

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Price 2 Cts. a Copy

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

National Edition 4 pages, 50 cents a Year in Advance

Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

Thirteenth Year

No. 38

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., JAN. 21, 1911

ESTABLISHED 1893

WHOLE NUMBER 651

Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

Although two of the other parties united on a "labor candidate" to mix up the voters, the Social-Democrats of Sweden have just triumphantly carried the third district of Stockholm by nearly 3,000 majority.

"Subway sprinkled with bits of flesh—Remnants of track walkers often found along the rails," reads a headline in a New York paper, bearing fresh evidence of the insecurity and cheapness of human life in the capitalist era. In Milwaukee the new Socialist coroner is getting at the full facts in such cases and capitalism is beginning to tremble before the searchlight.

Robert Hunter, national executive committeeman of the national party, whose articles in The Herald have been read with such eagerness by our wide circle of readers, has emerged intact from a surgical operation and has gone to North Carolina for several months. It is expected that he will be able to resume his literary and propaganda work within a few months at most.

One of the most pathetic pictures printed in a long time was a snapshot appearing in Leslie's Weekly of a tenement house Christmas tree. The picture shows a little boy and girl who have rigged up a Christmas tree out of a broom resting in a coal hod. From cross sticks fastened on with strings were suspended some tumbler trinkets. It was a real tree to the children, but the girl turned her head when the picture was taken. Leslie's claims that its reporter came upon the scene and that the photo was unposed and exactly as shown.

The Railway World makes no bones about it. It says the street railways must go into politics—of course they are not in politics now, O, no! Says The World:

"Socialism has grown immensely in our great cities; the demand for municipal ownership is on the increase; street railway corporations are more and more harassed by the public officials who believe it to be popular to abuse the railroads; investments in street railways are seriously affected by the public clamor. The street railway interests and the whole business interests of the country have NOTHING TO GAIN BY STAYING OUT OF POLITICS."

There is no doubt that Socialism is putting the cause of the people so persistently to the fore that the adroit and wary traction manipulators are truly alarmed. In some cities they are putting thousands of dollars in advertising to tell the people what great benefactors of theirs they are. The people read their foxy and oily statements and simply smile.

Their greatest hope is politics, without a doubt. And non-partisan schemes, and commission schemes and all sorts of things to keep the real people from getting control have their quiet sanction, and the people will have to keep their eyes wide open.

When the Railway World speaks of the companies going into politics it really means that it is their dirty dollars that must go into politics. That's all they've got to put into politics.

Important Notice

The printing department of The Herald is being moved to the new building and there may be some delays next week that will make the paper late. We ask as a great favor that Herald readers bear patiently with us and that they do not at once send in letters complaining of the non-arrival of the paper, as a flood of several hundred such letters means an extra tax on the time of our office force, who are now pretty well burdened with work accumulated during the transfer of the business office to the new building two weeks ago. You will get your paper all right, even if a day or so later than usual.

Milwaukee's Socialist Carnival

For years the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have held an annual mask carnival in the largest hall available in the city, and it has been one of the sights of the town. This, of course, refers to the carnival of the party as a whole, for there have also been the masks given by the branches in their own localities. But the big party carnival has been a thing wonderful to see and for the town to talk about. This year's carnival will take place next week and all previous efforts will be eclipsed.

The present Auditorium building in Milwaukee stands on the square that was formerly occupied by the Milwaukee Exposition building. This former building was the scene of some of the party's most wonderful masquerades. The last one held there, prior to the burning down of the great structure, was probably the biggest affair of the kind ever held in Milwaukee. The police had to close the doors shortly before 6 o'clock, and delegations from outside the city were turned back. The crowd on the floor was so dense and so closely packed together that the vast floor sank several inches at one end. The scene was indescribable. The masks were in profusion, the comic and the beautiful being blended and preventing a sight not soon forgotten.

This year for the first time the carnival will be held in the new Auditorium building, so that the great successes of the Exposition days can be repeated, and eclipsed. For, while the Auditorium floor will accommodate the same great crowd of maskers, all around are the tiers of seats for the thousands of spectators who will be attracted to the scene. Beside this, the committee in charge has rented the other halls in the building for the further accommodation of the crowds. There will be refreshment stands of various kinds, and everything will be made as comfortable as possible.

Everything the Milwaukee Socialists touch they make propaganda out of. Their carnivals are no exception to the rule. There will be political groups without number, and even the comic groups will seek to point a moral and adorn a tale by their witty placards and banners.

Last year, when the Auditorium was not available, the next largest building was secured, the Hippodrome. A crowd was expected, but no one could have foretold what really happened. Before 8 o'clock the hall was filled, after that hour the street in front of the building was blacked by maskers and others unable to gain admittance. Some of the finest groups were wrecked in the fearful crush. Inside a scene of bewilderment was presented. It was impossible to keep the floor for the maskers and the whole thing was the

Taxes in the Past--Taxes Today--and Taxes in the Future

IN early days free men did not pay any taxes. To pay taxes was a sign of subjugation. Only conquered nations and vanquished classes had to pay tribute to some king or some conquerors.

Ruling nations and ruling classes in times of old not only paid no tax nor tribute of any kind, but they were in the habit of exacting tribute and taxes from others. This was the case in ancient civilizations.

In the middle ages, the feudal barons, knights, bishops, abbots and the members of the church were also free from all taxation. The serfs and burghers paid all the taxes. The clergy received a tenth of everything—the so-called "tithes." The nobility often took even more.

Nor was this all. In Germany and Italy the nobility was in the habit of building castles beside the highways or the rivers and exacting as much toll and tax from the travelers "as the traffic would bear," and often more.

The idea of taxation has undergone a change during the last fifty years. To pay taxes has become a part of civilization and a badge of honor.

Only the indirect tax is still a tribute to the lords—the modern lords, the trusts and the big manufacturers. They still take as much as they please—as the "traffic will bear," and often more.

However, the direct tax is now a kind of co-operative investment in a business conducted collectively—whether by a city, a county, a state, or a nation. Taxes make undertakings possible which individuals cannot accomplish.

The individuals get together for common protection against the ravages of the elements, of enemies or of disease.

They MUST get together for roads, streets, water, sewerage, schools, lighting and such other state or municipal business, as the commonwealth, be it small or large, can do better than the individual, or which the individual could not do at all.

That is the modern idea of taxation.

However, our capitalist class still seems to cling to the old idea of ages gone by that taxation is a tribute. And being lords they do not want to pay any tribute.

But they also seem to cling to the idea that the common mass is here to pay tribute to them and to pay it for them.

No real, full-fledged member of the capitalist class ever pays taxes if he can possibly dodge it. To him it is an insult—an insult to his pocket-book.

And the same big business man who would consider it a disgrace to cheat another business man out of \$500, will think it a sacred duty to defraud the city or the state out of \$50,000 of taxes if he can possibly do so. And since this country is nominally a democracy, where everybody who has property is supposed to contribute to the expenses of the commonwealth, our capitalists as a class have become a class of perjurers, liars and tax-dodgers. The exceptions only prove the rule.

But the members of the capitalist class not only hide their actual wealth and perjure themselves, but they want to make an accomplice of the small bourgeois if possible.

The small shop-keeper also hates to pay taxes. Not because they amount to very much, but because to him the taxes represent a tribute to the politicians, and therefore the politician who requires the smallest tribute looks best to him, even if that politician should steal. The city or state is not a co-operative establishment to the small bourgeois—it is an enemy that looks out for full weight when he sells coal, bread, or sugar.

The small bourgeois is still very numerous. And the capitalist class and their attorneys in court and press speculate very shrewdly on the ignorance of the average small shop-keeper as to the purpose of taxation. And they speculate on his parsimony.

Thus every big capitalist is always willing that the small shop-keeper should save \$15 in taxes so that the big capitalist may save \$5,000. Let the streets, the schools and the parks, the education and the health of the working class go to Hades, as long as a few dollars are saved thereby. That is the basis of the alliance of the big capitalists and the lower middle class on the tax question.

The trouble is only that so many workmen get their wisdom from the small shop-keeper or the saloon-keeper, who in turn, gets it from the capitalist press.

But here are the facts as to taxation, not only for this city, but for every other city in America.

The capitalist class, with the help of the small bourgeois, have limited taxation to the utmost. They have not only limited taxation, but also the objects for which taxation can be used, so as to protect capitalist graft in monopolies and public business.

Thus, for instance, the only business the city can undertake in Milwaukee, besides the public schools, is the business of supplying the inhabitants with water.

And this has proved an excellently paying business, although water is incredibly cheap in Milwaukee.

Yet the city is forbidden to embark in any other public business because that might interfere with the "legitimate" graft of big business.

As a rule only such business as the big capitalists considered unprofitable, the city is permitted to take up. For instance streets, sewerage, etc. And even there everything must be let out to the contractors.

Because holy above all else is the "graft." And the city is not to interfere with any kind of graft—if the capitalist class can help it.

And that is also the reason why the tax limit is set down at 14 mills on a thousand dollars, although it is a well known fact, and has been known for years, that the 14 mill limit has been insufficient to take care of all the wants of the city. And that by embarking in other public business besides furnishing water, the city could make money enough for all its wants.

In the past, capitalist administrations helped themselves over the constant deficit by liberal drafts on the water fund and by using bond money for current expenses.

In Milwaukee the drafts on various funds, and mainly the water funds, for that purpose since 1906 amount to \$640,000.

Moreover, the city of Milwaukee in its corporate capacity was obligated to its treasury by Dec. 31, 1910, to the tune of \$39,787.77.

That is a deficit inherited by this administration from its predecessors.

Nor is this all.

In the past, the Dave Rose administration usually made a swindling budget by asking less than the 14 mill limit and by making debts to cover up the deficiency. Thus for instance, in 1908 the Dave Rose administration asked for \$94,479.34 less than the 14 mill limit. But this was made up three times over by making new debts and by diverting, for instance, \$50,000 from the water fund in 1908, and \$100,000 from the water fund in 1909 for general city purposes, although this was clearly illegal.

Furthermore, they were in the habit of carrying over obligations contracted in one year into the next year or next years for payment.

Thus, for instance, the obligations for contracts on park lands were permitted to accumulate since 1890 in such a manner that the Social-Democratic administration this year has to pay \$354,000 in a lump for land contracts made in 1890.

Add to this the insufficient revenue from permits, licenses and excise generally, and you will get a picture of the city finances.

Yet all this tells only part of the story. Over \$200,000,000 of property is exempt from city taxation by law. And a still larger sum escapes taxation by "dodging." In order to get these tax-dodgers, the city made a contract to engage "tax ferrets." But the dodgers were not to be hunted and caught without showing their teeth. The tax-dodgers, therefore, took out an "injection."

Why any honest taxpayers should be afraid of tax ferrets is not quite clear.

Yet there is a general outcry against high taxes this year.

Now, the present administration is not responsible for most of the tax levy of this year. That was fixed by the previous administration.

But considering the above circumstances, it will be unjust to hold us responsible even for next year's tax levy, the first one that will be made under Social-Democratic rule.

Now, what is to be done?

In the first place, we need education and enlightenment on the tax question. We do not propose to educate the capitalist class. That is enlightened enough on this question. But we propose to educate the proletariat and the lower middle class.

As to the proletarians—let every workingman, whether he owns property or not, understand that he is the heaviest taxpayer in the community.

Not only because the workingman produces everything, and all the expenditures of the nation, state and city are paid out of the surplus value of the labor of the producers, from the profits made on this labor—and the living of the capitalist class besides.

Not only for that reason.

But also for the reason that the workingman pays indirect taxes every time he buys a coat, a shirt, a pair of shoes or a glass of beer.

And also for the reason that he pays city taxes directly every time he pays his rent. He is a very important partner in this co-operative business of the city, state and nation.

Therefore, the workingman, whether he owns a house or not, is entitled to good streets, sewerage, schools, parks, fire and police protection and a thousand other things.

And he ought to demand them.

And he will demand them—peaceably and legally at first—and next with threats of the most terrible revolution the world has ever seen, if peaceable means should not suffice.

I do not want to go into details—I shall only remind our readers that the French revolution did not stop at abolishing the "tithes" and changing the feudal tax system. So much for the working class.

However, to the small business man we also say that this question can only be solved from a Socialist point of view—by putting the burden of taxation where it belongs.

It is ridiculous for the small business man and the shop-keeper to line up with the big tax-dodgers. If the small business man is so big an ass as to be bribed with a few paltry dollars less of taxes now and then and thus save millions to the big capitalists every year, then he deserves to pay high taxes as long as he lasts—and finally be ground down in the mill of competition.

We want the small business man and the shop-keeper to study the situation and line up with the proletariat, from whom, by the way, they make their living.

Now, to wind up—remember:

Firstly, the taxes can only be made smaller if nobody dodges his share—and especially if the rich can be made to pay their share.

Secondly, we can only get money enough to do bigger things in the community if the city gets permission to embark into more and other municipal undertakings besides furnishing water. If the city gets a chance to do business—and to put certain "big business" out of business, it might soon be in a position to reduce taxes to next to nothing like some German cities.

Thirdly, the Social-Democrats are not responsible for this year's budget. However, de facto, they will not be responsible for next year's budget, either. Because for the next ten and twenty years Milwaukee will have to suffer for the sins and the crookedness of the past.

And lastly, Milwaukee finances will never get right and on a sound basis unless Socialist ideas and Socialist methods are adopted and carried out—as they are adopted and carried out by every enlightened and progressive community in the world today.

Victor L. Berger

publican, chairman of the committee on cities, introduced two bills changing the system of electing judges and school board members. It is expected that if they are passed they will prevent the present Social-Democratic party in power from electing its members to the circuit court benches, for they would provide for the election of majority candidates, the papers say.

ASSEMBLY NOTES

By Frederick Brockhausen.

