

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

Work, Not Talk, is Needed.

Victor L. Berger wants a Two-Day Convention. COME back again to the subject of the National Convention, it is hoped that this national convention will be a working convention and not a talking convention.

"A great many of the other improvements which he (the mayor) discussed, including the electric lighting plant, are clearly things that MUST WAIT." Evening Wisconsin, (Milwaukee).

TO THIS WE HAVE COME! If it be true that "the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner," as a prominent labor leader claims, whatever may be the cause, then organized industry has ceased to be the aid and helper of democracy.

The car-barn bandits have been hanged—but the conditions that produced them and that will produce more like them, are allowed to live!

A Politician Rightly Labelled.

Eugene V. Debs gives his Views of Clarence Darrow. [A short time ago Clarence S. Darrow was billed at Terre Haute, Ind., to give a lecture on William Randolph Hearst in the interest of the Hearst movement.

When the devil quotes Scripture—the book out! The capitalistic "Heard" quoted Socialist "authorities" to the people of Massachusetts.

In the comic opera of the Mikado the Lord High Executioner smilingly recounts some of the entertaining forms by which he finishes off some of his victims.

When you get through reading your copy of a Socialist paper see that someone else gets a chance to read it. Pass the good tidings along!

THE "BETTER" CLASSES.—A Warm Editorial from the Catholic Citizen. "How can we induce the business element to interest itself in municipal affairs?"

The other day John Mitchell, who is in Denver looking over the strike field, issued a warning to the Republican party of Colorado that if it did not repudiate Gov. Peabody, he would cause all the miners to vote against that party at the coming election.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. [From a newspaper report of Whitlaw Reid's views, which were never denied.] "There is no such thing as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns."

Such a non-partisan group of a controlling majority as that which Colonel Butler wielded in the municipal legislature councils of St. Louis. The lobbyists, representing different special business interests, bought among them a majority of the legislators, organized the state, ran dominant committees, and thus controlled legislation.

Business Interests always Back of Corruption! (From Article in MacClure's on Rottenness in American Life.) You hear business men say that they are blackmailed, that the politicians are corrupt, and that the "better people" have to pay.

ALL ENCYCLOPEDIA ARE NOT BINDING. In answer to an enquirer we print the following, which we take from the pages of a little book entitled, "Plain Facts for Fair Minds," written by Father G. M. Searle, a professor at the Catholic University of America, and therefore an authority:

A comrade writes us that the miners, who with their families have been living in tents in a rented park at Trinidad, Colorado, have been ordered to break up camp and go to work or leave the vicinity, by a capitalist hiring in brass buttons named Major Hill.

Think of the absurdity of it! The advocates of the capitalistic profit system would have us believe that each man can make profit out of others and all of them be successful men!

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SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR. By Allan L. Benson

NOTE: Although these articles are copyrighted, Mr. Benson wishes us to state that Socialist papers are not thereby stopped from reprinting selections from them. — Editor Herald.

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(Continued from last week.)

On the other hand, if he wished to buy a piano, he could make a payment of "47 1/2 hours" on it. Now there is no means of knowing, unless one be in the business of manufacturing pianos, how many hours labor are represented in the manufacture of a piano from the time the necessary wood is cut in the forests and the ores are mined from the ground until the finished piano is ready for a Beethoven to make the angel choirs peer down at earth. But it is tolerably certain that 47 1/2 hours of labor—a few minutes cutting a tree, a few minutes sawing it and planing the boards, a few more minutes the necessary minerals and the rest of the time at fashioning the raw materials and putting them together—would make a big start toward completing a piano. But perhaps the labor represented in a piano that now sells for \$650 would be equivalent to the labor of one man for 500 hours—probably 250 hours would be nearer the correct figures, but let's err if at all on the side of liberality. If "500 hours" be the price of a piano that now sells for \$650, is it not apparent that a laborer who received his full product represented by a labor-time check for "47 1/2 hours," could pay for the piano in a little more than 10 weeks?

How long would it take the man who now works eight hours a day in a shoe-shop for \$10 a week to pay for a \$650 piano? Only 65 weeks. How long would it take such a laborer to pay for such a piano if he received all of his product—\$50 a week—instead of one-fifth of it, but were compelled to use money as a medium of exchange and meet a price-mark on the piano that concealed its real value? Thirteen weeks.

Of course it may be said that if the government controlled all industry in behalf of the people, it would not strive to make a profit and therefore would have no incentive to charge more than cost for a piano. True enough. But a medium of exchange that does not clearly indicate the number of hours devoted to the production of an article loses sight of a vital fact that is likely to do injustice to the baker who desires to exchange his 10-hour product for the 10-hour product of the weaver. The moment the attempt is made to translate labor-hours into dollars and cents that moment error is likely to creep in, even with the best of intentions. The only safe way is to make the price of an article the product of the same number of hours of useful labor that were required to produce the first article.

That, in brief, is the Socialist idea of a just medium of exchange. When Socialism comes, ALL the people will take this idea and, after giving it their best consideration, do as they please with it. That they will not reject it as a whole is certain, because it has a fundamental element of justice that is apparent.

That the people will not adopt it as a whole is just as certain. No human brain is great enough to sit down and outline a revolutionary change in our medium of exchange and not err in some minor details. Experience must show the weak points and they must be strengthened as they develop. One weak point can already be seen. If two men were sawing wood and one should saw 10 cords in 48 hours and the other by working harder should saw 12, it would of course be manifestly unjust to give each a labor-time check for 48 hours, provided each had the same health and strength. It would be too costly to put an overseer at each woodpile where two men were working. Possibly EXACT justice could never be brought about in such cases. But Socialists nevertheless adhere to their theory on the ground that it would come much nearer justice than is possible under the present medium of exchange. For, in cases like that of the woodcutter who might saw 12 cords of wood and be given a labor-time check that would enable him to buy back only 10 cords, he would nevertheless receive five-sixths of his product, instead of the one-fifth that labor now receives in the form of wages.

Then again: Socialists regard all kinds of useful labor, generally speaking, as equally valuable to society and therefore deserving of the same compensation. That's why they would let the wood-cutter's 10 hours of labor buy the product of the piano-maker's 10 hours at HIS trade. As a matter of man-to-man justice the position is impregnable—at least Socialists think so and are willing to defend it against all comers. Yet Socialists can see a strong probability that experience would show the desirability if not the necessity of making slight variations in a few cases. For while Socialists maintain that, generally speaking, all kinds of labor are equally valuable to society, they realize that a few kinds of labor are not equally AGREEABLE. Nor are their eyes closed to the fact that certain other kinds of labor are of extraordinary VALUE to society.

So, under Socialism, the Edison and the sewer-diggers might—in fact they WOULD—get more than the rest of us, the first as a matter of enthusiastic appreciation, the second as a matter of stern justice.

Under the labor-time check medium of exchange proposed by Socialists, any laborer could exchange the wealth he produced in any given number of hours for the wealth produced by any other laborer in the same number of hours.

If the labor-time check system be a just system, it must therefore follow that all forms of useful labor are equally valuable to society.

Else the laborer whose product was of great value would be wronged in exchanging it upon even terms for the wealth produced by a laborer whose product was of small value.

To prove that the labor-time check medium of exchange would, in practice, prove to be a just medium, it therefore be-

comes necessary to prove that the product of one man's labor, hour for hour, is worth no more than the product of any other man's labor.

And it may as well be admitted at the start that while Socialists contend that the rule would hold absolutely good in practically all cases, that they believe its application would show the necessity of making a few exceptions.

In other words, they would give extraordinary compensation for extraordinary service as a matter of gratitude, rather than as a strict obligation of justice. And the exceptions of a decade could probably be noted on the fingers of one hand.

This may sound strange now—this idea of giving extraordinary compensation as a matter of gratitude instead of duty—but it will be made plain in what is to follow.

