLECTION CARDS

for Branches of the Social-Democratic Party: Price 35c per hundred, if called for; sent by mail, 40c per hundred.

### LUNCH SIGNS

bearing the union label: Bear, Chicken, Deer, Duck, Goose, Hasenpfeffer, Rabbit, Spanferkel, Turkey. Price 15c each, two for 25c, postpaid.

### Orders On Treasurer

for Social-Democratic Branches: Bound, with stub, 100 in a book. Price 25c, postpaid.

### POSTAL CARDS

Views of our office, etc., three different views. Price, assorted or of one kind, five for 5c, postpaid.

### PROGRAMS (Illuminated)

Strictly union made. Our own striking, original designs, dainty color effects. For dances, graduating exercises, etc.

### RECEIPT BOOKS

bearing the union label: 50 blanks in a book. Just the thing for unions, branches, etc. Price 15c each, two for 25c, postpaid.

### Receipt Books

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25c postpaid.

### Receipt Books

of smaller size, 50 blanks in a book. Price 10c, postpaid.

### RENT RECEIPT BOOKS

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25c postpaid.

### Schafskopf Score Cards

bearing the union label: Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; if sent by mail, 20c per dozen, \$1.30 per hundred.

**Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**

342-344-346 Sixth Street

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

## NICE WEATHER

No use talking about Shoes—you are not thinking of them yourself.

## But There Will Be a Time

when your thoughts will drift that way—and, when it comes, don't forget us. We have the Footwear that you will want.

## Style and Price Right, Too

**Lamers Bros.**  
SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## LUNCH SIGNS!

Bear  
Chicken  
Deer  
Duck  
Goose  
Hasenpfeffer  
Rabbit  
Spanferkel  
Turkey

TO BE HAD AT

**THE CO-OPERATIVE**

344-346 PRINTERY SIXTH ST.



# TONIGHT TONIGHT

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC

To Wipe Out the Social-Democratic Campaign Debt

and to Help THE HERALD and THE VORWAERTS

# MASK CARNIVAL

**AT THE HIPPODROME**  
WELLS STREET Between Sixth and Seventh

Good order will be preserved throughout the entire building, thus insuring thorough enjoyment and pleasant memories to all participants and spectators.

**The One Event of Its Kind  
in the Chronology of 1909**

**Prize Contestants Must Be On Floor at 9:30**

P.M. Promptly When Judging Begins

**\$300**

**In Cash and  
Merchandise  
Prizes for the  
Best Maskers**

Presenting a Rare Opportunity  
for Group and Individual Effort  
—Time and Money Outlay in  
Preparation Amply Rewarded!

**See List of Prizes  
Elsewhere**

**SATURDAY EV'G 30**  
**JANUARY**

Members of the Social-Democratic Party and readers and sympathizers who wish to help in making the Carnival a rousing success will please distribute the advertising flyers, which can be had at 344 Sixth St.

**Call and See How to Get 4 Tickets for \$1.50**

**Admission 50c a Person**

**AT THE DOOR, \$1.00**

### DAVIDSON

ALL WEEK Commencing SUNDAY—  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday  
—Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc.,  
and Lew Fields Announce

THE SENSATIONAL DANCER

### GERTRUDE HOFFMANN

In "A VISION OF SALOME"  
and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song"

The Effulgent New York  
Casino Musical Effusion

### The Mimic World

AL THE HITS OF 1908

Pretty Girls Clever Comedians

The Blue-Book of Musical Comedy

PRICES: 50c to \$1.50; Wednesday  
Matinee, 50c to \$1.00

### ALHAMBRA

ALL NEXT WEEK

STARTING SUNDAY—Mort H. Singer  
Presents the Musical Fantasy

### The PRINCE of TONIGHT

By Adams, Hough & Howard

FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE—With  
HARRY WOODRUFF

and the GREATEST CAST EVER AS-  
SEMBLED FOR A MUSICAL COMEDY

### MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

### Gheridah SIMPSON

"Our Own Prima Donna"

THE SEVEN PIERROTS  
HALL, McALLISTER & CO.  
GARDINER & VINCENT  
THE WINDOBONAS  
HATHAWAY'S SIMIANES  
RAYMOND & CAVERTY  
BLACK & JONES

THE KINODROME

Bargain Mat.  
Every  
Week Day:  
Entire  
Lower  
Balcony  
Gall-  
ery  
Night Prices  
10-25-35-50-75c

### CRYSTAL

DAILY at 2:30  
7:45 and 9:30

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1

Willard Dashiels & Co.