Madison: The assembly met and was opened with an appeal by the chaplain to furnish an abundance of wisdom and goodness to the legislators.

The Social-Democratic members took twelve seats on the east extreme of the chamber, and were later allowed by request to retain these seats, and as the seats are at the east entrances of the chamber, all visitors entering there will meet first with the torch-bearers of progress, to use an expression of Senator La Follette of a few years ago.

After the seating, signing the oath, electing the speaker and other elective officers, the Social-Democratic members assigned themselves to watching the Republicans make good on their promises, including, of course, such Democrats as have a reputation of being progressive. The commercial lobbyists have put in some appearance and when not making a fox-like hunt are warming the chairs somewhere in the capitol, or elsewhere.

The usual nomination speeches for elective officers in the assembly were entirely dispensed with and the simple form of nominations and roll calls followed, due to the absence of competition for office outside of the party caucuses.

The Social-Democrats nominated and voted for Comrade Brockhausen, Rademaker and John C. Bell of Sheboygan Falls, and in the matter of form of electing the elected officer to their respective places the senior Social-Democratic members received due recognition as well as that of electing the governor to the joint session to deliver his message.

The second day of the session the Democrats secured some compact between the Social-Democratic delegation and the reform Republicans and acting upon high pressure from state leaders and other state legislators a resolution to take the power of appointments out of the hands of the speaker. In the resolution to amend the constitution they referred to themselves as the minority party entitled as intended, to first place on all important committees. The little scheme easily penetrated, only received the votes of the twenty-nine Democrats out of the one hundred of the assembly, and these votes were by no means enthusiastic for several Democrats admitted later that the procedure was a serious blunder. It also stated that certain stalwart Democrats had been active belaboring the Democrats to induce disorder and dissension in the house and entering wedge for wrangling and confusion to delay and possibly destroy the necessary action of uniting on important legislation of which there is a large amount to square the reformers with the public.

The Social-Democratic members can all be found at 124 North Fairchild street, third floor, Nolden block, except Assemblyman Vint and wife, who have rented rooms for light housekeeping. Comrade Vint evidently desires to prepare Mrs. Vint for the coming of the regime advocated by the suffragettes. The other thirteen in the camp feel as comfortable as the measly salary will permit and will receive all callers with a good cheer.

On Jan. 20 the Madison branch, S. D. P., have arranged for a banquet and invited the Social-Democratic delegation as honorary guests.

Evidently this session will make up for the past bad ones. Next Tuesday, Jan. 17, the public hearing on the workmen's compensation bill commences in the assembly chamber. Joint sessions are intended for this purpose.

Socialist Assemblymen Get Good Assignments

Madison, Wis.—The Social-Democratic assemblymen have fared quite well in the committee assignments, some committees even having two Socialists upon them. Following are the committees and the Socialists assigned to them:

FINANCE—Klenzendorf.
NATIONAL AND INTERSTATE RELATIONS—Berner.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Weber.
ELECTIONS—Kahn.

despair of the committee and the marvel of all lookers-on. This was just before the opening of the campaign that turned Milwaukee over to the Social-Democrats. It was an intimation to those who could read the signs of what was to "happen" a few months later.

Since that carnival in the Hippodrome the city has not only been turned over to us by the voters, and recently they gave us the county as well. From all these things it is not hard to imagine what crowds will descend upon the Auditorium next week Saturday evening.

Our advice to any Socialist who happens to be within a distance of a hundred miles of Milwaukee next week is to make Milwaukee at any cost and to show up at the carnival. Nothing like it can be seen anywhere else in these United States.

EXHIBITIONS—Vint.
CITIES—Berner, Binner.
CAPITOL—Weber.
PRINTING—Binner.
CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Brockhausen.
INSURANCE—Kahn.
TRANSPORTATION—Kiefer.
EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Vint.
WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION—Brockhausen.
LABOR—Weber.
WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Metcalfe.
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION—Metcalfe.
PURITY OF COMMODITIES—Kiefer.
CONSERVATION—Gilboy.
PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND CITY PLANNING—Klenzendorf.
CITY LIVING CONDITIONS—Kahn.
EDUCATION—Kiefer.
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—Kahn.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE—Berner.

On Tuesday Assemblyman Binner, Social-Democrat, Milwaukee, introduced a joint session memorializing congress to amend all the canal bills and to supply the people with

fuel at cost price on the theory that these coal fields are the gift of nature and belong to the whole people. Comrade Binner's resolution sets forth that the people have been at the mercy of the despotic coal trust and that it has squeezed them until millions of fans or other apparatus and fixing a fine of \$25 for non-compliance with factory inspector's order, permitting cities of the first class to engage in the milk business; limiting hours of labor in mines to eight hours; enabling plaintiffs to bring suits without assessment of fees or costs when they make affidavit that they are unable to pay; prohibiting maintenance of armed forces for use in event of strikes; requiring that thirty-six hours of rest be granted out of every seven days in all employments; penalizing the coercion of an employer to discharge an employee; requiring the railroad rate commission to figure in the minimum wage of employees when fixing a rate; limiting hours of labor on all public buildings to eight hours.

The Social-Democrats introduced several bills into the lower house. Briefly, they are as follows: Requiring fresh air in all factories by means of fans or other apparatus and fixing a fine of \$25 for non-compliance with factory inspector's order, permitting cities of the first class to engage in the milk business; limiting hours of labor in mines to eight hours; enabling plaintiffs to bring suits without assessment of fees or costs when they make affidavit that they are unable to pay; prohibiting maintenance of armed forces for use in event of strikes; requiring that thirty-six hours of rest be granted out of every seven days in all employments; penalizing the coercion of an employer to discharge an employee; requiring the railroad rate commission to figure in the minimum wage of employees when fixing a rate; limiting hours of labor on all public buildings to eight hours.

Assemblyman Erich C. Stern, Re-

Exit the "Good Old Times"

Something has just happened in Milwaukee that is of no little moment.

In carrying Milwaukee county lately the Social-Democrats also elected a coroner.

For years and years Milwaukee county has had the old party style of coroner, who wasn't very careful to look into the cause of the daily killings of men in the industrial plants of the city and on the tram and steam railroads, and who naturally could very readily get campaign money from the local industrial kings. The said kings considered a "good" coroner a mighty good investment. With a good coroner it was cheaper to neglect to put up safety appliances or go to the cost of lessening the risks run by the employees, because men were cheap, and damages for their deaths were not likely to be incurred. A good coroner could be "easy" at an inquest by not asking too many questions.

Incidentally, it must be added that the kings also secured the right kind of laws from the state legislature, and also believed in non-partisan judges and helped contribute to their campaign funds.

But the good old times have all changed.

A Social-Democratic coroner believes in serving the people impartially. He gets at the facts. And

thus it has happened that his first three inquests over industrial accident cases all resulted in jury verdicts holding the employers responsible for the deaths.

They were all of the horrible cases (although everyday occurrences), but the worst one was that of an unemployed at the coal docks of a gas company who was shoveling coal in a poorly lighted place and who was overtaken by a sudden avalanche of coal and smothering, the first the company knowing of the accident being when the "clam-shell" steam shovel in removing the fallen coal came up suddenly with the head of the man it had bitten off, dripping with blood.

Such accidents, as we have said, have not been at all unusual. But a few more such coroners' jury verdicts and it is an easy guess that the company will expend a few dollars to protect the lives of its luckless employees by better lighting and safety precautions, because the lives of its "hands" will be a little less cheap than has been the case hitherto.

The only pity in all this is that the Socialists could not have carried Milwaukee county years ago. Think of the lives that would have been spared and the families now bereft that would today have been intact. Blindly capitalism hates Social Democracy, and of a truth, it has good reason for its dislike.

Jim and His Daddy

By Oscar Ameringer

(Written for The Herald.)

ROTH FARMER, I want to have a long talk with you. Ordinarily I find you a very discontented man. You complain a great deal. The season is either too late or too early. It rains too much or not enough. When crops are good you complain about the low prices, and when prices are right then you kick about the short crop. You are dead certain that the elevator people and speculators take the lion's share of your product, and you're cock sure that the storekeepers sit up at night devising ways and means to skin you alive. You have a hearty distrust of anybody that comes from town. And to a certain degree you are justified, for the poor town fellows steal your chickens. The well-dressed ones sell you lightning rods and gold bricks, and the rich ones have your notes and place mortgages on your land and chattels.

You are perfectly willing to talk for hours on the woes, trials and tribulations of the poor farmer. But you change your tune quick enough when I try to show you a way out of your troubles and, incidentally, use the word Socialism. It's a magic word. Immediately this becomes the best country on earth. The farmer is the only independent creature in creation. The drought-stricken flooded, burned up, frost-bitten vale of sorrow is instantly turned into a paradise.

The trouble is you are only a farmer from your eyebrows down and a capitalist from your eyebrows up. Sometimes your farmer's body extends clear up to the roof of your hair and then you talk sense.

At other times the capitalist above your eyebrows gets the best of you and then you blow in the stand pat, let well enough alone prosperity horn until your cheeks bulge out. But you are a workingman just the same. And you are robbed and exploited in nearly the same manner and by the same class that exploits your son and daughter in the city. These children of yours are turning to Socialism of late and I want you to let me give you my reasons why you should do the same.

You imagine you are independent just because you own eighty acres of land free of incumbrance. But suppose you are the owner of a well, and someone else owns the pump, how much good would that well do you? And suppose again, you possess two good Springfield wagons, but some-

ber. The jobber don't handle stores for the fun of it, but for the profit that's in it and he sells the store to the retailer for \$6. The railroad company charges \$2 more for handling it. Half of this goes towards paying interest and dividends on watered stock.

The retailer has got to have a rack-off, too, and by the time you load the stove in your spring wagon you paid \$12 for it.

Jim, with his little kit of tools, has the price of his labor set by the boss who owns the plant and the rest of the people between you and Jim set the price of the stove for you. So you see that after all you are not much more independent than Jim.

Now, we Socialists want to do away with the people who stand between the producer and the consumer and who have no other function than to take higher price marks on the goods as they pass through their hands.

If the railroad, the packing plant and the stove foundry were owned by all the people and nobody was to get any more interest, rent and profit out of the institutions than they get out of the mail business belonging to Uncle Sam; if production was carried on for profit then you could buy Jim's stove for \$4 and he could buy your beef for 10 cents.

Jim understands this as well as I do, only he hasn't got the time to write it down, so he asked me to do it. He and Sally have both joined the Socialist party. They spend their hard-earned money to convert heathen Republicans and Democrats like you. It makes them mad to think that their daddy helps to vote 30 cent beef on them, when in doing so he votes a \$12 stove on himself.

Oklahoma.

"Right and Justice" and the Fellow-Servant Rule

Law Notes: In the political campaign ending with the November elections a degree of unsolicited and to some extent unwelcome public notice was taken of an editorial paragraph in our October number gently suggesting dissent from the view expressed by a distinguished jurist that the fellow-servant rule of non-liability in the law of master and servant was well founded on "considerations of right and justice." At that time we purposely refrained from quoting the following comments of another learned jurist (also a specialist), which appear in the introduction to the fifth edition of Shearman and Redfield on Negligence, signed by Mr. Sherman:

"A small number of able judges, devoted, from varying motives, to the supposed interests of the wealthy classes, and caring little for any others, boldly invented an exception to the general rule of masters' liability, by which servants were deprived of its protection. Very appropriately, this exception was first announced in South Carolina, then the citadel of human slavery. It was eagerly adopted in Massachusetts, then the center of the factory system, where some decisions were then made in favor of great corporations, so preposterous that they have been disregarded in every other state, without even the compliment of refutation. It was promptly followed in England, which was then governed exclusively by landlords and capitalists. And when the fifteen judges of Scotland unanimously declared that it had never been the law of Scotland, four English law lords reversed their decision.

"The final piece of judicial legislation was enacted in the famous case of Wilson vs. Merry, where, by the wholly irrelevant dictum of two superannuated law lords, the doctrine of 'vice-principal' was abolished. This led to a reaction. As the courts, while asserting unlimited power to create new and bad law, denied their power to correct their own errors, the legislature intervened and to a large extent the whole defense of 'common employment' has been taken away in Great Britain. And now not a single voice is raised in Great Britain in justification of the doctrine once enforced by the unanimous opinions of the English courts. The inflexible Chief Justice Shaw and Chancellor Cairns have fallen so low, on this point at least, that there are none so poor as to do them reverence."

Further on Mr. Shearman said that from the tone of his remarks, and indeed from the general tone of his volumes, it might not unreasonably be inferred that the authors were engaged in prosecuting claims upon negligence against corporations. "That inference, however, is not at all justified by the facts," he continued. "The personal and professional interests of the authors are almost exclusively on the side of great corporations and of defendants in negligence cases. The writer of this introduction has only twice in his life been counsel for the plaintiff in a negligence case; while both the authors have been counsel for defendants in many such cases. The views here expressed are the result of an impartial study of the whole situation, while constantly engaged in the professional service of railway companies and other corporations."

In David vs. Britannic Merthyr Coal Co. (1910) 2 K. B. 146, Lord Justice Moulton said: "Whether one approves or regrets the invention of the defense of common employment by the courts early in the last century, it is certain that the trend of legislation has been to do away with it so that at the present time it has but little effect in the case of most forms of employment."

and other cities may well give them thought.

Another Definition

By John A. Wall.

Socialism is honestly seeking the common ownership, the efficient organization, and the co-operative and collective control of all such industries, useful inventions, mineral and agricultural resources and appliances, including land, as are necessary to the life and happiness of each individual; their use in the workers' interests; the product to be shared by all according to their several abilities to earn.

Many are Socialists and don't know it. Maybe YOU are one. FIND OUT!

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.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

Inoculation --- From Two Viewpoints

Vaccination Vindicated

Milwaukee Free Press: In view of the current propaganda against medical legislation of the "regular" kind the recent experience of Saginaw, Mich., with a smallpox epidemic may be of interest.