And realizing, as Socialists do, that while all forms of useful labor are of equal value to society and therefore entitled to equal compensation, that all forms of labor are not equally agreeable, they would give extraordinary compensation, if necessary, to those who are engaged in some of the particularly disagreeable callings.

And again, they would give extraordinary compensation, if necessary, to those who are doing the most disagreeable work, not because their work is of more value to society than the work of anybody else, but because experience would doubtless demonstrate the necessity of offering some extraordinary inducement to get the work done.

Now to prove that all forms of useful labor are of equal value to society. Let's begin at the bottom.

Food may well be regarded as the first of man's necessities. Food for civilized man cannot be produced except by applying the labor of man to the earth. So there would seem to be little necessity for enlarging upon the fact that no labor is more useful than the labor of the man who produces food for other men, without which they must die; nor for contending that as a matter of stern justice, no man is entitled to more for his labor than the man who produces food for other men.

We have, then, this first fact: "Man would die without food, but his life has been saved by food that other men have produced."

But the man is naked and standing out doors in a blizzard. Even with food in his stomach, he cannot long survive unless he have clothing.

Clothing is produced for him and the clothing does exactly what the food did—enables him to live.

Second fact: "Man's life had been saved by food, but he was about to die from cold when his life was again saved by clothing that other men had produced."

His hunger satisfied and his body warmly-clad, man still lacks something without which he must die. He has no shelter. The winds of winter quickly penetrate his thick clothing and the snow drifts down about him. And for the third time, his life is saved by the action of other men in providing him with the various materials with which a house may be constructed. Now, let the preceding facts sink into your mind before you proceed. Without food, clothing and shelter, man would most certainly die; no shadow of doubt about it. And since no service can be rendered to man that is more valuable than to prevent him from dying, is it possible, as a matter of actual fact, for any kind of labor to be worthy of greater compensation than that which is devoted to the production of food, clothing and shelter? If you were without all of these things and had been without them even two weeks, is there any thing on this earth for which you would give more, even if you had all the wealth of Wall Street, than something to eat, something to wear and a place to sleep?

So far, so good. We have provided for man, the animal. We have fed, clothed and sheltered him. And however gross it may sound to refined ears, the animal part of man is a most important part. A man who is not a good animal is not likely to be a good anything. A good body is necessary to a good brain. But a man who has merely a good body is fit to rank only with the beasts. To be a man in the highest and best sense of the word, he must be developed intellectually and morally as well as physically. He must have access to those things that tend to develop the brain, exalt the mind and coax into blossom all of the latent potentialities for good that are in him. Else he will remain merely an animal. To the extent that he obtains these things, he will rise above those living things that are content with food, warmth and protection from the elements. To the extent that he is denied them, he will settle back into that class. And the things that man needs to develop him to the utmost are almost as numerous as the sands of the sea and are more diversified in character than the hues of an Italian sunset.

He must have learning. For centuries, astronomers have sat through weary nights to scan the heavens, all for him—to wrest from the realms of endless space a meagre knowledge of how the world was made and why the planets keep on their tireless ways with all the precision of delicately adjusted machines. Other men have sailed the seas in storm and calm to wrest still further secrets from nature. They have tempted death in the far corners of the earth to gratify the insatiable desire of man to know. Others have written books, composed music, painted pictures and done innumerable other things, all of which are necessary to the greatest development of man's powers to rise above the purely animal.

Is the work of the astronomer, then, less valuable, or deserving of less compensation than that of the farmer, the weaver, or the carpenter? It is true that man could exist without any definite knowledge of whether the moon was made of green cheese or baked hay, but is ignorance of anything that men have been able to discover pertaining to the mysteries of the universe in keeping with the highest type of mental development? On the other hand, is the work of the astronomer more important, or deserving of higher compensation than that of the farmer who maintains the animal, without which the mental and moral parts of man could not exist?

Is the work of the men who provide the world with mirth and melody less important, or deserving of less compensation than the work of the farmer, the cotton planter, or the house-builder? It is true that man could exist without mirth or melody. Dumb animals do. But what a sorry world it would be without them. How many hearts would stay heavy for the lack of the soothing influence of song, or the mirth that revives the drooping spirits at the end of the day's struggle. The fact that man enjoys mirth and melody shows that his nature requires them; that he cannot be a whole man without them. Yet are the makers of mirth and melody entitled to greater compensation than the farmer who supplies the food for the physical body, without which mirth and melody could not be enjoyed because life could not exist?

It is the same with all kinds of useful labor. Look closely into those lines of human endeavor that at first glance may seem the least important and far down in their depths will be seen the plans of the Infinite, working for man's good. Every man engaged in useful industry has his work to do and if he were to cease work, the world would miss him. It may seem as if the man who is engaged in making a child's undershirt is more useful to society than the man who makes children's toys, but it is doubtful if even this is true. Childhood demands amusement. God made it so. The child that has no toys is a sad child and an additional care to its mother. A sad child is an abnormal child, for mirth and gaiety are the qualities of natural childhood. An abnormal child is more likely than a normal child to become an abnormal adult. And abnormal adults are the penalties inflicted upon a careless world for ignoring the rules of right and wrong. "The world makes its own criminals," says Lombroso, the celebrated Italian criminologist. It is doubtful if the world knows how many criminals are made in childhood. Few persons become criminals after they have reached maturity. At any rate, it may be said that the world demands toys as well as undershirts for its children and as a matter of justice, it ought, therefore, to give as much compensation to the toymaker as it does to the shirt-maker, because the toymaker would be just as willing to make shirts as toys if the world, by withdrawing its demand for his product, would signify its desire that he produce something else.

Then there are certain callings that the world now seems to consider deserving of extraordinary compensation, not only because of their nature, but on account of the length of time that must be devoted to study before work can be begun. Of this class of highly paid labor, the physician is a good type. The physician prolongs life—at least theoretically. But the physician would never get a chance to earn a fee, or his patient a chance to draw the first breath, if it were not for the farmer who supplies both with food. On the other hand, the carpenter and many other laborers, who are paid much less for their labor than the physicians, devote as much time to learning their trades as the physicians devote to learning how to do their work. And the tools that a good carpenter must have cost him as much as the ordinary physician's medical books cost. Not only that, the physician is usually educated in a university at the expense of the state, while the carpenter pays for his instruction by working for years as an apprentice for little or no wages.

Look wherever you will among those to whom the world is now giving extraordinary compensation and in a great majority of the cases you will find no valid reason for the discrimination that exists. Most of the highly-paid men are paid highly because they are proficient in the art of wresting profits from the world, either for themselves, or for the men who pay them their salaries. As we are doing things now, it is a very valuable man who can buy for two cents a yard of cloth that cost three cents to make and then sell it for four cents. And the man who can manipulate a stock market or get 10 per cent more than the average amount of work out of a big force of men can live in a palace if he can only find large enough scope for his peculiar activities. His ability as a slave-driver was one of the qualifications for his position that were possessed by the first president of the steel trust. But what does the world profit, merely because a man has the ability to buy commodities cheaply and sell them dearly, or to wheedle labor into lashing itself to the utmost to produce the most for the least money? As a matter of fact, the world loses by each operation. It is the capitalist who gains.

Under Socialism, much of this "special ability" that we hear so much about would be compelled to devote its energies to more useful purposes, since there would be no occasion for such services in a world that had decided to eliminate profit by making things for public use instead of for private gain.

Then, there are other kinds of labor that are as useful to society as that of the farmer, the weaver or the carpenter, but are less agreeable. In fact, they are disagreeable. No great city could long exist if there were no sewers, and the digging of sewers is not only very unpleasant, but very unhealthful work. Yet somebody must dig the sewers in order that the rest may live. Of course the sewer digger who prevents a man from dying of disease at 50 performs no more useful service to that man than the farmer who produced the food that prevented him from dying at birth—or rather, that enabled him to be born at all. Yet Socialism contemplates the probable necessity of paying the sewer digger more for his work than the farmer would be given for producing the world's food supply. If the sewer digger, under Socialism, were to be paid more than the farmer, his extraordinary compensation, however, would not be because of any belief that his work was the more valuable, but because society would recognize that it was plainly more disagreeable work than that of the farmer.