In a Big Scenic Dramatic Playlet  
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

### Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The school barracks must go!  
**ARE YOU FOR SCHOOLS?**

The people demand that their children shall be decently housed in school!

Down with the school barracks! Now is the people's time to rise in their indignation and make their feelings known!

If the Rev. H. C. Hengell really thought that Socialism is not the solution of the labor problem he would not be so worried, I guess!

The city hall gables are leaning. Well, wasn't the city hall a boodle undertaking from the start? I have been told by a city official in a position to know that the crooked work began even in the basement when the building was erected.

"Non-partisan" elections will add to Milwaukee's attractiveness—to the public service foxes. In fact Beggs has already announced that he will give up his work in St. Louis to devote his talents to Milwaukee's brighter opportunities.

On motion of Supervisor Mensing the county board has instructed the laws and legislation committee and the district attorney to consider the imperfections of the present justice court system and to report at the next meeting.

Roosevelt says it is the duty of a soldier who sees wrong things going on in the service, to report them, no matter how big the officers concerned. We can easily imagine what would happen to a member of the Milwaukee fire department who took such advice to heart!

All honor to the school board for approving of the measure for a school physician. If the school physician will co-operate with the school physical culture instructor and arrange to have all non-robust children given special attention, the people will feel gratified indeed.

To think that the Charter convention should end its first important work by applying the gag rule! But the Hon. revolutionists in the convention, who wish to recklessly revolutionize the voting of the city, were not sure enough of their proposition, seemingly, to allow it to be discussed.

Meeting after meeting in the Charter convention wasted the delegates' time, and patience in listen-

ing to flatulent fulminations from Baron von Cotzhausen over trivial matters and then when really important business came on, the members were gagged and matters rushed through with indecent haste. This was quite to the liking of the baron, whose efforts to try to injure the people's trust in the convention's work was exhibited very early in the game.

The latest Stalwart scheme to prevent Milwaukee from getting the right to rule itself has been put forward by Assemblyman Cleary, who proposes, as Milwaukee is the only city of the first class in the state, that the legislators from Milwaukee be made into a Milwaukee committee of the legislature to pass on Milwaukee measures and needs and recommend necessary legislation. This could well be done, he says, as the other legislators come mostly from farming districts and are not posted as to city conditions and requirements. The idea is not a bad one, whatever the motive behind it, and it could be made to farther rather than hinder the giving of home rule to Milwaukee. It could not be a substitute for home rule. But it would tend to hold the Milwaukee representatives together, for in former legislatures, it has been often held that Milwaukee could not reasonably expect the outside members to favor its demands when its own representatives were fighting each other's measures.

During the special meeting of the common council last Monday the proceedings were disturbed by someone loudly talking somewhere in the council chamber, and the aldermen looked round and scowled in different directions, while the sergeant-at-arms and the officer on duty looked the lobby and the galleries over to find the disturber. And still the talking kept on and the interest in what was being said on the floor was completely broken. Then a discovery was made. Ald. at-large Adler had squeezed his way through a door into a little side room, marked off from the main chamber by a low thin board partition, and had taken possession of a telephone, installed there by some bright genius, and was holding a session of his own, and not in whispers, either. Something about the poor acoustics of the council chamber made it hard to tell where his voice came from. When

he rang off and squeezed his way out again, there were audible smiles and the meeting was able to proceed in peace. Another alderman-at-large to distinguish himself! And this reminds us; Ald. at-large Wittig insists that his ride through the streets in a patrol wagon last week was entirely voluntary on his part. And he calls attention to the fact that due to his protests the case did no come to trial.