About the middle of October this dreadful disease made its appearance. During the first two days forty-five cases were reported in forty-five different families. By Nov. 7, there were 102 cases with twenty-six deaths. Nearly all of those first noted were of the hemorrhagic or confluent type, and nearly all of the deaths were in this class. After the first two days the cases were of the discrete type.

The course of procedure was as follows: General vaccination was ordered and met with popular favor. Members of the families where the first forty-five cases occurred were immediately vaccinated and quarantined. All places of public concourse were closed at once.

The points of especial interest in the course of the epidemic as stated in the current number of the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society are as follows:

There were no severe cases among patients who had been vaccinated in the past ten years.

Among the families at first stricken, very few of those vaccinated at the time contracted the disease and those who did, escaped with the mild, discrete type.

After the quarantine was established and general vaccination ordered, the spread of the disease quickly subsided and such cases as there were did not assume a virulent character.

Of especial interest, too, was the fact that vaccination was found to "work" on persons who were believed to have had smallpox previously. Unless mistaken diagnosis was involved this would seem to indicate that the disease itself may not always produce immunity, or that immunity to smallpox does not always mean immunity to variola.

The epidemic has proved a valuable eye-opener to Saginaw. There had not been a severe epidemic of confluent smallpox since 1892, and the public had begun to ignore or distrust the preventive measures which medical science prescribes. Those measures have again been eloquently vindicated.

Dr. Osler's Challenge

A great deal of literature has been distributed casting discredit upon the value of vaccination in the prevention of smallpox. I do not see how any one who has gone through epidemics, as I have, or who is familiar with the history of the subject, and who has any capacity left for clear judgment, can doubt its value.—Dr. Osler.

Philadelphia Evening Item: Dr. J. W. Hodge, Niagara Falls, N. Y., sends us with his compliments, some statistical documents of apparently great value to all of the people, and a little book, by himself, of some thirty-one pages, a reproduction from the Medical Century, entitled, "State Inflicted Disease in Our Public Schools," which bears on its cover the words, "Compulsory Vaccination is the Crime of the Century."

After examining these documents, we fail to see how any honest person, be he physician, legislator, or just a plain citizen, can for a moment endorse the law of compulsory vaccination.

The facts he presents regarding the official experience of Japan on this subject, alone are sufficient to cause the repeal of every compulsory vaccination law in the United States.

Japan is the most completely vaccinated and re-vaccinated country in the world.

In 1872 vaccination there was made compulsory.

"That law was rigidly enforced among the entire population.

Notwithstanding, subsequently, Japan suffered many thousands of deaths annually from smallpox, following "successful" vaccination.

This huge death roll, instead of disarming the advocates of sustaining huge industries dependent upon the business of vaccination, caused them to demand more vaccinations, or re-vaccinations and re-re-vaccinations, compulsory every five years.

The nation's legislative chamber in 1886 passed a more stringent law than the one of 1872, making vaccination compulsory in point of repetition, every five to seven years.

Between 1886 and 1892, 25,474,370 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were officially recorded as having been performed.

During those seven years between 1886 and 1892, and right in the face of this all but universal vaccination, repeated over and over again, particularly vaccinations, wherever cases of smallpox existed, there were officially

reported 32,779 deaths of people from smallpox, who had been vaccinated, and 196,175 cases of smallpox who were also among those who had been vaccinated.

Those figures of deaths among those having smallpox, 25 per cent, greatly exceed the smallpox death rate of the epoch preceding 1872 in Japan when nobody was vaccinated.

Which goes to show that vaccination, instead of lowering the death rate among those having smallpox, had increased the death rate.

The provisions of the compulsory law compelled every infant born in the empire to be vaccinated within the first year of its birth.

In case this primary vaccine operation proved unsatisfactory, the vaccine operation must be followed by three additional operations within the year. And, when "successful" vaccinations must be repeated every five to seven years thereafter.

In cases of outbreak of smallpox the authorities rigidly enforce general revaccination, irrespective of previous vaccinations.

The results of all the revaccinations are gathered and are statistically published by the government.

During the six years from 1892-97, Japan had 142,032 cases of smallpox in vaccinated cases, 39,535 of whom died.

In the one year 1893 there were 41,898 cases of smallpox which like-wise had been vaccinated over and over again in most cases—officially reported, 1,852 of which cases resulted in death."

In 1896 another act of parliament was promptly signed by the Mikado; revaccination repeated every five years was made compulsory upon every Japanese subject regardless of his or her station of life.

This law was more rigidly enforced than its predecessors, and by aid of severe penalties.

Note the result:

During the one following year, nearly 42,000 cases of smallpox were officially reported. The figures for that year of 1897 were 41,046 cases, of which 12,726 died. This is a fatality of about 32 per cent of vaccinated people taken with smallpox, or nearly double the death rate of those afflicted with smallpox before Jenner introduced vaccination and when people lived in filth and in ignorance of the laws of health.

A double death rate in the face of universal vaccination.

What have common sense men and women to say to that official fact?

A special report from Tokio to Dr. Hodge, in addition to the foregoing, states that Japan has had 171,611 cases of smallpox and 49,910 deaths from smallpox in the twenty years 1889-1908.

During the year 1908 Japan, according to the language of S. Kubota, director of the sanitary bureau of the empire of Japan, in a personal letter to Dr. Hodge, the number of cases of smallpox officially notified was 18,067 and the officially recorded deaths from that disease were 5,837.

Thus after nearly forty years of vaccinations and revaccinations, in 1908 the death rate among smallpox cases was more than 32 per cent, or exceeding any other previous reports.

Dr. Hodge well says: "In the presence of such convincing proof of the utter hopelessness and worse than uselessness of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox, where is the sane person who can retain belief in the alleged efficacy of vaccination?"

To bolster up the cause of the vaccination advocates, heretofore they have repeatedly denied the recent existence of any smallpox in Japan.

Dr. Hodge exposes those falsifiers. But all that is not the worst of the story. Far from it.

The real deadliness and evil in this question is the malignant diseases introduced into the blood of a healthy person, introduced into that part of a person where he is least able to protect himself, diseases which may take years, more or less, to become outwardly manifest, or kill victims by the thousands under other names than smallpox.

Physicians are now saying that cancer and consumption are produced by vaccine injected into one's blood.

Prof. Charles Creighton, M. D., A. M., in his classical article on vaccination in Vol. XXIV, in the ninth English edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has presented a list of about twenty epidemics of syphilis infection which followed closely on vaccination in different countries.

"The fact that syphilization has been one of the not infrequent results of vaccination is no longer seriously denied."

On our part we thank the good doctor for drawing our attention to this oriental experience, for, as he says and is well known, the people of Japan, as a nation, are an abstemious, peaceable, industrious, thrifty, healthful and vigorous people, who are accustomed to pay special attention to personal and municipal hygiene. Therefore, the circumstance that these exceptionally hygienic, temperate people have suffered grievously from a fish disease such as smallpox is all the more remarkable.



Outdoors

A tramp out in the open on a cool, clear day, either with dog and gun or purely for the love of the outdoors, makes you appreciate that winter isn't so bad after all.

A glass of Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is the best beverage to satisfy the thirst that follows outdoor exercise.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

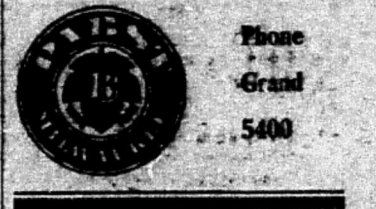
The Beer of Quality

is a balanced beverage, containing just the proper amount of pure food value and stimulant needed to refresh a system tired by healthy exercise.

The rich, smooth taste and delightful flavor of Pabst Blue Ribbon come from a combination of finest raw materials and unequalled brewing skill.

Order a case by telephone.

Pabst Brewing Company



Phone Grand 5400

for drawing our attention to this oriental experience, for, as he says and is well known, the people of Japan, as a nation, are an abstemious, peaceable, industrious, thrifty, healthful and vigorous people, who are accustomed to pay special attention to personal and municipal hygiene. Therefore, the circumstance that these exceptionally hygienic, temperate people have suffered grievously from a fish disease such as smallpox is all the more remarkable.

"The copy-monthly" Life is the Life of the community.

"We Know Our People by Their Drink"

The Allied Label

an printed matter is a guarantee that the work was done under fair conditions.

TRADES UNION COUNCIL

Printing without this label resolves some consideration from workmen.

CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label

RIGHT CONTRACT—Fair, Sanitary Shops

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION MADE EASY TO UNDERSTAND. PRICE TEN CENTS A COPY.

Printed in English, Croatian, German, Bohemian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slavonic and Finnish.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS 140 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY

NEW STORE AT 624 THIRD ST. 1339 East Water Street

Smoke Tampoons 10 CIGARS

Norm. Busch 675 10th Ave. Phone South 5235

Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work

UNION-MADE CIGARS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union label all you turn them in a union label store. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Union-made Cigars.

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

Schlitz

THE MOST STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. POLITICAL ACTION Invites You to Aid in Securing ONE MILLION SUBSCRIBERS

THE MOST STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. POLITICAL ACTION Invites You to Aid in Securing ONE MILLION SUBSCRIBERS

This new Milwaukee Socialist weekly leaflet newspaper is worded in pointed, direct, simple English, 4 pages, octavo, and is modeled after the type which resulted in the great Socialist victory in that city. The ablest writers and thinkers on the continent are contributors to its columns, which contain the finest articles on municipal, state and national questions of universal interest and cover the industrial, political and social problems now up for solution.

A Leader for the Latest Milwaukee and Wisconsin Socialist News

Price, six cents a year. In clubs of five, six cents.

WANTED—A thousand agents at ONCE. WRITE NOW!

Political Action, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WATCH REPAIRING

THEO. SCHELLE

318 West Water Street

WATCH REPAIRING

THEO. SCHELLE

318 West Water Street

IN EVERY HOUSE

A GOOD HOT WATER BOTTLE

H. F. STEINERT

Pharmacist

1112 Teutonia Ave. Milwaukee Wis.

MINERAL WATERS

Soda Water

Wells Beer

TELEPHONE GRAND 944

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION

In proportion to the number of such machine owners, their system in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over 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-sustaining workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the machine.

THE STRONGEST PETERSEN

Expanding Co. makes quality cuts

WATCH REPAIRING

THEO. SCHELLE

318 West Water Street

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and human development possible. To secure food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human beings are not satisfied with food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of the land and machinery has control of human life and with it of human life and liberty. Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly increasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the masses of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complicated and extensive, so that many workers are needed to operate it, the influence of the few owners of the machinery becomes more and more powerful. The masses are in subjection.

In proportion to the number of such machine owners, their system in the nation and in the world increases. They bring over 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-sustaining workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the machine.

The move the economic power of the ruling class grows, the more they do it because in the life of the nation. The ownership of the bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the masses that either have no other productive property or whose manual and mental labor gives the wage-workers or that have but little land and little machinery control of the nation. The ruling class is steadily becoming more and more powerful.

After struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the ruling class and the masses, the masses will be the victors. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses.

The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses. The masses will be the victors because they are the masses.

Capitalism's Magic Key

By Bennett Larson

(Written for The Herald.)
Much as a change in our national constitution and a limitation of the power of the supreme court in passing upon the action of congress is to be desired, if the people of the nation would appreciate that saying of Mr. Dooley's, that "The constitution may not follow the flag, but the supreme court decisions always follow the election returns," if they would appreciate this saying in all its seriousness our written constitution might be found to be not so inflexible as written constitutions are generally supposed to be. The breadth and scope of government has so changed since our constitution was adopted; the necessities for its application have become so diverse since then that it would be absurd to assume that this document, formed 100 or more years ago, to provide for the wants of an infant in swaddling clothes, can now cover the needs of a giant nation with giant industries without a plying it more and more in the broader spirit of the preamble and reading modern meanings into its provisions.

The articles of confederation did not cover the needs and wants of the infant states and a constitution was formed, and that document did not satisfy the needs of the nation even in that time, for only a few years after it was formed Jefferson (who, by the way, was one of those who strongly protested against the rule laid down by Chief Justice Marshall that the supreme court had power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of congress) in making the Louisiana purchase, remarked that he had "stretched" the constitution until

Conditions Are Not What They Should Be—a Change Is Needed

SOCIALISM
MADE PLAIN

(BY ALLEN L. BENSON)

will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Hand him a copy. Try it, make the experiment, and notice results. Remember, you will have to build UP.

Price Only 15c
25 Copies, \$2.75
50 Copies, \$5.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
343-344 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Try a Pair...

Signal
Overalls

They are different Overalls

MADE BY
The Huker-Wiechers Mfg. Co.
Racine, Wis.

COAL Callaway Fuel Co.
235 W. Water St. Germania Bldg.
Fill Orders Given
H. W. Bistorius
344 Sixth Street
Phone Grand 2394

WOOD
Social-Democratic Herald and Verwaerts

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 Market St.
Open Day and Night
Phone Main 2244

Red Hides for Pouches or Bells
\$3.00

None But Union Drivers Allowed

obligation of contracts, since this time it has been the general opinion that congress may do so and that the remedy in such cases is political and not judicial.

Therefore, if the voters will put this fact with the saying of Mr. Dooley's in their political pipes with the decision in the Danbury Hatters' case, the Warren case and a few others which go to show that the supreme court represents class interests and thus induce in themselves the correct expression of their will at the next election, the supreme court ineffectual of the constitution will no doubt be able to find a way under the constitution to do something for labor as well as for capital.

A Line on Mallock
The author of "Is Life Worth Living?" sounds another economic note. His latest promulgation accentuates the familiar refrain of Ability. "To the able man the spoils" were an accurate description of what W. H. Mallock has to say. He believes the ability to gain money sanctifies every act in commerce and finance, while inability is another term for ignominy.