As to how much more the sewer digger should be paid than the farmer, experience would have to determine. Society would simply have to place a premium on sewer digging in the form of extra compensation until the inducement was sufficient to tempt men into the trenches in order that they might gain free-

dom from all toil that much earlier in their lives. And when diggers can be drafted from any rank of life, if the compensation offered be sufficiently alluring. Offer \$100 a day for digging and any city can even empty its office buildings. The anxious will their occupants be to increase their incomes. On the other hand, the necessity of paying exorbitant prices for such disagreeable work will always be avoided because of the increased supply of laborers that will seek employment at the moment the inducement becomes greater than most men would demand. And whatever the price for sewer digging may be because of its extraordinary unpleasantness, it will be worth to society should pay, the lowest price for which those who do it will consent to toil, even if that price be three or five times the price paid for the farmer's work.

Premiums in the form of extra compensation would doubtless also have to be offered to a few other kinds of laborers—the coal miners, for instance, who imperil their lives and health to provide the world's coal supply. But, as in the case of the sewer digger, the extra compensation would arise, not because coal is more valuable than food, but because digging coal is more disagreeable than farming.

But aside from a few particularly disagreeable callings like the ones mentioned, it is plain that society would not be compelled to offer extra compensation in order to get all the laborers it might desire in any line. Men's tastes are so diversified that no occupation would lack for laborers. In fact, with all useful labor paid the same, many that are now engaged in the so-called aristocratic occupations would prefer manual labor on the farm or in the workshop. There are plenty of men working in offices in every city who would rather run an engine in a factory or work on a farm than to pour over books, if the compensation in each case were the same. And this statement will be more readily believed when the fact is considered that all were engaged in productive industry and each were to receive all of his product instead of only one-fifth of it, it would be necessary for anyone to work more than three or four hours a day in order to live as well as or better than he does now.

But under the actual operations of the Socialist system of industry, men would have to do the work for which they were best fitted just the same as they do now, except that under Socialism, the individual would have a better opportunity to ascertain the particular occupation for which he was best adapted, because poverty would not compel him so often to take the first thing he could get. But, in the long run, the good blacksmith who persisted in being a bad musician would have to go back to the forge just the same as he now has to do. Common sense would not be dethroned under Socialism. On the contrary, it would be intensified and developed.

In the first part of this chapter, it was said that under Socialism, men like Edison would doubtless be given extraordinary compensation, "as a matter of gratitude, rather than as a strict obligation of justice." Conceding, as Socialists do, the extraordinary value of the services performed by a man like Edison, who forms one of the very few exceptions to the rule of the equal value of all labor, it doubtless seems strange to suggest that the extraordinary compensation should be for anything except the discharge of a direct obligation on the part of society to the individual. Here is the explanation:

Edison could not have done what he has done in the way of invention if other inventors had not blazed the way for him, utter ignorance up to the point from which he started. He labored before he was born to make it possible for Edison to begin where he did. Society cared for these early inventors, while they were struggling to unravel nature's secrets by providing them with food, clothing and shelter. And during all the intervening years, other laborers have supported universities in order that the accomplishments of these early inventors might be cherished and the knowledge regarding them handed down from one generation to another. It is a recognized principle even of law that any invention, even if it be a patentable one, belongs to society after a certain number of years, and therefore Edison is indebted to society for the knowledge that has enabled him to accomplish what he has brought about. Furthermore, it was Edison's environment and the environment of his ancestors, the effects of which were inherited by him, that enabled him to take up his work where others had left it. And it should also be remembered that it is society that has given to Edison's inventions all the value they possess. It is the people here who have made the electric light and the telephone valuable. If Edison were to take the electric light and the telephone to the heart of Africa, they would not be worth anything.

Nevertheless, Socialists would favor the giving to Edison, "as a mark of gratitude and enthusiastic appreciation, rather than as a strict obligation of justice," of a lump sum perhaps, that would enable him to indulge to the utmost any desire that he might have for travel, study, or modest luxury and the chances are that he or any other inventor would be better satisfied with such an honorarium than with the uncertain rewards that now come to inventors who, because of the infringement of their patents, are compelled to pay for expensive litigation.

But each generation produces so few men of Edison's rank that the Socialist contention regarding the equal value of all kinds of useful labor would not be seriously disturbed.

These, then, are the reasons why Socialists hold that the labor-time check medium of exchange, which would enable any worker to exchange his product for a given number of hours for the product of any other laborer made in the same length of time, would do justice to all and injury to none. Like every good rule outside of mathematics it has a few exceptions and Socialists are rather proud of the fact that these exceptions would result in giving the greatest compensation to men of really extraordinary ability and to those who do the most disagreeable useful labor, instead of making sewer diggers and coal miners the most poorly paid laborers in the world, as capitalism does.

Victor Royal, \$15. Victor Monarch, Jr., \$25. Victor III., \$40. Victor IV., \$50. Victor V., \$60. WITH NEW TAPERING ARM. Old Victor Records Exchanged. The Best Talking Machines. McGREAL BROS., (The Talking Machine Men) 178 Third Street, MILWAUKEE.

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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 International Library Publishing Company. A contribution to Critique of Political Economy, by Karl Marx. This volume is the well-known treatise on money, and is one of the most prominent of Marx's writings. The preface contains the author's formulation of philosophy known as the Materialistic Interpretation of History.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS. BEER. Of the United States.



Weeks, Ten Cents.

PROBLEM BEGINS WITH THE CITY.

MARK OBSERVATION ON THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

Commune of Paris, says in his pamphlet: 'The force discovered under the economic deliverance of the working class can be effected...'

It is therefore the first task for the Socialists to do their utmost to get into the municipal government, to promote this influence, to strive for the autonomy of the communities...

This alone proves the necessity of the conquering of the municipality by the party of the workingmen: the Social-Democratic party.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

Be Content, Ye Oppressed!

There's honest John Hawkins, a hedger and ditcher, who, though he is poor, does not want to be richer; for all such vain wishes in him are prevented—by a fortunate habit of being contented.

Though cold be the weather and dear be the food, John never is found in a murmuring mood. And this is frequently heard to declare—'What he cannot prevent he will cheerfully bear.'

For why should I grumble? He often has said, "if I cannot get meat I can surely get bread. And though fretting will make my calamities deeper, it never will make bread and cheese any cheaper."

So he cheerfully toils at such tasks as are sent, and whatever his fare he is always content. O, I wish that some folks who are smarter and richer would copy John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher.

He lives in the village there on my estate, whose improvement employs him early and late. There live many other such people as he, for whose livelihood they are indebted to me.

They have sense in their heads, they have strength in their hands, but of what use would these be except for my lands? So they humbly with me thank the Heavenly bounty which gave them stout muscles and me half a county.

They have built me a mansion with terraces fair and towers rising gracefully high in the air. To me every season they cheerfully yield each man the first fruits of his flock or his field.

Their souls with mean envy are nowise distressed, they just do the labor and I do the rest. No questions are asked how I came to be richer, thanks, largely, to John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher.

But soon in the future, a time I foresee, when this sweet state of things will far different be; for Cobden and Bright and that pestilent crew, more mischief have done than they set out to do.

With specious pretense they encouraged the poor to rebel against the God who would have them endure. And all the land over, wherever they went, they sowed the foul seeds of the weed Discontent.

Soon questions and arguments on every side God's wise dispensations will boldly deride. O, would that some folks who are smarter and richer were more like John Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher!

Old Rhyme.

Notice, Philadelphia.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 317 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external Nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.

—Wm. Morris.

Economic Truths.

Casting off the gloom of midnight; Glinting o'er the hills of Time; Dancing in the mists of dawn; Stream new rays of Truth Divine.

Truth released from ancient bondage; Antique thought and rusty chains; Burdened with the restless longings Of unsettled Past due claims.