At Monday's meeting of the aldermen Ald. Strehlow introduced the following resolution:

**RESOLVED**, That the city attorney be and he is hereby directed to draft a bill for presentation to the legislature to amend section 4 of chapter 159 of the laws of 1852, striking out the word "exclusive" where same appears in the franchise of the Milwaukee Gaslight company, granted by the state.

The council committee on legislation has approved the bill by Ald. Melms for a city ice plant, and the one by Ald. Strehlow to permit the city to buy a stone quarry outside the city limits, and another by the same alderman permitting the city to itself bid on all public work, as is done so successfully in Toronto. A bill by Ald. Rummel for pay stations round the city for the water taxes was laid over to permit him to supply further facts.

### BIJOU

Beginning SUNDAY  
MATINEE (Matinee  
Wednesday and Sat.)

THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
MAGICIAN

### Thurston

Kellar's Successor

26 People—30 Tons of Baggage

Greatest Mystical Problems in  
the History of Magic!

Week Beginning Sun. Mat., Feb. 7

The Sensational Melodrama

### The COWBOY and the SQUAW

Real Indians—Real Plainsmen

### GAG RULE IN THE CHARTER CONVENTION!

The Social-Democratic members of the Charter convention left last Monday's meeting with the feeling that they had been accorded shabby consideration when the most important work of the entire convention was on: The proposal for non-partisan elections. There were so many objections to be urged to the plan—as Dr. Bieffel, who got the chance before the gag was applied, well showed—that they felt it their right to be allowed to participate in and to hear a full discussion of the

subject. In this they were grievously disappointed. A three-minute gag rule was forced through and there was no opportunity for free discussion. Now, the non-partisan idea may be a good one, although we hardly believe it, because it has a tendency to create no end of municipal misrule. At least we are suspicious. However, the spectacle of a gagged debate on such an important matter in such an important body is very far from being reassuring to the citizens of Milwaukee.

**NOTHING LIKE IT!  
S.-D. P. CARNIVAL  
THIS EVENING!**

### Political Refugee Defense League

ALBERT J. WELCH, Secretary

Secretary of State Elihu Root, has rendered a decision, according to latest dispatches, that Christian Rudowitz shall not be expedited to Russia, as he is a political refugee. This victory for the Political Refugee Defense League, however, does not end the work of the organization by any means. The case of Jan Pouren is still to be disposed of, and later on we must take up the cases of the Mexican refugees who are now confined in a Los Angeles prison. The league will be continued as a permanent organization to guard the interests of the political refugees of all countries in the future, and thereby prevent, if

possible, a repetition of cases similar to the Rudowitz case and the others mentioned. The probability is that the case of Jan Pouren will be taken up next unless a decision is reached shortly that will free him on the same grounds that Rudowitz was freed.

The cases of the Mexican refugees will no doubt be somewhat more difficult to handle as the citizens of the United States generally labor under the impression that Mexico is a republic in fact as well as in name. Although Mexico is called a republic, as a matter of fact, President Diaz is a dictator of the most pronounced type ever since he was elected to the presidency for the second time. The working people of Mexico have practically been denied the franchise and President Diaz is supported by the same world powers that kept the Russian czar on the throne, namely the great universal money power. Conditions in

Mexico are quite as bad for the common people as are the conditions in Russia, and we have the spectacle of a people living in a so-called republic still fighting for the same degree of liberty as is being fought for under the Russian autocracy. The work of the refugee league will not be complete until political liberty is obtained for the great masses of the people throughout the world.

**Naval Academy Opening.**  
Senator R. M. LaFollette has one vacancy as midshipman in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to fill from the state of Wisconsin at large. He has decided to fill this vacancy by recommending the candidates standing highest in a competitive examination. At his request this examination will be conducted by the State Civil Service commission and will be held throughout the state at the same time as the state competitive examination, advertised for Feb. 27, 1909.

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

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