If you are able to make money—the end will always justify the means in business—you are one of the masters of the world, one of those to whom all the world should pay homage—the sphere of art and letters, of religion, of science, as well as of the world of money.

It is an idea as old as modern commerce, that of being prosperous at the expense of knocking your neighbor over the head. Co-operation, harmonious collaboration, practical sympathy, do not as yet prevail. Yet they are not despised as they were when Mallock asked if life was worth living.

Mr. Ability, in Mallock's meaning, is industrious, resourceful, proud, covetous, prompt, methodical, sensible, unimaginative, insensitive and ignorant.

Of late years Ability has had to be intensely concentrative, must needs be of iron determination, for the competition for large wealth is become intense. All the faculties have had to be requisitioned, so that Ability has ended as E. H. Harriman—burnt up in his early sixties. Mr. Mallock's Ability ends in pitiable Disability—Boersianer.

It Makes a Difference
On the same day that the Los Angeles horror was chronicled in which some twenty lives were lost, a mine disaster was made known to the world in which 300 souls were sent into eternity. In the first case pages of space were devoted to gruesome description and approximately \$100,000 offered to fasten the responsibility; in the second not a cent is provided to defray cost of investigation. In the first instance labor is charged; in the second, capital is blameable. What is the answer?—Oakland Labor Review.

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

LIVE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, ETC.

HENRY ASHTON. By Robert Addison. Places before the reader all that may be said pro and con on the great question of Socialism. Every argument that can be offered against Socialism is treated fairly. Cloth binding, price, 50c; paper cover, 25c.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. By Allen L. Benson. Will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Price, only 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.00.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM. By Carl D. Thompson. It gives in specific detail the constructive program of Socialism. A book to be carefully read, studied and circulated. Single copy, 15c; 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$4.50; 100 copies, \$8.00.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.50; 50 copies, \$4.50; 100 copies, \$8.00.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. Trade unions should make free use of this book. Single copy, 5c; twenty-five copies, \$1.25; fifty copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.75.

THE JUNGLE. By Upton Sinclair. This is the story that caused President Roosevelt to send a commission to "Packingtown," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated. Price, \$1.05. By mail, postpaid, \$1.20.

Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

God and the Social-Democracy
Written by
HERMAN KUTTER

A really wonderful book. The most searching and stirring discourse so far written by the apostle of Socialism.

If you have a religious sentiment anywhere in your heart, read this book.

If you have a friend who is religious, give him this book.

IT IS IRRESISTIBLE!

The book is deeply religious, but it is also a complete harmony with Socialism and the author is frank in his avowal of the same.

CLOTH—PRICE \$1.00

The Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Black Pictures

The Socialist points to conditions which exist in the world—facts, from which there is no escape.

First, there is misery untold in the world. The "cry of the laborer is going up into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Secondly, there is an inequality—things are unevenly distributed. One man has more than ten times the small army which he employs to help him to spend in a lifetime, while others toil, consuming the last mite of physical strength to earn a starvation wage.

Thirdly, wealth is the product of labor. The iron ore in the mountain is not worth a farthing a car load, as it lies there, but in watch-springs it is worth a thousand dollars a pound. What has made it worth that? Labor. The tree on the hillside has no value, practically speaking, but in this organ above our heads it is worth six thousand dollars—what has given it its value? Labor. Now, the United States reports show that the average man earns \$2,488 per year, and of this he receives but \$424 in return; for every five dollars he produces, he receives less than one. I ask in all candor, if that is a fair distribution?

The average laborer receives less than one dollar and fifty cents per day for his year's work. How can a man live and support a family on such wages? Take a father and mother who are trying to rear and educate a family, and how can it be done on such a pittance? Wages have increased 15 per cent in the last ten years, while living has increased 30 per cent. How the workingman lives is more than I can understand.

One per cent of our population possesses more wealth than the remaining 99 per cent. Six thousand millionaires and billionaires own one-fourth of the wealth of the nation.

"Facing" here I quote, "facing the six thousand multi-millionaires, abounding in luxury and power, are the ten millions of people suffering the pangs of poverty—poorly sheltered, underfed, under-clothed. These are facts. What is their meaning to the rich—what to the poor? To the rich, this enormous wealth means magnificent palaces, gorgeous wardrobes, rare and precious jewelry; it means money and baboon dinners at which money flows as freely as water, at which terrapin is daintily eaten from silver canoes with golden spoons, and trust stocks are lavishly distributed as souvenirs of the occasion. It means a life where real values are lost and where money is God. Wealth and poverty, millionaires and beggars, castles and caves, luxury and squalor, painted parasites on the bonnyard and painted poverty among the lights. Do you wonder that there is unrest in the world?"

Fourthly, there are more than two million of little children in the United States between 7 and 14 years of age that are working long hours every day—in cotton mills, in sweat-shops, to increase the riches of the rich. Oh, the shame of it! Oh, the sin of it! Little lives are blasted for greed, for gain. Oh, the infamy that batters away a child's birthright!

Fifthly, there are five millions of girls and women in the United States, whose weekly income does not exceed \$5. Is it strange that the red light district is thronged?

These are some of the black pictures which the Socialist, with his white light, throws upon the canvas. And, different from most pictures, they will not fade.—The Rev. Thomas Boyd.

THE VANGUARD PAMPHLETS

The New Emancipation
BY POLITICUS. Every workingman is only too willing to listen to a plan to better his condition. Show him the way with this pamphlet.

Socialism and the City
BY WINIFRED GAYLORD. The historical facts on the development of modern cities are here given in a compact way—easy to understand—just the thing you need to post up on.

Rebel On Trades-Unionism
A pamphlet on trades unionism—trades unionism as it is, not as it should be, and showing the necessity for the work being organized industrially, as well as politically.

Letters to an American Farmer
BY CLAYTON J. LAMB. This pamphlet has already proved the test as a line promoter of work among farmers. It is written by a farmer.

Child Labor in the United States
BY IRA E. CROSS. A survey of the source of child labor in the United States today. Fully verified facts on the subject.

Each of the Above, 5c a Copy
Twenty-five copies (your own selection), \$1.00; fifty copies, \$1.75; one hundred copies, \$2.75. Ask your branch for a list of dealers, or write to the publisher during the campaign. BEST AMMUNITION OUT!

THIS OFFICE, 344 Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Books You Need

KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and character of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocate was in exile. Cloth, 75c. THE EVOLUTION OF PROP. 82TY—By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 75c. price 60c.

FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Edward Bernstein. Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 75c. price \$1.00.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKINGMAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 4c. price 25c.

ALWAYS THE SAME GOOD OLD

BLATZ

THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

THE GAME OF HEALTH
Domestic simplicity is typical of the sturdy Germans' home life. The American people are recognizing the value of the Teutonic diet, and are fast adopting it.

BLATZ adds zest and relish to the plainest diet; and is a food in itself. Incomparable in its individual goodness, character and uniformity.

Telephone Main 2400

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE

Poverty Feast

By Allen Cook

(Written for The Herald.)
The Salvation armies of our country have been on the streets begging for pennies and nickels to buy a good Christmas dinner for the poor of our cities. The people of our country should study the cause of poverty. The private ownership of the means of life in the hands of a few people, and the subjection of the many to apply to these few owners for jobs and positions by which they can earn their daily bread and clothing, is the cause of poverty in this world. If all the things that are socially used were socially owned and operated for the benefit of all the people, there could be no poverty. Poverty is a disgrace to any civilized country. After the few who are the possessors of the means of life have robbed the many of the wealth they have created, they throw back a part of their loot to the most destitute of their victims and call it charity. Charity is but a temporary relief to the victims that private ownership of the means of life has robbed. Socialism would destroy

this private ownership and make poverty impossible, and charity would, therefore, be unnecessary. The charitable organizations of our country are unwittingly making the robbery of the many by the large possessors of the means of life seemingly respectable. Charity is no cure for the economic ills of the poor. It is simply the prolonging of their deplorable conditions. The Salvation armies and the charitable organizations do a good work in aiding the unfortunate and in soothing the asperities of life. They tenderly care for the injured and feed the hungry after the unfortunate have been dashed over the precipice, but the Socialists would build a fence across the path that leads to the dangerous precipice, and thus wipe out the cause that produces the disaster. Do you see the difference? The Socialists would remove the cause that produces these conditions, while the Salvation armies, the charitable organizations and the churches only deal with effects of the cause. Let us again repeat that poverty would be unknown under Socialism.

I thought Provoker

Selected by Emanuel Julius.

The taking of interest has seventy parts of guilt, the least of which is as if a man commit incest.—Alahomet.

To doubt is to think, and to think is to improve.—Dr. Brewer.

No man loveth his fetters, be they made of gold.

Which is the coward among us?—He who sneers at the failings of humanity.—Meredith.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

It would be an unsound fancy and self contradictory to expect that things which have never yet been done, can be done except by means which have never yet been tried.—Bacon.

The pleasure of the mighty are the tears of the poor.

Capitalist society permits its boys and girls to be reared in poverty, in vicious surroundings, and when the inevitable results of such a condition manifest themselves, society hauls the child up before a "judge" to be punished or lectured.—Lx.

The Economic Foundations of Society

By ACHILLE LORIA. Translated by Lindley M. Newby. 385 pages—price \$1.50, postpaid.

This book is, in the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the fundamental Socialist principle of historical materialism or economic determinism. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society; (2) The Economic Foundations of the Law; (3) The Economic Foundations of Politics. The conclusion, summed up in one sentence by the author, is that "morality, law and politics are the effects and not the causes of economic conditions."

"If we examine attentively the societies developing at the present day in the civilized countries, we find, first, 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 a life, at least, worthy of the name."

This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Near-Socialist Books

By Writers Who Are Either Socialists or Sympathetic Toward Socialism. Just the thing to get into the hands of Socialists, or Well as Being Valuable for the Socialist's Library.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—By J. Allen Smith, LL.D., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of Washington. This is one of "The Citizen's Library" edited by Prof. Ely. It is a study of the American Constitution, its origin and its relation to democracy. A book you should read, by all means. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

UPRISING OF THE MANY—By Charles Russell, the magazine writer. This is a book just issued and deals in a striking way with the current of the social movement throughout international capitalism. Price—cloth, \$1.50. Postage, 10c.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS—By Prof. Walter Paetschmann. Almost everyone interested in the social question has heard of this book. It is a worth-while book and may be had in cloth for \$1.50; postage 10 cents extra.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN—By John Spargo. This book bound into public favor, showing that a long-felt want had been filled. You should own it. \$1.50 in cloth, 10 cents extra for postage.

THE JUNGLE—By Upton Sinclair. A powerful book, depicting wage slavery and capitalist abomination in connection with the meat packing business. Cloth \$1.00. Postage 10c extra.

THE SOCIAL UNREST: Studies in Social Movements—By John Graham Brooks. You may have it in paper at 25c, or cloth at \$1.50. Sent postpaid. A fine book.

AMERICAN COMMUNITARIANISM—By Wm. A. Hurd, Ph.D. A history of communistic experiments in the United States. Price, in cloth, \$1.00.

"POVERTY"—By Robert Hunter. A book that has shaken the land. We can supply it in cloth at \$1.50, postpaid; in paper, 50c, postage 5c extra.

PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS—By Jack London. A book you should have. It sells at \$1.00, in cloth, postpaid. Order it at once.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
342-344-346 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

SEBEL'S MASTERPIECE
Woman and Socialism
JUBILEE EDITION
JUST OUT!
Price \$1.50
POSTAGE PREPAID
This book will hasten Woman's Emancipation

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Sixth & Chestnut Sts.
Milwaukee, Wis.

A. W. STREHLow
Plain and Decorative
Painting, Paperhanging
and Calicimining
Graining and Hardwood
Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Suppose

You were for some reason to receive \$1.00 a week less wages. You would still get along, wouldn't you not? Why not then contribute that \$1.00 to a Savings Account in the

Marshall & Hsley Bank
MILWAUKEE
The Oldest Bank in the Northwest

Dr. C. J. Hochberg
DENTIST
1043 Muskego Ave.

UNION HAT CO.
THE BEST
\$2 Two and Three
Dollar Hats
All Union Made
224 GRAND AVE.

South Side Turn Hall
473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR
Weddings, Parties, Balls
and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT
Manager and Proprietor of
TURN HALL SALOON

POLITICAL ASSISTANCE
LIVING CANDIDATES BY OUR MEANS
FAIRBANKS-FREY INC. CO.
PHONE 1002 201 CALIF. ST.

A. JAECK 511 SIXTH AVENUE
SALOON, POOL HALL, BOWLING ALLEYS
AND LODGE HALL

Ball Tables and Cards Free of Charge for
Sabbath School and Other Tournaments.
ROOM FOR BATTLES

Workmen's Furniture and Fire Insurance.
Applications to join the branch
can be made at Corcoran Hotel, Room 200
200 Orchard St. John C. Gabel, Manager.
200 City St. Paul Pfeiffer, Financial Sec'y.
200 City St.

WM. WIGDER
OPTICIAN
498 Twelfth St. If your eyes need
lasses, consult him

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Every Saturday
Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
BRISBANE HALL, 5th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH Editor
VICTOR L. BERGER Associate Editor
The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Recent Herald callers: John C. Kennedy, University of Chicago; Mary E. McDowell, Chicago, Ill.; Stanley T. Sanders, William Kaufman, Kenosha, Wis.; Charles Klein, Chicago, Ill.; Lynn D. Joseph, Green Bay, Wis.; W. H. Smale, Wausau, Wis.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Indiana will be held in Kokomo, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 28 and 29.

The Socialists of Medford, Ore., have just elected an alderman and increased their majority vote from 34 to 238.