Economic facts unfolding; Shedding light on "dismal" ground; Heralds of Emancipation, Truths Divine, and wholly sound.

Henry B. Ashplant. London, Ontario, Meb., 1904.

"Justice" in Plutocratic America!

Williams was a brakeman employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and was badly injured July 8, 1882. He sued the railroad for injuries and on the initial trial was awarded \$4,000. This verdict was set aside, and on the second trial he was awarded \$4,900. Upon appeal the finding was upheld by the Appellate Court, but was reversed by the five-man court of appeals, which ordered a new trial.

On the third trial the complaint was dismissed. Then Williams appealed and the first Appellate Court upheld the dismissal, but the plaintiff went to the Court of Appeals which had formerly ruled against him. This time, however, it sided with him, and once more ordered a new trial—the fourth!

Then came a verdict for the injured employe in the sum of \$4,500, which was, in due course of time, reversed by the first Appellate Court and the matter stood where it started. On the fifth trial the plaintiff won as before, being awarded \$4,900. Again the railroad appealed and again reversed the decision and obtained the usual new trial. On this sixth trial the customary verdict was recorded for the plaintiff, being \$4,500, and this award was upheld by the first Appellate Court. Finally, by the decision of the Court of Appeals late in January, 1904, the case was closed in Williams' favor—twenty-one years after the accident and at the cost of six trials and ten appeals. — Everybody's Magazine.

The Milwaukee Election.

With that memorable concluding speech, with which Socialism was to be downed and subdued forever, a crime had been committed against the class to which, by reason of his being the paid servant of the organized toilers, this disciple also ought to belong; a crime that has met with the strongest condemnation of all honest people, and even has aroused the contempt of our honest adversaries. The seed sown at the Boston convention was destined to bring forth fruit in Milwaukee already. Those memorable words: "Economically you are un-sold, socially you are an impossibility," were used in this campaign as a weapon by the wealth-possessing class. The capitalist class went

so far as to have big posters, 8 by 6 feet large, put up on bill boards, with the Gompers' ranting words imprinted thereon in big letters. How much of remuneration was thrown to this traitor to his class will never be ascertained, but surely more than those thirty shillings given to Judas Iscariot. That the Judas-coin is not trifling history has time and again proven. The proletarians of this community, who have commenced to do the thinking for themselves, have treated these dishonest actions with contempt, and answered them with a decisive protest against this nefarious act, and the result was that all hopes, even the most sanguine ones, were surpassed. More than 19,000 votes for Socialism, against only 8,500 of two years ago, and the gratifying outcome is that nine comrades will enter the city council and four walk into the county council.—Brewers' Journal.

Some Gems from the Writings of Liebknecht.

In a municipality, which is a state within a state, the subordination of the subject majority to the special interests of the ruling minority stands out more plainly than in a great state, since ruler and ruled, physically nearer, are in direct personal contact with each other.

The instruments of production must cease to be the monopoly of a class—they must be the public property of all. There shall be no more exploiter or exploited. Production and distribution of the produce must be regulated in the interest of the whole. As the present production, exploitation and robbery must be abolished, so likewise must the present traffic, which is only fraud.

Poverty is the share of labor, riches the portion of the idle. The workers who have created the so-called wealth are shut out from it. It is the monopoly of the non-workers. In this way the inequality becomes the most revolting injustice. And this injustice is a scar on our famed civilization, that every one who has a spark of the sense of justice must strive to clear away.

The clear statement of our party programme stamps as a slander the assertion of our opponents that Socialism will secure the ruling power in the state for the laboring class. We have already said that the idea of mastery is above all undemocratic and consequently in opposition to the principles of Socialism. All demands for liberty made by democracy are likewise demands of the Social-Democracy.

The difference between democratic and social-democratic is that the latter sees the consequences which the former, entangled in civil prejudices, has not the courage to see. Social-democracy is consequently actual democracy.

You know how the Social-Democracy is represented as a red specter, how the ecclesiastical associations say of us that we are a party of atheists and that the



Social-Democrats would forcibly take religion from every one and violently crush the church. In order to take the foundation from and to break the point of these demagogical slanders and pious falsehoods, we state here that the regulation of religious matters lies with each individual, and we declare religion to be a private matter. I admit that I struggled for some time against taking up these practical considerations, since their meaning seemed so self-evident in the declaration of the platform. But

In looking back over the systematic calumny of our position in regard to religion it appears necessary that they be stated. The Social-Democracy as such has absolutely nothing to do with religion. Every man has the right to think and believe what he will and no one has the right to molest or limit another in his thoughts or beliefs, or to allow any one's opinions to be a disadvantage to him in any way. These Social-Democrats who respect the genuineness and worth of their fellow-men will also avoid scoffing at their beliefs. Above all, scoffing at a prejudice is foolish and impolitic, since it but strengthens it. Only education can be of help here.

Individual labor is unproductive. Work, as we have seen, must according to its nature be communistic. Therefore we must have united labor for the advantage of every individual, united labor and united enjoyment of the fruits of labor. This it is which we would establish in place of the present system of exploitation. Socialistic co-operation in place of wage labor!

But what becomes of capital? It remains where it belongs, with labor. There is no capital but through labor. There shall be no capital except for labor.

Labor will be the torture of no one, but the duty of all. An existence worthy of a human being will be provided for every one who performs his duty to society. Hunger will become henceforth not the curse of labor, but the punishment of the idle.

HERE YOU HAVE IT! Confessions of Capitalism, BY ALLAN L. BENSON. Mr. Benson teaches Socialism by letting the Capitalists talk. He uses their own figures to indict their system—figures they cannot dispute. Absolutely the best pamphlet for propaganda ever published in this country. It will make thousands of converts.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. R. RAASCH, Soc. BERN. McKANN, Treas.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

Organizer Goebel has been at work in Pennsylvania. The New York Worker will issue a special May Day number.

German Organizer Saltiel will work in Pennsylvania during the fore part of May.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson is working in Colorado again. He spoke in Denver last Sunday.

It is said that the courts in Colorado have interfered to keep prominent labor leaders of that state off the Socialist tickets.

The Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kansas, will print a daily edition of its paper in Chicago, at the national convention, and pay city union wages for its typesetting.

Seymour Stedman and Ernest Untermyer were the principal speakers in favor of the progressive program adopted by the Illinois state convention.

From the names that have appeared in the Socialist papers, it is clear that the national convention in Chicago next week will be made up of the best known comrades in the movement. How our mind runs back a few years!

The Seattle Socialist prints a half-tone reproduction of a photograph of the man who was chained to a telegraph pole at Telluride, Colo., by the tin soldiers who are now governing the people of that state. It will make a good exhibit to be used during the coming presidential campaign.

The labor papers are criticizing the speeches made at the Denver mass meeting by Mitchell and Lennon. Mitchell is said to have uttered some very rapid stuff about being a friend of Roosevelt and against Peabody. He had nothing to say about the conditions that make Peabody possible.

Ben Hanford is said to have downed the "Hon." Daniel Davenport in fine shape at the debate at Cooper Union, New York, last week. There were five thousand people present and the attorney of the Manufacturers' Association got a very small part of the thunders of applause. It was the most effective public debate that has taken place in Gotham in a long time, we are informed.

Tactics That Failed.—Strenuous efforts were made by the employers of Milwaukee to keep down the Socialist vote at the municipal elections last week.

In all the factories and workshops of the city notices were posted that all employes were to work a full-time day. The polls closing early it was necessary for the men to leave their work, on pain of being docked or discharged, if they wished to vote at all. Though the men are supposed to have two hours off to vote, the machinery was nowhere stopped and every wage worker knows what the future consequences of such temerity would be, should he ignore the expressed wishes of the boss and quit to exercise his "inherent right" to vote.