Comrade Branstetter, state secretary of Oklahoma, reports to the national office: "The annual state convention of the Socialist party of Oklahoma was held in Oklahoma City, Dec. 29, 30 and 31. It was the most enthusiastic, constructive and successful convention ever held in this state. A feature of the convention was a monster meeting addressed by Comrade Berger, at which we filled the largest auditorium in the town with paid admissions, something which has seldom been accomplished by either of the old parties with their most distinguished representatives when admission was free. The convention initiated a constitutional amendment re-establishing the dues system, which was abolished last year, 'made arrangements for a systematic, state-wide distribution of literature, and for a great improvement in the system and effectiveness of our entire work and organization.' Comrade Branstetter further reports that the convention suspended J. H. Holcomb, reported to be a railroad detective, and endorsed the action of Local Oklahoma City in the expulsion of C. H. Armstrong, Marvin Brown and G. W. Papp Davis.

The following is from a letter by the secretary of local Deadwood, Alaska, to the national office, to explain why the local does not meet oftener than once a month:

"Some of our members live great distances from our meeting place, two at seventy odd miles, some at thirty, and while a few live near, the majority have to walk from two to eight miles. I had to cross a divide in a storm with the thermometer at 30 below zero to attend this meeting. A distance of at least eight miles. Even those who have no range of mountains to cross have to walk over the glaciers forming in the creek, always with the danger of getting wet feet and the possible chance of freezing them. My intention in mentioning these things is not to show our zeal—that would only bring down the wrath of the local on my bald head—but to enable you to see conditions as they exist here and overlook any little irregularities in our reports."

James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania, is going after the state constabulary, better known as the cossacks. Ex-Gov. Pennypacker, the father of this law, regarding the same wrote to the American Federation of Labor convention, in Pittsburgh, in 1905, the following: "It is a satisfaction to me * * * that at my own suggestion a law was passed creating the constabulary, which will, in time, it is hoped, make the coal and iron police unnecessary."

Certainly the capitalists were relieved of the expense of maintaining private police and at state expense have the services of the cossacks free. This is the great service rendered by a capitalist governor to the working class of Pennsylvania. The advocates of the cossacks now justify their existence on the plea of the protection given to the farmer's hen coop.

Comrade Maurer has circulated among the trades unions and all radical organizations a form blank containing questions as to the value of the services rendered by the constabulary and will have some rock bottom facts to present for the consideration of the members of the legislature.

The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For
By JOHN SPARGO, Author of "The Common Sense of Socialism," etc. Price 30c postpaid.
We know of no other book in the whole literature of Socialism that will make so good a first impression on the average American reader. The style is clear and simple, the arrangement of the subject is such as to make the book easy reading, the type is unusually large, and altogether it is just the book to arrest the attention of the half indifferent reader and interest him so that he will read books that require more study. Moreover, the Socialist who wishes to fit himself for taking either in private or in public, should read this book. It has run through several editions and is still selling rapidly.

This book and many others are listed in our new book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald
342-344-346 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN
96 Michigan St., Corner East Water
CAPITAL, \$450,000.00
Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
J. F. Wm. Juchacz, Chairman & Cashier
Carl Penzance of A. Melnick & Son
Carl Penzance of A. Melnick & Son
Geo. W. Strahmeyer, President
L. M. Alexander, Vice-President
Wm. F. Wiltz, Cashier
Jas. F. Strahmeyer, Asst. Cashier

A Live Socialist Hustler can clear \$2.00 in One Hour
on our new SPECIAL OFFER

We want a representative in every city in the U. S., and we are going to put out the first lot of literature in less than one hour in order to get in touch with the right man. Here is what we will send you for \$1.00.

1. Women's Improved Information, at 10c \$1.00
2. Fred Warren's Challenge, at 10c .20
3. Comrade's Socialism Made Easy, at 10c .20
4. W. L. G. 72 Questions and Answers, at 10c .20
5. Eastman's The Question Box, at 10c .20
6. Copies of the latest issue of the International Socialist Bureau, at 10c .20

We will mail this entire lot on receipt of \$1.00, but only one lot to one address at this price. A second lot of the same kind will cost you \$1.50, a price which just pays for the cost of printing and mailing. We give you the first lot below cost, so that you can get an enormous haul easy like a find new readers for Socialism. See Ad for Hunter's Commission, and mention this advertisement. Address

Charles H. Kerr & Company
316 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

Death Removes Alderman-at-Large Joseph Sultaire, Social-Democrat, Milwaukee

For the first time in the history of the city of Milwaukee the flag on the city hall was at half mast the past week for a Social-Democratic official. Last Friday, a week ago, Alderman-at-Large Joseph Sultaire expired at his home on Seventeenth street, from an acute attack in connection with a long standing kidney ailment. His death was a great shock to his Socialist comrades who had no intimation of his precarious condition, although they knew he was in poor health.

The services at the home, 373 Seventeenth street, and in Forest Home chapel before the body was cremated, were in accordance with the expressed wishes of the alderman-at-large. Realizing that he was going to die soon, arrangements were made two weeks ago by Ald. Sultaire for his funeral, choosing the following for the active pallbearers: Ald. Alldridge, Grass, and Coleman. Street Supd. J. J. Handley, President James A. Sheehan of the county board, and Frank Bielow.

The proceedings of the council Monday afternoon were brief. After the roll had been called Ald. Victor L. Berger offered resolutions on the death of Ald. Sultaire, the rules being suspended on motion of Ald. Henry Smith. The resolutions follow:

On Friday, Jan. 13, our friend and colleague, Alderman-at-large Joseph Sultaire, entered the vast realm of silence or joy where the innumerable dwell. He died at the age of 37—to use the words of the poet, "before manhood's morning touched noon and the shadows still were falling toward the west."

Joseph Sultaire was a brave and tender and conscientious man. He was also absolutely honest, and in public life honesty is the oak around which all other virtues cling and without which all other virtues fail.

Being a workman and poor, he naturally sided with the poor and the weak, and became a class-conscious fighter for his class. He believed that happiness is the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion and love the only priest. As a public official he faithfully discharged the public trust with a loyal heart and a clean hand. In consideration of all this, we

RESOLVED, That we deeply deplore the loss of Ald. Joseph Sultaire as a good public official, a worshipper of liberty and a friend of the oppressed and that we shall cherish his memory, and further be it

RESOLVED, That we express our heartfelt sympathy with his family in this hour of their bereavement; and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the minutes and sent to his family.

Crepe on Desk in Council
Upon motion of Ald. Frederick C. Bogk the resolutions were adopted by rising vote. Ald. A. J. Welch then made the formal motion to appoint honorary pallbearers.

Ald. Joseph P. Carney asked that the desk of the deceased alderman be draped in crepe for thirty days in accordance with the established custom. Ald. Bogk, Samuel Wright and Max Grass were constituted a special committee of three to deliver the eulogistic resolutions of the council to the family of Ald. Sultaire. Adjournment then was taken until 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Pallbearers Are Chosen
The honorary pallbearers appointed by President Edmund T. Melms were Ald. Gilbert F. Poor, Henry Ries, Joseph P. Carney, August E. Braun,



George B. McKinley and Edward A. Wittig, all committee associates of the dead alderman.

There were many floral tributes, prominent among which were those sent by the common council, the Socialists in the County board, the sheriff's office, the Social-Democratic party and Machinists' union, district No. 10, of which Ald. Sultaire was president. A brother and sister from Pitts-

ville, Mass., attended the funeral, and took the ashes home for burial.

Praise for City Father
Harvey Dee Brown, Socialist organizer and candidate of the party for governor two years ago, spoke both at the home and at Forest Home. He said in part:

"Joseph Sultaire was a typical modern workman—the kind of man around whom the social life of the future is to be organized and who is to do this work of organization. He lived more than an individual life. He lived a class life and one in which was the urge of our whole humanity."

"His life was a service to mankind, was conscious of the mission of the working class in progress, felt the touch of solidarity and brotherhood which characterize the awakening life of the world's workers, and possessed within itself resources of power and qualities of character which made himself reliant and of great value to the Socialist movement."

"It is given to the workman by his labor to enter the deepest and holiest temples of life and to minister to the fundamental needs of the race. He leaves the impress of himself upon the tools which he uses, upon the comrades with whom he works, upon the wealth which he produces, and upon the lives which he serves."

"Comrade Sultaire left the public school, when he was young, but he constantly learned from life's experience and was a clear thinker, with a strong grasp upon the principles of economics and social evolution."

"While he was himself a poor man, he constantly felt the tragedy of the need of others and could not enjoy his own moderate comforts, because of the thought of others in want. For him to see suffering was to relieve it, and he did not talk about but practiced the word of old, 'Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow, turn thou not away.'"

Myself and two others went out to look and see what we could find on the island. Finally we came across some Japanese houses, and as luck would have it, the first one we struck we found a Japanese who had a book with the translation of our and their language in it. We told him the mess we were in, so he gave us some mats. But in the meantime the officers had all the mats they could devour, and more.

Finally the Japanese government sent us some things and among which was some of their native whisky, but we didn't get it, the officers were too fond of it, and they certainly had a hell of a time on which was to be our medicine.

Well, eventually we landed in Manila, P. I. After eating nothing but slum, which is great dope, we didn't stay in Manila very long. We were put onto another scow (that could go further in two days than one). Finally we landed in Jolo, P. I., the Sulu islands. It was late in the afternoon and we were assigned to company G of the Twenty-third infantry. That night we slept on a stone sidewalk along the quarters. That was a fine bed for some of Uncle Sam's soldiers. Next morning we were sent to Siasi, and there we were assigned to company D, Twenty-third infantry.

Thursday we were taught the regulations of the army, and at the same time we learned how to chop and saw wood, and, at the same time we cut the grass off of the parade grounds with our case knives, on our hands and knees, which duty we had to do from 7 o'clock noon, then from 2 until 4; then we could go to our tents to clean up for retreat. That was our daily duty. I have seen two of the boys hung up by their thumbs so their toes would touch the ground, and many of them I have seen bucked and gagged and put into a dungeon for hours at a time, which they would have deserved if they had killed someone, but to get something like that for

It's a Way They Have in the Navee!

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 16.—Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, commander of the second squadron of the Pacific fleet, arrived here on his flag ship, the California, Sunday afternoon after a hurried trip from Santa Barbara. Admiral Thomas at once relieved Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry as commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, in pursuance of orders received from the navy department.

Admiral Barry has requested immediate retirement from the service under the rule of more than forty years' service. The cause of Admiral Barry's sudden desire to leave the service after having held the post of fleet commander for only a few months is the subject of a great deal of gossip and speculation in naval and club circles here. Stories reflecting seriously upon the character of the retiring admiral are being circulated widely.

Tuesday night Ensign Sherwood A. Tafander, the officer of the deck at the hour, discovered that an apprentice boy from the crew was with the admiral in his quarters.

Ensign Tafander summoned Lieutenant Commander H. J. Ziegemeier, the executive officer of the ship, and reported to him. Ziegemeier called Commander Victor Blue, who is chief of staff under Admiral Barry, and the two entered the admiral's cabin together with Capt. Orchard. The situation was unparalleled in the annals of unnatural relations and bestiality in the United States navy.

The aged admiral, he is 62 years old—was told by his subordinate officers that nothing short of his immediate resignation would satisfy the honor of the navy. Confused, the admiral begged for mercy. He pleaded his years. He pleaded the honor of the service.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—The application of Admiral Barry for retirement has been approved by the president and he has been transferred to the retired list of the navy, under full pay.

The Joy of Serving Uncle Sam!

(TO THE EDITOR.)
I saw a piece in your valuable paper in regard to the educational value of the army and navy.

In regard to same I, too, served in the United States Army for three years, so I have my little piece to speak (which I tried to voice in some of the Milwaukee papers) but it didn't appear—(for WHAT REASON?) In the first place, I left Frisco on the 8th of August, 1899, on the steamer Morgan City with 167 other volunteer boys. (I said steamer, but it wasn't one; it was a rotten barge.) We got as far as the inland sea of Japan and stopped at Kobe to take on a pilot, well, we got him all right, and soon found out that we had a good man (nlt), for one morning we were all

knocked out of our bunks (for such they were) and I went on deck to find that we run against a large mountain. So much for our experience!

Then they backed the scow off only to find a big hole stove in her bow, so they run her across the channel and beached her and we were told to jump and swim for shore, which we did, for you must do what you are told, to do in the army.

Well, the consequence was that we found ourselves on an island and in a short time the old scow sunk out of sight. Well, by that time we were getting hungry, but there weren't any for us, for the officers would not allow us to get any before the scow sank. So much for the off-

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—Business Dep't
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
TELEPHONE GRAND 4135 Private Telephone 4136
Brisbane Hall, 5th & Chestnut Sts., MILWAUKEE
H. W. BARTON, Business Manager
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 Noon

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
National Edition, 4 pages—One year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.00.
Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 2 pages—One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50.
No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance.
Five copies, one year, to one address, \$2.50.
Ten copies, one year, to one address, \$4.00.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address, \$15.00.
Hundred copies, one year, to one address, \$25.00.
Foreign subscriptions, including Canada, \$1.00.
NATIONAL EDITION—4 Pages
100 copies or more, per hundred, \$1.00
1,000 copies or more, per thousand, \$8.00
WISCONSIN EDITION—2 Pages
100 copies or more, per hundred, \$1.00
1,000 copies or more, per thousand, \$7.50
1,000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only if called for), \$6.00
WEEKLY BUNDLES
100 copies, 3 months, to one address, \$1.50
100 copies, 6 months, to one address, \$2.50
100 copies, one year, to one address, \$4.00
100 copies, one year, to one address, \$4.00
ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.
Receipts for remittances on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these receipts are never sent.

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance
Progress Edition February 11

For the reason that it is taking longer to get the new four-deck color press set up and running than was anticipated by the company putting it in, the issuing of the Progress edition of the Social-Democratic Herald has been postponed from January 28 to February 11. The orders for that edition are coming in fast from all parts of the country.