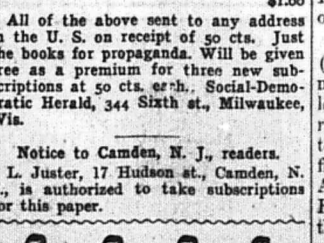
The workmen are free and independent—of course. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report the signal failure of these bulldozing tactics of capitalists who are quaking in fear of an awakening of the working class at the ballot box. The result of the balloting showed that 18,983 Socialist votes had been cast.—Youngstown, O., Labor Advocate.

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5 copies "An Appeal to the Workers," 22 pages, @ 5 cts. . . . .25  
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All of the above sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of 50 cts. Just the books for propaganda. Will be given free as a premium for three new subscriptions at 50 cts. each. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers. L. Juster, 17 Hudson St., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.



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ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The English Socialist parties are still talking about a consolidation into one party, without appearing to be much nearer that goal.

Jaures, the big man of the Socialist movement in France, will soon issue a new paper, which rumor says will be called Humanité.

In Muhlhausen, Thuringen, the Social-Democrats have combined with the trade unions and purchased the Thuringer Hof, to serve as a home.

The campaign of Prof. Ferri and his paper, Avanti, against the hydra-headed corruption of Italian affairs still causes the capitalists and their politicians in that country great uneasiness.

The Labor Leader, long referred to as Keir Hardie's Labor Leader, has been moved from Glasgow to London and turned over to the Independent Labor Party by Hardie. It appears, with its issue of April, as the official journal of that party and with an enlarged number of pages. A message from Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., is one of the features of the number.

The Independent Labor Party (Socialist) of England held its annual conference at Cardiff, Wales, last week. The delegates wore red rosettes. Their Hardie was unable to be present, and his absence, the first in years, was much regretted. An appreciation, introduced by Bruce Glasier, was passed with enthusiasm. The discussions were animated and able. After a good deal of oratory a motion on fusion with the other English party failed by a vote of 94 to 38. A resolution on woman suffrage was passed. Manchester was selected as the place for next year's meet. The office of secretary was separated from that of chief organizer and the secretary will remain at the head office as a fixture. Some of the subjects discussed were Housing, Physical Degeneration, Fair Rent Courts (to pass upon landlord extortions), Rural Depopulation, Sweated Goods, Minimum Wage, Unemployment, and the like. The new national board consists of Philip Snowden, chairman, Keir Hardie, J. Bruce Glasier, J. Ramsey McDonald, Miss Ford, Mrs. Pankhurst, F. W. Jowett, and T. D. Benson.

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfler, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations. 2. Democratic management of such collective industry. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

The Workingman and the Capitalistic Militia.

Gov. Odell of New York, at a military dinner given recently, paid his respects to the trade unions, by advising all militiamen to hold aloof from them. On this point he said:

"The state (he should have said the capitalists) looks to the national guard in time of peril, and in view of the numerous instances of members of labor unions in the national guard refusing to do their duty as guardsmen in time of turmoil, I advise the guardsmen to hold aloof from labor unions."

To us the most cheering part of this remark of the governor's is where he says that there have been union men who as guardsmen refused to do their "duty." It appears that there was enough of this refusal to "do their duty" on the part of guardsmen who belonged to the guard to give the governor, who by virtue of his office is the commander of the state troops, cause for annoyance and concern.

It is not necessary to recite here the way in which the national guard has been used by the mine owning capitalist officials of that state to supersede the civil authorities, even to the point of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and that, too, when the local authorities complained that they were well able to preserve the peace.

Haywood walked into the train and shook hands with Moyer. Captain Bulkeley Wells immediately made a move toward Haywood to strike him. Haywood knocked Wells down.

In a second Haywood was surrounded by angry troopers, who struck at the assaulter with the butts of their carbines and beat him with revolvers.

Haywood was then arrested, and in the middle of a hollow square of militiamen, marched to a hotel near the station. Haywood again showed fight, and was beaten into submission. He was bayoneted and clubbed with muskets until he was insensible. A riot call was turned in.

His injuries consist of a deep cut on the left side of the head, and one on the right side of the head, which almost severed the lower lobe of the right ear.

When a demand was made by Police Capt. Frank Lee for the release of Haywood on the ground that the military rule did not extend to Denver, Gen. Bell replied that he intended to hold Haywood as a military prisoner and would shoot any one who attempted to take him.

Later Haywood recovered consciousness and was given treatment. The military officials stated that they would hold him on a warrant sworn out some time ago charging him with desecrating the flag.

It will be noted that Haywood's greatest crime in the mind of the military commander was that he sought to communicate with his chief. It was a crime for which the commander sought to strike him down, and would have succeeded had Haywood been more of a coward and less of a man of true American spunk.

The Colorado episode is illuminating. It presents "citizen soldiery" with its mask off. The militia is the creature of capitalism and as such should be shunned by the working-class upon whose flesh capitalism feeds.

The National Convention of the Socialist party opens its sessions on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at Brand's hall, North Clark and Erie streets, Chicago, and will last several days.

Words come from Chicago that since the Illinois state convention, in which the International Socialists won out against the Utopian DeLeonist no-immediate-demands fellows, there has been a heresy hunt in the Chicago local with several Socialists expelled from the party.

A writer in the New York Worker is making some suggestions relative to the work of the coming national convention takes the opportunity to express his esteem and gratitude to the editors of the Worker, the Comrade and the Social-Democratic Herald for the work they have done to elevate the tone of the Socialist press." Thanks.

There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of iniquity whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfare of some beings for the whim or convenience of others.

Comrade Isador Ladoff's new book, American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty, is precisely the book that Socialists have been seeking in vain for years. It embodies a deal of labor on the figures of the United States Census, which has resulted in bringing out the facts regarding the distribution of wealth and the real condition of the laborers, which our governing officials desired to conceal.

Mechanically the book is a wonder at the price. A capitalist publishing house would have charged at least \$1.25. Our price to anybody is fifty cents, and to our stockholders 30 cents including postage. If you are not a stockholder, write for our booklet "A Socialist Publishing House," and you will probably decide to join us.

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A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.



Representing a Burial Ground that is Already much Needed!

ELECTED MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS ARE IN HARNESS.

The County Board and its Committees.—The Social-Democrats present first Ordinance and Resolution at the new City Council. Want Evening Sessions.

At 10:30 o'clock, last Tuesday morning the new County Board of Milwaukee county held its first session at the court house, a session notable for the fact that for the first time in its existence the board of county fathers numbered in their midst four Social-Democrats. There was a profuse floral display, but almost without exception the desks of the Socialist members were bare, this being due to the attitude the members of the party in the city are taking on the subject of floral tributes.

The first business in order was the election of a chairman, and the Socialists in their turn nominated

Chairman Sheehan, who received the full Socialist vote. And in this connection there was a significant thing—the fifteen Democrats in the body did not put up a candidate of their own, but voted solidly for the Republican candidate, F. J. Lenicheck. This happy, capitalistic habit of working together after election on the part of the two capitalist party representatives also shows why corruption in official life is always non-partisan. In spite of their campaign bluster about watching the other fellow in office, one party is not a check on the other after election, and it must fall to the Social-Democrats to be the watch-dogs in the people's interests.

For vice chairman of the board, our comrades nominated and voted for Comrade Charles Jeske, supervisor of the Twentieth ward. Then followed a long address of the new

chairman, and an adjournment until later in the day, when the committee appointments were announced. Our comrades did not fare badly, but there was considerable criticism that no one of their number was put on the committee on public buildings, which last year was so prolific of corruption and thievery. It was supposed from the chairman's claim of wishing a model administration that he would avail himself of the new force in politics to put that committee above suspicion.

Supervisor James Sheehan (11th ward): Laws and Legislation, County Hospital for the Insane committee, Printing and Stationery (important).

Supervisor Charles Jeske (20th ward): Justices and Constables' Accounts, Register of Deeds, County Clerk and County Surveyor committee, Plats.

Supervisor Frank Boness (9th ward): Rules, Circuit, Superior, Municipal and District Courts committee, Highways and Bridges.