Eight page local edition, \$1 per hundred; \$7.50 per thousand. National edition, 75 cents per hundred; \$5 per thousand.

Every local and live hustler should order a bundle of the "Progress Edition" for free distribution, and follow it up with a canvass for subscriptions. Remember that Uncle Sam's postman make the worst and most effective "bundle brigade" to distribute your literature if you get them right.

Thousands of the people will subscribe for The Herald and thus pay for their own education if you go after them.

The History of the Campaign and Victory

We were compelled to postpone the publication of the History of Milwaukee Campaign and Victory owing to the fact that our little printing office has been swamped with work. It was impossible to enlarge it or improve it in our old quarters. We are now moving into the new building, where there will be plenty of room for expansion. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of new printing machinery is being installed.

The names of all who have sent in the money for a club of eight are recorded in a file, and will receive the History as soon as it can be gotten out, which will not be long now.

All who send in \$4.50 for a club of eight for the national edition, or \$3 for a club of eight for the Wisconsin edition, will receive a copy of the History as soon as we can get it off the press.

Social-Democratic Herald

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Enclosed find \$..... for which send..... copies of the Progress Edition { National { of the Social-Democratic Herald
Local {
to the following addresses:

Name.....
City.....
State.....
(State whether you want the National or Local Edition.)

Milwaukee City Officials in New York

New York Call: Commissioner of Public Works Harry E. Briggs and Superintendent of Street Construction Charles A. Mullen, of Milwaukee, have been in town during the past week, as delegates from Milwaukee to the Society for the Standardizing of Paving Specifications.

The delegates received recognition Comrade Briggs being placed on the committee for the standardization of form of bonds and bidding sheets. Comrade Mullen serving on the committee on asphalt paving.

The Milwaukee delegates found necessary to vote against the adoption of two committee reports, that on creosote and block paving and that on bituminous concrete paving, the reasons being that they are not satisfied that a monopoly might not be created for some paving interests by the adopting of these specifications by cities. It was not estimated or thought that such was intended, but the comrades have had some experience with paving monopolies and thought there was room for further investigation on the part of the committee in question.

There seemed the possibility that the wood block pavement contracts might be controlled and monopolized through the supply of creosoting oil specified, and thus the bituminous concrete specifications might conflict with certain patented theories because of the stone grading called for.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil

Luedke's Semi-Annual Mark Down Sale

Serviceable Sensible High Cut Shoes

Men's \$5.00 value at..... \$4.45
Men's \$5.00 value at..... 4.45
Men's \$3.50 value at..... 3.45
Men's \$3.00 value at..... 2.45
Boys' \$4 value, size 11-5..... 3.45
Boys' \$3.50 value..... 2.45
Boys' \$3.00 value..... 1.95
Little G. \$3.00 value..... 2.45
Little G. \$2.50 value..... 1.95

Ladies' Slippers

Women's Felt Romeo, fur trimmed, in two lots..... 69c and 99c
Women's Felt Plain House Slippers, belting sole leather, hand sewed soles, a few left..... 69c
Misses' and Children's Felt Sole Slippers..... 39c
Misses' and Children's Leather Sole Slippers..... 49c

Men's Shoes

This season's styles in heavy tan with viscolized soles, also black patent leather, for dress—Dull leather for street wear.
\$5.00 val..... \$4.45 \$4.00 val..... \$3.45
\$3.50 val..... \$2.95 \$3.00 val..... \$2.45
\$2.50 val..... \$1.95 \$2.00 val..... \$1.45
A lot of Men's Genuine Cowhide Coat Macher—Goodyear welt, sold regular \$2.00, now all sizes..... \$1.95
A lot of small sizes, 6 1/2..... 99c

Men's House Slippers

In tan and black, Everett, ocrea and Romeo cut.
\$1.25 quality at..... 99c
\$1.50 quality at..... \$1.10
75c quality at..... 49c

Children's Shoes

Misses' and Children's Vici Kie and Kangaroo Cut button positively all solid leather.
To close quick, sizes 6 to 8..... 79c
To close quick, sizes 9 to 11..... 45c
To close quick, sizes 12 to 14..... 39c

Boys' Shoes

All Solid Leather, Box Cut and Rubber Styles.
\$1.25 quality at..... \$1.10
\$1.50 quality at..... 99c
A LOT OF BOYS' HUNTERS

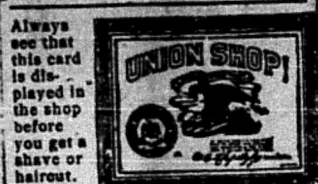
Women's Shoes

Celt Vici Kie, Gun Metal.
\$5.00 value for..... \$4.45
\$4.00 value for..... 3.45
\$3.50 value for..... 2.95
\$3.00 value for..... 2.45
\$2.50 value for..... 1.95
\$2.00 value for..... 1.45
Ocrea Cut with Leather Sole, all sizes
A lot of Women's and Children's Slippers

Luedke Cuts The Price
WE DO MENDING
413-415 National Ave.
WE DO MENDING

J. W. NIEMANN
Telephone North 3-24
1822 LINNICKMAN AVE

Union Barber Shops



FRED. GROSSE
FINE LINE OF
CIGARS
677 E. Water St.
Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
SHAVING PARLOR
805 KIMMICK AVENUE 805
Opposite South Day St.

A. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP
152 REED STREET, Corner Scott

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING
166 LLOYD ST.
The Line of Union Cigars PARLOR

J. P. KINSELLA
Shaving Parlor
227 1/2 Howell Avenue

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

To Organized Labor and Its Friends

A number of friendly attempts have been made to organize the employees of the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and induce this firm to pay higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail.

Representatives of labor organizations, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., is no union brewery, is paying starvation wages to their employees and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis.

If you wear or need
Glasses
consult
A. REINHARD
Established over 20 years at
206 Grand Ave. Milwaukee.

Bull Wheelock's Place
UNION HEADQUARTERS
Past President Ferdinand Wahn
193 FOURTH STREET

Ben Rheinfrank
Union Made Hats, Caps
and Men's Furnishings
4499 GREEN BAY AVENUE

Adolph Heumann
SALOON
528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

Thos. Twelmeyer
Watchmaker and
Jeweler
2111 North Avenue

NOTICE
Steve Repairs for any stove made.
New and Second Hand Stoves of all
kinds.
Get our prices Open Evenings
SPRICK STOVE REPAIR CO.
132 W. Water Street

Henry Harbicht's Place
Bottle Beer, Keg Beer on Tap
Sample Room, Phone 1494 Grant
271 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS
Phone No. 1171
873 FIRST AVENUE, 373

C. D. WAUGH
REPAIR OPTICIAN
825 GRAND AVE.
Phone No. 1171

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—316 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 316 State St.
Recording Secretary—EMIL BRODDE, 1035 Eighteenth St.
Secretary—FRANK J. WILHELM, 1077 Louis Ave.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WILHELM, 316 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Hapler, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Meina.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St., Chairman, Wm. Hapler, V. C. M. R. Walters, Treas., J. Reicher, Sec., E. P. Book, 1115 10th St.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St., Cor. Sec., John Schaefer, 302 Fifteenth St.; Ph. Sec., Henry Hapler, 1115 10th St.
PHOTO ENGRAVERS: Wm. Griebing, 316 State St. (Conducted by A. F. R. T. Doga)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for a better standard of living. It is a badge of honor and a mark of quality. It is a guarantee of the highest quality of goods and services. It is a symbol of the power of organized labor.

IMPORTANT!

The Next Meeting of the
Federated Trades Council
will be held at its new meeting place
Brisbane Hall
North-East Corner of Chestnut
and Sixth Streets, Third Floor,
Wednesday Eve., Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock

News of Organized Labor.

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 316 State St.

Chicago, Ill.—Under the terms of the compromise settlement of the controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the sixty-one railroads radiating to the south, west and northwest of Chicago, the engine drivers receive an increase of 75 cents a day on the smaller mail engines and \$1 a day on the larger size over the regular schedules. Engine drivers on passenger trains, suburban service, through freight, pusher and helper engines, wreck trains, snowplows, work trains and raised trains, are to receive an increase of 40 cents per day. On way freight engines a difference of 25 cents a day is allowed, making the increase in wages in that class of service 65 cents per day. On through freight engines with 215,000 pounds on the drivers a slight increase over the regular wage of 15 cents an hour is provided for. The engine drivers in switch yards and transfer service have been granted an increase of 50 cents per day. The advance for drivers of motor cars is 40 cents per day, and complete jurisdiction over the work. The average of increase for the engineers in all classes of the service is about 10 1/2 per cent.

Trenton, N. J.—The Typographical union has been negotiating with the employers of this city for some time on a new scale for the newspaper printers, and a compromise was accepted by the men, which provides for \$23 and \$24 immediately for day and night work, and an additional 50 cents per week each year for two years. The old scale provided for \$21 for day work and \$22.50 for night work.

New Haven, Conn.—The members of the board of education of the public schools of this city had the unique experience last month of avoiding a strike of the janitors in the various schools, by raising by voluntary subscription the amount of money demanded by the janitors as extra compensation for overtime. A number of young women who were unable to receive instructions during the day were instrumental in having cooking classes formed for evening instruction during the fall months. The janitors had repeatedly objected to working overtime, but the school board was unable to secure an increase in their wages. The ultimatum came just before Christmas, and it was one of two things, give up the classes, or pay the janitors. The members of the board voluntarily subscribed the necessary amount.

Livingston, Mont.—A new scale was recently signed by the employers of this city and the Typographical union which provides for an increase in wages of \$1.25 per day for handmen and 75 cents per day for operators. This now makes their wage \$25.50 for handmen and \$28.50 for operators.

Coal City, Ill.—After plugging along at a scale of 30 cents per hour since 1903, the Carpenters' union of this city recently secured a new agreement with the contractors and now all their members are working at an increased scale of 40 cents per hour, and the nine-hour day. All members are working and conditions are very good.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad were successful last month in getting an increase in wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, the advance being retroactive, thus giving the men the advantage of the additional day from the time the railroad made the settlement. The advance does not affect the engineers west of Pittsburg, who were granted an increase several months ago, and just before the settlement was made with the trainmen. The order affects about 8,000 men and puts the engineers of both the lines East and West on an equal footing, making the rate of wages of both divisions about equal. There was considerable rejoicing in engine cars all along the line, the increase coming as it did, just before the holidays.

San Francisco, Cal.—The strike of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers at the plant of the Otto Bechtel Gas and Electric Fixture company,

which started on October 6, 1910, and involved members of unions in both this city and Alameda, has been settled and the result is a complete victory for the unions. At the time the men went on strike the general manager declared he would never run a union shop, and if the unions were looking for trouble he would fight them until they cried "quits." This has been a very hard fight, and at a recent conference the general manager was frank enough to admit that he had fought enough and that he was ready to cry "quits," himself. The agreement calls for a strictly union eight-hour shop, and in addition to the original demands of the men, carries an increase in wages of 25 cents a day for the planters.

New York, N. Y.—The Knee Pants Makers' union is out on strike to stop the cutthroat competition which prevails in the trade and lowers wages below a living point, and as a result 135 shops are completely tied up. Many of the contractors are working hand in hand with the union in this strike in order to establish a standard wage, as they are also hurt by the competition. They are also endeavoring to establish a standard scale of prices; so that all contractors, doing work for a certain manufacturer will get the same price and pay the same wages to their workers. About 5,000 men and women employed in this branch of the clothing industry walked out. Several shops have already signed up with the union and there are good prospects of success.

Chicago, Ill.—The striking garment workers of this city won their victory of any importance when the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx signed an agreement with the union last Saturday. As a result of the settlement over 10,000 strikers will return to work within ten days, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. Under the terms of the agreement all former employees of the firm will be taken back and shall be put to work within ten days. There shall be no discrimination of any kind against any of the employees of the firm, because they are or are not members of the United Garment Workers union. An arbitration committee of three members is to be appointed and they shall immediately take up, consider and adjust all grievances, the employees may have, and shall fix a method for the settlement of all grievances in the future. The findings of the arbitration committee shall be binding on both parties.

A Remarkable Strike

Under the above heading S. L. Landers, writing in the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades has the following to say of the Garment Workers' strike:

The Garment Workers' strike in Chicago will go down in history as one of the most marvelous as far as the solidarity of the workers in any industry is concerned.

Little did the clothing manufacturers, organized labor or the strikers believe that an unorganized mass of over 40,000 people of seven different nationalities would stand together for sixteen successive weeks.

Among the strikers there are 12,000 Bohemians, 8,000 Lithuanians, 8,000 Poles, 5,000 Italians, 5,000 Slavs and 5,000 Jews, and there slogan is, "We will strike until spring if necessary."

The fight will never be lost, as in some particulars it is already won, no matter what the ultimate result of this particular battle may be.

They struck for the right to organize, this was always denied them. In all negotiations for peace a union or shop organization was either given with a string to it or absolute denial of the right.

The strikers went on unorganized the first eight weeks, or in other words, simply paying in 50 cents and receiving a temporary working card, but the last few weeks six new chapters have been issued, local unions established, officers and business agents elected, meeting nights and halls set apart, and what has been gained they will never yield up.

If the Chicago clothing manufacturers have any idea that when this strike is over all is at an end, they are making a big mistake. Now that the workers are in the U. G. W. of A. they will be better able to protect their interests.

Labor Editor Jailed

Charged with conspiring to prevent cigarmakers from returning to work, J. M. Gill, the editor of El International, the official labor paper of the union cigarmakers, has been arrested and placed in jail. Cash was demanded by the court in the sum of \$5,000, and as this was well known to be beyond the means of the striking cigarmakers, every penny that they could raise having gone to purchase food and shelter for their families, it was practically jail with no alternatives for Editor Gill. It seems that to publish a labor paper is a conspiracy, while the paper owned by the mayor of Tampa, Fla., which

Responsibility in Street Railway Service

Street railway service is not controlled entirely by the operating company.