Supervisor Gustav Geerdts (21st ward): Penal and Charitable Institutions, Burial of ex-Union Soldiers, Railroads.

The Socialist Aldermen put on good Committees.

The adjourned meeting of the Milwaukee board of aldermen was held last Monday afternoon, the main feature of which was the appointment of committees. In spite of the prophecies of the daily press, the Social-Democratic members did not fare badly, and were, in fact, given positions on the two most important committees. The session was short and the following newspaper clippings will give an idea of the matters of interest to Socialists:

(From the Milwaukee Free Press.)

President Corcoran made twenty chairmanships of committees satisfy the ambitions of twenty-six Democratic aldermen, and made such a distribution of the other places on the committees as to be satisfactory to the eleven Republicans and the nine Social-Democrats.

Finance—Smith, Wittig, Barry, Stiglbauer, Pringle, Becker, Heath. Judiciary—Stiglbauer, Mallory, Sikors, Hayes, Luedtke, Walter, Seidel. Water Works—Braun, Schmitt, Lemanski, Bogk, Deuster, Meisenheimer, Petersen.

Police—Fitzgerald, Schumacher, Weiber, Stollenwerk, McKinley, Becker, Walter. Fire Department—Connelly, Schmitt, Koerner, Barry, Pringle, Raetz, Meisenheimer.

Health—Bogk, Kuschbert, Schumacher, Rittler, Klauer, Raetz, Stoetzer. Sewerage—Rittler, Bogk, Deuster, Wittig, Klaeser, Cary, Welch. Street Lights—Steigerwald, Koerner, Kuschbert, Lemanski, Cary, Meyer, McKinley.

Railroads—Luedtke, Fitzgerald, Weiber, Rittler, McKinley, Raetz, Lonstorff. Bridges and Viaducts—Strachota, Barry, Connelly, Szymanski, Koerner, Cary, Pringle.

Harbor—Wittig, Szymanski, Connelly, Braun, Weiber, Lonstorff, Wild. Public Buildings and Grounds—Weiber, Strachota, Stollenwerk, Steigerwald, Fitzgerald, Fiebrantz, Meyer.

Taxes—Hayes, Mallory, Klaeser, Braun, Walter, Fiebrantz, Becker. Licenses—Klaeser, Deuster, Bogk, Stollenwerk, Meyer, Stoetzer, Grantz. Printing—Deuster, Sikora, Barry, Kuschbert, Rittler, Fiebrantz, Heath. Plats—Sikora, Szymanski, Fitzgerald, Schumacher, Walter, Stiglbauer, Mallevsky.

Rules—Schmitt, Sikora, Schumacher, Hayes, Lemanski, Lonstorff, Wild. Legislation—Mallory, Steigerwald, Smith, Luedtke, Meisenheimer, Fiebrantz, Melms.

Engrossed Ordinances—Koerner, Connelly, Wittig, Braun, Becker, Cary, Schranz. Salaries—Kuschbert, Mallory, Szymanski, Strachota, Raetz, Stoetzer, Seidel.

Little other business was transacted. Aids, Welch and Heath introduced a resolution changing the time of

council meetings from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 7:30 o'clock at night. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Ald. Melms introduced an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a site for and the erection of an isolation hospital outside the city limits and providing for the issuance of \$50,000 bonds for that purpose. It was referred to the committee on health and finance.

The next meeting of the council will be held on Monday afternoon. There will be meetings of the committees on finance, health and rules some time this week.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

The full membership of the council was present when the body was called to order and when the makeup of the committees was known, general satisfaction was expressed by the representatives of each party. None of the Republicans were made chairman and six Democrats were left without chairmanships. Even the Social-Democrats were well satisfied, as they had been given members on the principal committees of the body. Messrs. Heath and Melms expressed themselves as gratified with the work of the president.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Social-Democratic Herald: You did fine at election day. Not a paper here made any mention of it at all, though we wrote to all the papers asking about it. We sent the "Ledger" (which prints wise editorials against Socialism) a postal card with a big American flag in the center, crossed with a red flag, and French, German, English, Irish, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and other flags around the edges of the card, forming a border, and the words, "Workers of the World, Unite." "Have

You Heard From Milwaukee?" Now, that was rubbing it in, wasn't it? John F. Taylor, City Organizer. Philadelphia.

Editor Herald: It is with great pleasure that I have read of your wonderful election, and heartily congratulate the whole Socialist world on the result, but have grave apprehensions for the comrades that you have elected to office. Like Joseph of old, their brothers have sold them into bondage, and like him

they must go through the crucial test that is recorded in Genesis 39: 7-12. The best record that they can make in purity, chastity, and holiness, will be distorted into evidence of guilt by the respectable (?) prostitutes of the master class. The eyes of the Social world is upon them now, and that they may come through the ordeal unscathed and pure is the prayer of all. Comrades must watch their every move with a jealous eye, and should there appear even the appearance of shirking duty in

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any single instance, the imperative mandate must be applied, and that without mercy. They have been sent to their post of duty by Infinite Wisdom, and it is their province to lead their brethren to the Promised Land, even though the road leads through the wilderness and the Dead Sea. May they prove "As wise as serpents, yet harmless as doves."

Our Republican caucuses were pulled (that is the word) off last evening, and throughout the city the vote was almost exactly the sum of the Democratic and Republican vote of two years ago at the general election, that shows how the land lays, they begin to smell sulphur, the pit is not far ahead. J. F. Miles.

Dear Herald: We have a club just formed to study economics from a working class standpoint. I have gotten eleven to take The Herald and want some book numbers of the Benson article or as many as you can supply. Benson's articles are among the best for study. We are located right under the S. L. P. headquarters. You stated it too mildly in the notice you had of Edwards running the section for his own benefit. He is the most unprincipled pretender I ever knew. And what beats all, the state S. L. P. committee stands right in with him in all his flagrant methods. They had a strong section here two years ago, but it has dwindled down to a few misled followers of Edwards. I know what I am talking about, as I was a member of the S. L. P. up to last July. But with many others I left in sorrow and disgust. W. H. Burne. Minneapolis.

The demand for back numbers of the Benson articles has exhausted our supply. Dear Comrades: I congratulate all of you on the big vote for Socialism in Milwaukee. It will be an eye-opener.

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United Trades Council of Milwaukee. Headquarters: 318 State Street, Second Floor. Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Department. Executive Board: CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. BOSTON, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Watches! Watches! Our Specialty. The Largest Assortment. The Finest Quality. The Lowest Prices. August H. Stecher, Jeweler. Corner Third & State Streets.

ASK FOR Edelweiss. Schoen Hofenbrau. Select or Ambros a. BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO. Try Our Tonic 'EDELWEISS-MALTINE' 446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.

UNION HAT CO. \$2.00 Hats \$3.00 224 GRAND AVENUE. FRED. SIELING Grinder and Umbrella Maker. Recovering of Umbrellas a Specialty 703 SCOTT STREET, Near American Ave.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL! DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS. Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory correct up to date.

Barber Shops. UNION SHOP. 413 State Street, Milwaukee. J. H. BAUER, Proprietor. 108 Lincoln Ave. C. KAMMERER, Proprietor. 141 Lincoln Ave. W. PARONTO, Proprietor. 111 7th Avenue, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List. The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The E. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. The West Bend Brewing and Maltng Co. of West Bend, Wis. The Krueger Sundry Co., Green Bay.

HERM. R. MILLER FORMERLY MILLER BROS. PHOTOGRAPHER. 359 THIRD STREET COR. CHESTNUT STREET. PHONE BLACK 9129 MILWAUKEE, WIS. H. P. Hansen, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Shoes, Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishings.

FISH! AT TEWS' FISH MARKET 373 1st Avenue, Phone 8484 Blue. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. H. BAUER, Proprietor. 108 Lincoln Ave. C. KAMMERER, Proprietor. 141 Lincoln Ave. W. PARONTO, Proprietor. 111 7th Avenue, Milwaukee. G. MAROHN, Proprietor. 112 1/2 State Street. S. J. WINNIK, Proprietor. 112 1/2 State Street.

On and after May 1st the address of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will be 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis. Fred. Brockhausen, Secy-Treas.

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM, 402 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth. Telephone Black 9521. MILWAUKEE, WIS. JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

FRANK KORSCH, Saloon and Sample Room, 687 Latham Street, Cor. 10th Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale. By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court in the above entitled action, which was entered and dated March 27th, 1904, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the hall of the sheriff, near the south door fronting on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, Wisconsin.

Greenfield and 6th avcs. J. E. Oren, Secy. 438 2nd av. Stationery Engineers' Union No. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 318 State st.

UNION BOTTLING WORKS, HENRY BLENKER, Proprietor. Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Lemon Sour, Wild Cherry Wine, Birch Beer, Selters and Siphon Selters. 263 JACKSON STREET. TEL. 9863 Black.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season, 211 HOWELL AVENUE. WEISS BEER.

S. J. WINNIK, Proprietor. 112 1/2 State Street. S. J. WINNIK, Proprietor. 112 1/2 State Street.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR. 107 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis. Tel. Main 502. GUSTAV A. BUTTER, Dealer in Hardware, Mill Work, Molders & Machinists Tools, Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc. TELEPHONE No. 547. 603 MITCHELL ST., Cor. 7th Ave.

LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL LUNCH ROOMS, OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at moderate prices. 420 East Water Street & 183 Third Street. Tel. Blue 892. SCHLITZ BEER.

HERMAN BUECH, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, Tempanola, 10 cents, National Sport, 6 cents, 875 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

J. GEORGE KUENER, Plaintiff, vs. John M. Mueller and Dorcas Mueller, his wife. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale. By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court in the above entitled action, which was entered and dated February 9th, 1903, and dated May 1st, 1904, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1904.

IRON MOULDERS' UNION No. 127—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 218 State St. MACHINISTS' UNION No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 408 Grand Ave.

JOHN LEUENBERGER, Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 35 Juneca Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Store closed Sundays. Make Boots and Shoes in All Styles to Order. No Reason Why You Can't Get The UNION LABEL On All Your Mac-to-order Garments.

ZAHN & STROESSER, 316 STATE STREET, Four doors west of Third St. JOHN LEUENBERGER, Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 35 Juneca Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Store closed Sundays. Make Boots and Shoes in All Styles to Order.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

That a judge would issue an injunction forbidding locked-out tailors from visiting other tailors at their homes to discuss craft interests with them, seems almost beyond belief, yet such an injunction has just been issued by Judge Tarrant (La Flette) in Milwaukee and at the behest of a tailor boss who has so little respect himself for law and order that there were already two damage suits against him for assaulting tailors with whom he is in dispute.

The members of the Milwaukee tailors' union who have been enjoined, are: General Organizer McKeever, President Iver Erickson and Secretary Joseph Smith of local No. 86, George Herbert, P. Tretino, George Frees, M. P. Lyden, John Benson, Edward Zwolski, J. M. Korsan, A. Fessler, J. Luetzel, William Bauman, A. Lind, F. Horning, F. Stotenberg, F. Rutoski, P. Erikson, Edward Korsan, Charles Anderson, Henry Doetsen and the International Journeymen Tailors' union, No. 86.

In reality, the injunction secured by the Casey-Stressen-Renter Co. was secured in the interests of the organization of the master tailors, who are hoping to use the lockout at the Casey shop to break down the union. In fact a member of the Merchant Tailors' association admitted to a daily paper that there was a move on nationally in favor of the open shop. An open shop condition would mean that the tailors would have no say as to the conditions under which they have to

work, which is certainly against the public interest, as the union has been fighting various evils, among them home work, in which the people generally ought to be interested. The interests of capitalism, which the courts are ready to serve, lie in trying to make the tailor workmen dumb slaves.

Following are the names of the comrades elected as delegates and alternates from Wisconsin to the Chicago convention, as a result of the referendum just closed. The full table of the vote will appear next week. The delegates are:

Victor L. Berger, Winfield R. Gaylord, E. H. Thomas, H. J. Ammann, Frederic Heath, Emil Seidel, Jacob W. Born, Frederick Brockhausen, R. O. Stoll, Jacob Hunger and J. M. W. Spence. The alternates are: Ira Cross, E. T. Melms, Howard Tuttle, Henry Luther, W. A. Arnold, F. J. Weber, Herman W. Bistorius, W. H. Phelps, William Kaufman, Richard Elsner and Dr. W. A. Young.

The following comrades have been chosen as the committee to manage the big party picnic which will take place at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, July 17:

1st Ward—Chas. Roessler; 2nd—(English) John Doerfler, Jr.; (German), Fritz Koll; 3rd—Peter O. Day; 4th—Nic. Peterson; 5th—J. J. Hanley; 6th—Chas. Grabowski; 7th—Dr. W. C. Young; 8th—Wm. Bauman; 9th—Hy. Ried; 10th—C. P. Dietz; (Bohemian) F. Gruner; 11th—H. W. Warshaw; 12th—Wm. Aldridge; Polish, Albert Albrecht; 13th—Ed. Ziegler; 14th—(Polish) M. Gorecki; 14th—John Kallas; 15th—Walter Davidson; 16th—J. Underhill; 17th—Tony Hesse; 18th—Robert Krueger; 19th—Frank Bauer; 20th—Phil. Siegel; 21st—H. W. Grantz; 22d—Aug. Ehrmann; 23rd—F. W. Rehfeld.

FOR SALE.

\$1000 Lot 30x120 Cottage and Barn on Douglas Street, near Auer Ave. \$2100 Lot 30x120 1 1/2 story house on 28th St., \$200. Balance small monthly payments. W. A. DUNN & CO., 201 Grand Avenue, Room 9. Phone Main 991.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, LOTS & FARMS. Improved and unimproved farms in all parts of the state for sale or exchange; have several fine farms with stock, machinery and good buildings, which I will sell cheap or exchange for city property.

BERNAT & COBUS, Room 30, Citizens' Trust Building, Corner Oneida and Market Streets.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc., at I. SOREK, 415-417 Third Street, Phone White 9162.

For Sale or Exchange.

94 acres near Boltzville with good house and barn, @ \$60.00 per acre. Inquire of PETER KUNZ, Room 22 Metropolitan Block, N. E. Cor. 3rd & State Telephone Main 2869.

EVENINGS: 654 33rd St. Tel. West 3563.

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET

WM. JANDT, Tailor, AND DEALER IN Gents' Furnishings. Union Hats at Moderate Prices. 705 Muskego Ave. Cor. Mitchell St.

Dr. CLAUDE F. RAY, DENTIST. MASONIC BUILDING, Opposite Court House Park. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FOR PHOTOS GO TO THEY WOLFFSCHLAGER 500 NATIONAL AVE MILWAUKEE

GOOD COAL. Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres. 35 ONEIDA STREET, Phone Main 99. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BEN. KORNBURGER & BRO., MANUFACTURER OF Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters. 578 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Phone 320 West. Milwaukee, Wis.

Pres. Charles Kasdorf of the Singing Society Vorwaerts has just paid over to Organizer Gaylord the sum of five dollars for the campaign fund, in connection with which there is a little story. The money was realized by the sale of a violin which it was stipulated by Karl Kleist and the singing section was to go to the highest bidder and the sum realized to be paid to the party.

The Herald extends its sympathy to Comrade Fred. Holm, an old time Socialist of Milwaukee, who sustained a paralytic stroke last week.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

All readers, friends, sympathizers and socialists in Wisconsin will please take notice that the big picnic of Wisconsin Social Democrats will be held at Schlitz Park, Sunday July 17, 1904. You are requested to bear the date in mind in making your appointments, arrangements for vacations, picnics, sociables and other engagements. This notice is also given this early to avoid branches and unions from arranging for occasions which might conflict with the big Picnic.