The conduct of the public has a most important influence upon the company's success in performing its work.

The operation of the company's property is regulated and its powers restricted to a great extent by state and local governments.

For these reasons, the public and the government, as well as the company, are responsible for the character of the service.

For these reasons, also, the company needs all the help and encouragement it can get from the public, and the officers who represent the government.

The interests of the company, the public and the government all center in one great object. All want the service to be the best that it is practicable to obtain. Therefore, it is only reasonable that all should work together to that end.

The chief responsibility falls upon the company. It must do the work and get the results. It must take the principal blame if the results are not satisfactory.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY carries on

its cars every day almost as many passengers as there are people in the whole city of Milwaukee. This in itself would be an immense undertaking even if the work were distributed equally throughout the twenty-four hours of the day.

The company must carry approximately 40 per cent of this vast number of passengers in the rush times of the morning and evening. That is, it must do about two-fifths of its whole day's work in three hours.

This is the problem that taxes all of the company's skill and resources to the utmost and demands all the assistance that the company can receive from the people and the public officers.

To meet such a problem the company must be able to construct its lines to the best advantage, to run its cars in the manner that will enable them to handle traffic so that the greatest number of passengers can be accommodated, with reasonable comfort, speed and safety.

In these branches of the work the public and the government can help the company most effectively.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

has repeatedly advocated violence and justified outrages by the citizens committee, is a legitimate public enterprise.

Molders Get 5 Per Cent Increase

As the result of an agreement reached Sept. 17, 1910, between the Stove Founders' National Defense association and the International Molders' Union of North America, 30,000 stove molders throughout the United States received an increase in wages of 5 per cent beginning New Year's day. For a number of years these annual conferences have been held and amicable relations have been maintained between employers and employees.

Elevator Men Win

Elevator constructors in the employ of the Otis Elevator company, in all its principal plants throughout the country, numbering about 3,000 men, and who have been on strike, have made a satisfactory settlement with the company. The mechanics will receive \$5.20 a day and will work the forty-four hour week, and helpers will receive \$3.40 a day. The company will recognize the union in every city where their factories are located.

Local Labor News

The Carpenters' District Council has elected the following officers: Julius Scharnek, president; John Randall, vice president; Leonard Dorn, recording secretary; William Teichert, secretary and treasurer; Robert Cooper and Gus Wille, wardens.

Carpenters' local union 522 has elected the following officers: Herman C. Wilde, president; Richard Zimmerman, vice president; George Dressel, financial secretary; William Teichert, treasurer; William Voeltz, conductor; Charles Gernerke and Henry Graber and Charles Kolanz, wardens; Herman Wilde, George Wilde, George Dressel, William Teichert and Leonard Dorn delegates to the Carpenters' District Council.

Carpenters' local union No. 1053, Saturday night installed the following officers: Rudolph Modl, president; Richard Gregori, vice president; Julius Scharnek, recording and corresponding secretary; Edward J. Morris, financial secretary; Emil Wierzbak, conductor; Anthony Geyer and John Kall, sergeant-at-arms; Adolph Trautman, Rudolph Schneider and Frank Peters, trustees; Charles Rubner, William Schneider and Louis Brase, auditors; Frank J. Weber, Julius Scharnek, Emil Brodke, Gustave F. Wille, William Schneider and Charles Rubner, delegates to the Federated Trades Council; Julius Scharnek, Gustave F. Wille, Rudolph Kler, Ben Taschwer and Edward J. Morris, delegates to the Carpenter's District Council; Julius Scharnek, Ben Taschwer and Julius Abst, delegates to the Building Trades Council.

Bakers' union 205, has elected the following officers: Charles Schumacher, president; Leonard Neuner, recording secretary; August Hanneman, treasurer; Morris Boesman, financial secretary and manager; Herman Kalkowski, Arthur Kahn, Fred Klein, trustees; Paul Gahrich, sergeant-at-arms; Arthur Kahn, Fred Helm, Charles Schumacher, delegates to Federated Trades Council; Charles

Schumacher, Herman Kalkowski, August Prinz, Leonard Neuner, Joe Wolf, Adolph Scheid and Paul Gahrich, executive committee.

Trades Council

At the meeting of the Federated Trades Council Wednesday evening, the resignation of Bro. John Reichert as corresponding secretary was laid on the table. The executive board had recommended, in case the resignation was accepted, that the offices of corresponding secretary and business agent be combined in one.

A committee consisting of Bros. Frederic Heath, John J. Handley and Fred W. Wilson was appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Bro. Joseph Sultaire. The next meeting of the Trades Council will be held in the new meeting place, Brisbane hall, Chestnut and Sixth streets.

Trade Union Directory

In the following list name and number of the union, given first, date and place of meeting follow. The name and address given is that of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing these duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and vicinity—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 260 4th St. John Reichert, Secy.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council (chartered by A. F. of L. E. Dept.)—3d and 4th Thursdays, 316 State St. Secretary, John Schaefer, 302 Fifteenth St.; financial secretary, Henry Rumpel, 316 State St.; business agent, Wm. Griebing, 316 State St.

LABEL SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—2d and 4th Thursdays, 316 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller; vice chairman, John Brophy; treasurer, John Reichert.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (I. U. of A.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St. and E. J. U. of A.—1st and 3rd Thursdays, 7:30 P. M., 298-300 4th St. SECRETARIES: HENRY AND JOH PRESSMEN, No. 50 (S. and E. I. U.)—4th Thursdays, 298 4th St. EMIL MILLER, 1170 6th St.

PRESSMEN, No. 7 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—2d Tuesdays, Jacob's hall, R. W. Vockel, 825 2nd St.

W. B. PRESSMEN, No. 23 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First and third Tuesdays, 200 Fourth street, George Schumann, 675 Lapland street.

STENOGRAPHERS, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—1st Fridays, Jacob's hall, State and 3d sts. R. J. E. Shindler, secy.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (I. B. of R.)—2d Tuesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 2d floor, M. J. Herschende, 808 Orchard st.

SHOEMAKERS, No. 19 (I. P. P. E. U.)—3d Fridays, 298 4th St. Fred W. Reichert, 620 6th St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL—318 State St.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 170 (B. and S. W. I. U.)—Every Friday, Wisconsin hall, Twelfth and Lee streets. Ed. Roberts, 1219 Walnut street.

SHOE CUTTERS, No. 301 (B. and S. W. I. U.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, Reservoir av. and 2d street. Wm. Erdmann, 1219 Chambers st.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL (U. B. of C. and J. of A.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 316 State St. Secretary, Dorn, 270 17th St. Adolph Hinkforth, business agent, 316 State St.

CARPENTERS, No. 128—3d and 4th Mondays, North and Chestnut avenues, John Leyzang, 143 Twenty-third street.

CARPENTERS, No. 428—Every Monday, 316 State street, Leo Dorn, 1059 8th street.

CARPENTERS, No. 100—3d and 4th Saturdays, 356 Chestnut st. Julius Scharnek, 788 9th av.

CARPENTERS, No. 1247—3d and 4th Wednesdays, Greenfield av. John Schallitz, 265 5th av.

Carpenters, No. 1219 (millwrights)—3d and

1th Fridays, Vine and 12th sts. Ad. Hinkforth, 1700 11th st.

CARPENTERS, No. 1286—3d and 4th Wednesdays, 1212 C. C. Bay avenue. Julius Utkke, 1212 7th street.

CARPENTERS, No. 1748—Every Friday, North av. and 21st st. Wm. Griebing, 1242 20th st.

CARPENTERS, No. 1812—First and third Mondays, 274 Third street. Otto Wendorf, 821 Nineteenth street.

GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 12—2d and 4th Sundays, 316 State St., F. J. Kelly, 365 Leona street.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 71 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 323 Chestnut st. Marie Welter, 196 Sixteenth street.

GARMENT WORKERS, No. 221—2d and 4th Fridays, Hartford. John Gues, Hartford, Wis.

CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS, No. 145 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Horwitz hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. H. Hagemeyer, 718 25th st.

TAILORS' UNION No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 629.

MACHINISTS' DISTRICT BOARD, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 296 National av. J. C. Gressler, 116 Windlake av. Business agent, J. J. Handley, 300 National av.

MACHINISTS, No. 224—3d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av. W. G. Corbett, secy. Journal Delivery.

UNITED LOUGE, No. 66—1st and 3d Fridays, Alameda hall, 250 Grand avenue.

Over Poling, 145 6th st.

MACHINISTS' APPRENTICES, No. 3 (I. A. of M.)—3d and 4th Fridays, Ball's hall, cor. National and 3d av. G. Johnson, 509 Hanover st.

PAINTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 5 (B. of P. D. and P. of A.)—3d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 State street. Charles Voeltz, 541 Russell av.

PAINTERS, No. 160—Second and fourth Mondays, corner Lee and Twelfth streets. J. Schweigert, 505 Fifteenth street.

PAINTERS, No. 228—3d and 4th Mondays, 222 Chestnut street. Peter Emmerich.

PAINTERS, No. 229—3d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St. F. W. Hicks, 879 9th st.

PAINTERS, No. 1006—1st and 3d Mondays, 625 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PAINTERS, W. C. Lang, 643 Walker st.

BREWERY WORKERS, No. 9 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, a.m., 602 Chestnut street. Peter Emmerich.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, No. 25 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, corner Lee and Twelfth streets. Gustav Richter, 400 11th st.

BREWERY MALTSERS, No. 89 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 440 11th st. Gustav Richter, 400 11th st.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS, No. 24 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—3d and 4th Sundays, 9 a.m., 908 Chestnut st. Gustav Richter, 400 11th st.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS, No. 24 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—2d and 4th Sundays, 9 a.m., 2d and Walnut sts. Adam Weber, 489 11th st.

ASBESTOS WORKERS, No. 12—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 318 State St. John Lang, 816 6th st.

BAKERS, No. 202 (B. and C. W. I. U. of A.)—Sundays, 10 a.m., 318 State street. Max Boesman, 318 State street.

BARBERS, No. 56 (J. B. I. U. of A.)—First and third Thursdays, 714 Grand avenue. Wm. Hapler, 316 State St.

BARTENDERS, No. 61 (H. and R. E. I. A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 230 N. W. 2d street, 915 p.m., 423 East Water st. 30 floor, Edm. W. Mann, 260 2d st.

BELL RINGERS & BELLERS, No. 12—1st and 3d Sundays, a.m., 316 State St. R. Jarvis, 447 Pearson st.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of R. and H.)—3d and 4th Saturdays, National av. and Reed st. Thomas Kelly, 37 37th st.

BLACKSMITH HELPERS, No. 221—2d and 4th Thursdays, Elph's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, 405 50th st.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 107 (I. B. of R. M. and T. S. B.)—3d and 4th Mondays, Harmon hall, Mineral st. and 1st av. Paul Meyer, 1417 Galena st.

Boiler Makers, No. 302—1st and 3d Thursdays, Clybourn and 29th sts. John F. Dixon, 3409 Vine st.

Boiler Makers, No. 247—Central hall, Cudahy. H. F. Hunt, box 224, Cudahy.

IRON AND STEEL MAKERS, No. 108—1st and 3d Saturdays, 3d and State sts. Henry A. Krenn, 302 State st.

BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS, No. 2 (U. O. of B. M. and S. of A.)—Meets third Friday, 269 Wells st. L. A. Wawrzynowski, 627 George.

BRASS MOLDERS, No. 351 (I. B. of U. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Twelfth bldg. Grunwald and National av. C. W. Ebel, 1185 Baffum st.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, No. 8—Every Friday, 602 Chestnut st. Frank Les, 3218

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, No. 8—Every Friday, 602 Chestnut st. Frank Les, 3218

BROOM MAKERS, No. 1 (I. B. and W. M. U.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Clarke and 6th sts. March 18th, 1523 11th st.

BUSH MAKERS, No. 10 (B. I. U.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 600 4th st. A. F. Wille, 823 10th st.

BUILDING LABORERS, No. 114—Every Saturday, 602 Chestnut st. Henry Rosander, 544 26th st.

BUTCHER WORKMEN, No. 222 (A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 318 State St. Henry O. Groth, 483 Grove st.

CARP MAKERS, No. 19 (U. G. W. and U. W. of A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 296 Chestnut st. R. Resenthal, 625 Broadway.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 25 (C. and W. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, 225 Chicago st. H. C. Schenck, 488 Twenty-third street.

CARPENTERS, No. 15 (I. U. of A. B. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 318 State St. W. Brophy, 1219 Walnut st.

CARP WORKERS, No. 170 (I. A. of C. W. of A.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1432 Green Bay av. Wm. Hapler, 316 State St.

CHESTNUT WORKERS, No. 95—1st B. of C. W.)—Second and Fourth Wednesdays, 318 State street. Oscar De La Rosa, 318 State street.

CIGAR MAKERS, No. 25 (C. M. T. U. of A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 602 Chestnut st. John Reichert, 316 State St.

COAL HEAVERS, No. 518 (I. J. A. M. and T. A.)—Every Thursday, 137 Lee street. P. J. Weber, 318 State St.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 2—3d Fridays, 1219 Walnut st.

COOPERERS, No. 29 (C. I. U. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 318 State St. John Reichert, 1059 8th st.

COOPERERS, No. 25—1st and 3d Thursdays, 602 Chestnut st. J. W. Deshan, 140 6th st.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, No. 11 (I. J. A. M. and T. A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, Jacob's hall, Greenfield and 6th av. M. Kautz, 927 Windlake.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 43 (I. B. of E. W. I. U.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3d and Prairie sts. Wm. Schneider, 321 Milwaukee av.

Electrical Workers, 60, 421-1st and 3d Tuesdays, 518 Chestnut st. H. F. Hapler,

Mr. Manufacturer:

How Much Did Your Power Cost You in 1910?

Likely more than you can tell, if you produced it yourself. There are so many items of cost in operating a power plant which escape attention, because they are so general.

After figuring the cost of coal, labor, supplies, oil, water, repairs, handling of fuel and ashes, insurance, depreciation, and interest on the plant, you may be still wide of the mark.

Break-downs, overtime, delayed orders, waste of power and needed space, are further items which make a power plant expensive, even with a large output. And such items can not always be figured in dollars and cents.

When you purchase electric power from Central Station, you know exactly what it costs you, and that you use all you pay for.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Central Office Public Service Building Tel. Grand 123 | North Office 1835 Third Street Tel. North 304 | South Office 629 Mitchell Street Tel. South 315 |
|---|---|---|

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company
"THE ELECTRIC COMPANY"

A
Bright
Spot

DAVIDSON

SHEPARD BROWN, Manager

FOUR NIGHTS

Beginning Sunday Night

Henry B. Harris Presents

"It's Play with a Thousand Laughs"

"THE COMMUTERS"

By James Forbes

Author of "The Chorus Lady"

and "The Traveling Salesman"

Prices: Nights 25c to \$1.50

Matinee 25c to \$1.00

THREE NIGHTS

Beginning Thursday, January 26

FRANCIS WILSON in

"The Bachelor's Baby"

Offer the New Melodrama of Railroad and Mountain Life in the Far West

BIJOU

Milwaukee's Family Theater

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow 2:30

Other Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Klimt & Gazdolo

Offer the New Melodrama of Railroad and Mountain Life in the Far West

THE MONTANA LIMITED

A Spirited Western Play

FOUR BIG ACTS**"THE RANCH HOUSE"****"MONTANA LIMITED"****"RUSTY'S CAMP"****"RED LIGHT SALOON"**

Week January 29th

The James Boys in Missouri

Empress

Sullivan & Constance Vandeville

Week Starting Sunday Mat. Jan. 22

Gardner & Vincent Co.

"Winning a Queen"

Ellison & Ellison

"The Village Smithy"

3- Leightons-3

Sensational Acrobatic Novelty

H. T. MacConnell

President of the 13 Club

Walton & Vivian

Laugh Producers

Harry Booker & Co.

"The Walking Delegate"

10c and 20c SUNDAYS: 10c, 20c and 30c. Mats.

Daily 2:45, Eve. 7:45, 9:30, Sun. 2:45, 4:15, 7:45, 9:30

Weds. 2:45, Nights, 7:45-9:30

MAJESTIC

Week Com. Monday Mat.

2nd week of Annette

Kellermann

Bargain Matinee

Daily except

Sundays and

Holidays

10c to 35c

Evenings

10c to 75c

ALHAMBRA

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Sunday Night 6 Times only

Popular Mat. Wed. Best Seats \$1.00

LEW FIELDS' colossal**The Jolly Bachelors**with **STELLA MAYHEW**

Lucy Weston, Al. Leach and Others

Night prices-25c to \$1.50

CRYSTAL

WEEK OF JANUARY 16

You have seen the rest come see

the best

The Four Diving Norins

The World's Greatest Divers

6 Other Features-6**PRICES 10c-20c-30c****NEW STAR**

Com. Sunday Mat. Jan. 22

The "Rapid Fire" Show**The Merry Maidens**

Sally Ripp and a Corps of Clever Comedians

Special!!! "LESIA"

in "THE DANCE OF INCENSE"

Some Surprising Facts

Shown by South Siders Who Petition for Re-building of Isolation Hospital

The South Side Civic society has decided to urge the remodeling of the present isolation hospital in the Eleventh ward so as to make it a general city emergency and detention hospital.

The following facts are presented: A search through the records of the health department has revealed the amazing discovery that the detention hospitals of the city cared for less than 10 per cent of the contagious and infectious diseases of the city in the year 1909.

While this has been known to the attaches of the health department, it has not been known to the general public, the popular impression being that the detention hospitals, which have been regarded by many with deep-seated aversion, were in charge of all cases of infectious as well as contagious diseases, and were in some manner partly responsible for the spread of these diseases.

The discovery just made will probably have an important bearing upon the attitude of the administration towards the proposed new detention hospital, for never has an erroneous impression more thoroughly exploded than it has by the facts referred to.

The report of the health department for the year 1909, pages 65 to 71, inclusive, shows that there were for that year a total of 835 cases of diphtheria in the city, and 134 deaths; 1,801 cases of scarlet fever, with 191 deaths; 437 cases of typhoid fever, with 78 deaths; 1,938 cases of measles, with 27 deaths; 206 cases of smallpox, with no deaths; 202 cases of whooping cough, with 16 deaths, and 730 cases of tuberculosis with 306 deaths. The total number of contagious and infectious diseases was 6,149, and the total number of deaths 434. Of this number only 510 cases were admitted to the detention hospitals, and there were reported from these hospitals only 56 deaths.

This has thrown an entirely different aspect upon the detention hospital work in Milwaukee, which has been associated in the public mind too often with the smallpox scare of a dozen or more years ago, when as a matter of fact, smallpox is becoming a rare disease, while thousands of cases of infectious diseases are scattered in homes and hospitals throughout the city. If the city administration were to follow the suggestions of some who are unable to overcome the prejudices fixed in the smallpox campaigns of many years ago, it would not only

have to tear down the detention hospitals, but it would also have to apply the torch to practically every other hospital in Milwaukee, not to mention the thousands of homes that are annually placed under quarantine.

All of the cases that were not cared for in the detention hospitals were cared for in other hospitals of the city, or in the homes. Physicians generally agree that these diseases can be dealt with much more efficaciously in a modern hospital than in a residence, and that the danger to the community when the patient is in a hospital is generally greatly lessened. It, therefore, seems that the location of a detention hospital in the city safeguards the vicinity in which it is located, since all cases may be transferred to the hospital, and the families thus be relieved of the inconveniences and dangers of infection at home.

The report of the health department for 1909, page 132, shows that there were 1,239 houses quarantined that year for scarlet fever, and 629 for diphtheria, besides two for smallpox. Each of these houses, therefore, was a detention hospital for a short period at least. As these homes are located in close proximity to the residences, the danger to the community, such as it is, must be far greater than if the patients had been placed in a detention hospital.

Another interesting discovery is that there was not a single death in Milwaukee from smallpox in the year 1910, thus making two consecutive years in which the city has been free from this fatality. In the same period there have been possibly fifty deaths from that commonly tolerated ailment, the measles, however. The smallpox bugaboo, therefore, is not likely to have much weight in determining whether a detention hospital shall be erected in any given section of the city or not.

Both of Milwaukee's detention hospitals are ready for the scrap heap, and south siders, especially are demanding that the building so long in use on Mitchell street be razed. It will probably be torn down within the year, to give way to a modern and architecturally beautiful structure, the first attractive municipal building that this section of the city has obtained. The hospital is in the center of a growing section of the south side, and there is now a demand that it be provided with an emergency ward, and other departments of an up-to-date municipal hospital.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The political does have broken loose again. Why let slip the dogs of war? Back comes the echo: Doc Bading!

On what corporation retainers does this our Bohmrich feed that he has become so great—as a reactionary and alarmist?

Dr. Lemon was one of the reputable physicians who called on the mayor against the health commissioner. Which is certainly amusing.

The citizens as well as the street car men will say Amen to Mayor Seidel's legal proceedings against Beggis to make him close the front vestibules in winter.

Albert C. Klatz, one of the men appointed inspectors by the health department under civil service, is the Republican ward chairman of the Eighth ward.

When Bohmrich was first heard of in Milwaukee he was a radical of radicals and was ever fond of telling the dear people how much he loved them. The Socialists spotted him as a political fraud, however, and time has shown they were right.

Conny de Cork was real cute (and devilish sly) at Wednesday's council meeting, when he suggested that the Socialists use the ash collection money to help the unemployed. Thought he'd catch us with moldy corn! Throwing the ash men out of jobs to give jobs to others, was certainly a brilliant idea!

The talk in certain papers about the district attorney investigating the farmers as to an alleged milk combine is just talk. If he wanted to, he couldn't, as the milk producers are mostly outside the county. And besides it is not the function of a Socialist administration to investigate unions. We want to organize the producers, not to investigate them.

Milwaukee people who worked up some mock hysterics because some Socialists objected to using the public schools as boosting grounds for the navy, should be interested in the case of Rear Admiral Barry. It is no secret among those who are informed that the abomination in which he was caught is a common sin in army and navy service.

The new Mrs. David S. Rose, formerly a star in a Merry Widow company, has been appearing in a benefit performance at Grand Rapids, Mich. Interviewed in the papers, she said, among other things, the following: "I am glad I left the stage, so glad I can just be the wife of a great man, that it sometimes actually frightens me to think that I might have missed him."

What is Milwaukee's loss is Rosemary's gain.

City Clerk Thompson is a well-known chauntiqua and lyceum lecturer. Before his election he had contracts signed with a bureau for over two months of dates. Upon accepting his present position, he at once arranged with the bureau to cancel every possible date. The remainder he is now filling by giving up the time usually allowed the officials for vacations in both the years of his term of office, and putting in that time filling the dates.

There is a certain parallel between the political status of Lawyer A. J. Schmitz and Wm. G. Bruce. After

ison, or Pfister, or whoever he took money from—simply supposition, remember—in order to make a necessary and a winning campaign? And would all this be in the interests of reform? Would it?

How the District Attorney's Office Was Turned Over

Probably few people in Milwaukee county know that the new district attorney, Winifred C. Zabel, met with discourtesy when he assumed his office, yet such is the fact, to put it mildly. It appears that McGee and his force was every bit as little as Fred. Cords and his subordinates.

It was quite important for the interests of the county and its people that the district attorney's office should be turned over to the new officials in proper places and ready to hand for the men who were to take up the county's work in this important department. Instead of this being the case, Dist. Atty. Zabel found the rooms in confusion and dirt, no one there to point out pending matters or where important papers were to be found. Records were strewn about and even lying about the floor and the atmosphere seemed to be still laden with the spite and pettiness of the small individuals who had vacated. Nothing daunted the new officials pitched in and before long the department looked like the abode of human being rather than swine. Today a visitor to any of the offices would never dream that there had been any trouble or confusion.

The Non-Partisan Game

The anything-to-beat-the-Socialists frenzy on the part of a certain few eminently representative and "disinterested" lovers of "good government" broke loose very entertainingly at that civic meeting at St. James church Tuesday evening.

One Louis Bohmrich, sometime Democratic candidate for governor, did the most to let the cat out of the bag. He showed what was in his mind! It was the pesky Social-Democrats. He said he did not like them because their leaders found fault with our institutions and our laws. Therefore, he found fault with the present law and wanted a revolution that would substitute a different one!

"I, for one, am frank in stating that I don't wish to be governed by them, for I don't want to be governed by a party which advocates the destruction of the institutions of this country," cried Bohmrich.

Later, when the meeting was over, Bohmrich was overheard in the cloak room declaring that "I don't want anarchists around me."

The non-partisan election idea is ostensibly advocated because the capitalist parties are naturally rotten and the cities must be protected from them. But the remedy is a stupid one. It would play into the hands of the wealth interests, since a candidate to stand alone shows as a non-partisan would have to spend lots of dough, and would either have to be rich or get it where it can be had. For the voters, outside our party, would not be likely to vote for men whose names have not been made familiar to them by expensive advertising.

Ethical Hall!

LECTURES.

By

Harvey Dee Brown

Subject

Next Sunday Night

"Municipal Problems of Tomorrow"

Music by the Mitee Eiser

558 Jefferson Street

S. P. M.

ADMISSION FREE

COLUMBIA THEATRE

Eleventh and Walnut Streets

Four Days, Commencing Sunday

Mat. Clara Turner Stock Co., in

Uncle Toms Cabin

Four Days, Commencing Thurs.

Jan. 25, Clara Turner Stock Co., in

A Thief in the House

Two Different and Complete Shows a Week.

GAYETY The People's Playhouse

Sunday and All Week

New Musical Comedy

The Flirting Widow

Presented by the big

STAR & CENTER CO.

EXTRA—Big Baking Show—3

events—every Saturday night,

after regular performance.

Old Prices. Come!

EMPIRE THEATRE

Mitchell St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

Four Days, Commencing Sunday

Matinee, Morris-Thurston Stock

Company, in

End of the Trail

Four Days, Commencing Thurs.

Jan. 25, Clara Turner Stock Co., in

A Thief in the House

Two Different and Complete Shows a Week.

Labinsky's Collegian Clothes

at 62½c on the \$

\$15 AND \$16.50 SUITS \$8.95
Men's and Young Men's Suits in strictly all wool fabrics, union made, in brown, gray and various mixtures. Labinsky's price \$15.00 and \$16.50. Our price is.....

\$20 COLLEGIAN SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$11.45
In the celebrated David Adler & Sons' Collegian Overcoats and Suits, in men's and young men's styles, in worsteds and cassimeres, in all shades. Labinsky's price \$20.00. Our price.....

LABINSKY'S OVERCOATS FOR BOYS \$3.50
\$3.50 Overcoats at..... \$2.95
\$4 Overcoats at..... \$3.95
\$10 Overcoats at..... \$5.95

Working & Dress Trousers for Men \$1.75 & \$2 Trousers now sell at \$1.15.
\$2.50 Trousers now sell at \$1.45.
\$3.50 Trousers now sell at \$1.65.

Union Made Throughout \$1.95
\$1.95 Knickerbockers..... \$2.95
\$4 Russian Suits at..... \$3.95
\$12 Boys Suits at..... \$5.95

5 BONDS FREE Every Morning with each 10c purchase

ESCHMANS 50 BONDS FREE with each \$1 purchase in Liquors Saturday

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE

GRAND AVENUE