Wanted: Bicycle Riders!

In the campaign which is now beginning it will be necessary to distribute a great deal of literature in the counties of Milwaukee and Waukesha, if we are to push our congressional fights as they ought to be pushed. The country points are not organized as they will be later, and we shall need to have comrades from Milwaukee to aid in this very necessary work. Especially desirable is it that some of those who have had experience in the distribution in the city campaign should help in this work.

Will those who have bicycles, or can secure them for this purpose, please send their names to the undersigned, if they are willing to volunteer for service during the coming six months, for Sunday trips into the country districts for the purpose of distributing Social-Democratic literature from house to house in the small towns and among the farms.

Please give the dates on which you can serve, and your choice of routes, for instance, Milwaukee county, northern or southern part; Waukesha County, northern, central or southern part. There ought to be a distribution about once a month over each route during this time, and it would be better if comrades could take the same route and keep it for that period.

The work should begin not later than the 15th of May. This is a good chance to go out into the fresh air, have some healthy exercise, get acquainted with the farm life, and do a great deal of good for the cause. Get your names in as soon as possible, so that the routes can be planned.

Winfield R. Gaylord, City and State Organizer.

Please note The Herald's new address: 344 Sixth street.

Special Notice! WEBER'S SHOES ... ARE ... Strictly Union-Made Give them a trial and you will wear no other. We carry a UNION WORK SHOE from \$1.50 up. ... Try a pair to-day ... Repairing done while you wait. R. B. Weber, 761 Teutonia Ave., Cor. Garfield Ave. Mention this paper.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY Mens' and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps. 1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE, NEAR CENTER STREET. Our Add and Our Prices are Small, but our Stock and our Reliability is Big.

SHUR-ON IF THINE EYES Offend thee, do not pinch them out and cast them from thee, but call at..... Julius Lando's Optical Institute, 419 East Water Street and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. The Alhambra will offer, beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday), a new Irish Comedy drama from the pen of Con. T. Murphy, author of the beautiful stage creations "Ivy Leaf," "The Fairies Well," "Killarney" and others. Mr. Murphy is familiar with the people and the country of which he writes, and in "The Game Keeper," which



comes to the Alhambra for the week, it is said he has outdone all his previous efforts. Smith O'Brien, the romantic young comedy drama star, will appear in the leading role. The scenery is said to be remarkably rich. Matinees on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

STAR THEATER.

"Trans-Atlantic Extravaganza Co.," the cup winner of comedy, will hold the boards at the Star Theater next week, in a new and laughing burlesque success, the "Two Hot Knights." The olio includes the offerings of the famous Taylor Trio, Mitchell and Cain, the humorists and singers, Kine and Gotthold, in the funniest of all plays, entitled, "A Medical Discovery;" Ben Jansen, and Josie and Willie Barrows in a clever specialty.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater next week the Consors Dog Circus will have the leading place. Other features will be, Trainer and Button, the eccentric dancers from Australia, Powers and Theobald in a comedy sketch, Carrie Washington in songs, and the ever popular crystallograph. The popular Ladies' souvenir matinees Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued. On Saturday afternoon children under twelve will be admitted for half price.

Wear only the well known \$3.50 and \$5.00 EMERSON THE SHOE OF QUALITY With the Rock Oak Sole. WE ALSO HAVE A \$2.00 & \$2.50 WORKING SHOE. All our Shoes are strictly Union-made. SCHICK & DUCEY GRAND AVE. & THIRD STREET. Open Evenings.

IMPORTANT Our Assortment and Prices of Garden Tools, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators. (Glass, Porcelain Enameled and Plain Inside.) Gas, Gasoline and Oil Stoves Will Delight You! Headquarters for "CARRARA" Paint We have THE RIGHT WARE and the RIGHT PRICE. Peter Paulus Hardware Co. 367 Third and 310 Chestnut St.

Faerber's Bargain Store OPENING SALE OF MILLINERY A nice line of hats and flowers at very reasonable prices. Dry Goods, Notions and Wrappers at especially low prices. We give Red and Green Trading Stamps. 946 WINNEBAGO ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

..BICYCLES.. We built Bicycles to order from \$20.00 up. FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING. ENAMELING and PLATING a SPECIALTY. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. KOEPPEN & CO., 423 CHESTNUT ST.

YOUR SUCCESS Depends Upon Your Appearance. If so let us improve your appearance. We are confident of our ability to please you. Try our Made-to-Order Suits at \$20. ALL OUR SUITS HAVE THE TAILORS UNION LABEL. AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors, 284 West Water Street, Corner Cedar.

Where are the Punch Cards? The punch cards are not coming in as they should. Almost \$200.00 has come in on the City Campaign Fund since the report made to the City Central Committee, but not as much on the punch cards as we had a right to expect. This should be attended to at once. Comrades, help this matter along, by being as prompt as possible. Never mind if the amounts punched are small. It is the large number of small amounts that we are counting on to pay off the deficit. W. R. Gaylord, Secy. City Campaign Committee.

Attention, Fifth Ward Comrades. Branch meetings held 1st and 4th Thursdays each month at Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., starting at 8 o'clock sharp. Closing at 9 o'clock sharp, after which one hour will be devoted to "School of Socialism" and discussions.

City Campaign Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes: Previously reported \$1183.12, Soc. Maennerchor 50.00, Maltsters' Union No. 89 30.00, 18th ward for literature 4.88, Aug. Strehlow 2.80, Herman Luebke 1.00, Richard Hintz 1.00, Franz Kurtz 1.00, D. Siekman .30, S. J. Pearlman .25, A. E. Palmer 2.00, John Wuerdemann .35, 4th ward for literature 1.30, C. D. 1.50, Fr. Sieling 1.00, A. Diehl 3.25, Blank-p. 155 .75, Gustav Richter 3.00, Henry Harbicht 1.00, 20th ward for literature 4.00, Fred. Schultz 1.00, M. R. 5.00, W. C. Young 5.00, M. Gorecki 1.00, Frank Beck 1.00, J. E. Sullivan 2.00, Louis Sachs 3.00, Jos. Schmidt .50, R. A. 50, F. C. Agathon 2.00, Glass globe, Heumann 3.00, Adolph Lang .80, 3rd ward for literature 6.13, 18th ward for literature 7.00, R. Rummel 5.00, Plurality bet 1.25, Brewery Teamsters' L. U. No. 72 25.00, Chas. Eisenberg .75, Frank Korsch 1.00, Freie Gemeinde hall collection 11.00, P. L. Devine 1.00, H. T. 25, Wm. T. Hanea 10, Wm. Benz 45, Dan. Schmidt 50, Louis John 125, F. 70, Aug. Kornburger 70, Fred. Waehrlich 50, A. J. Welch 45, Joe Hroch 25, Emil Winkler 100, Wm. H. 25, Otto Grosse 160, M. Loew 50, Adolph Heumann 1000, John C. Vognitz 500, Wm. Socialist Club 1000, 19th ward for literature 4.00, W. A. Arnold 1.00, 18th ward for literature 2.00, Soc. Dem. Orchestra 3.00, L. Kropp 2.00, H. D. 2.00, C. G. H. 2.00, F. L. 1.00, G. E. 2.00, R. Elsner 3.00, Ed. Pfeleger 1.00, H. F. Hoestermann 2.00, E. A. Kieckhefer 1.00, L. A. Viek 2.00, Ed. Wegman 2.00, A. Schilling 2.00, Wm. Pfeleger 1.00, Jo. Kubosch 1.00, J. Tasse 1.00, J. H. Sandels 1.00, Glass Globe, N. Peterson 4.40, A. Beck 50, Otto Harbicht 1.00, Peter Wimmer 25, Progressive Card Club 3.00, B. Vieberink 50, F. Buenger 50, Robert Giese 50, A. Jag 50, E. Janowski 50, L. Buenger 50, A. Brown 75, 13th ward, Herald a/c 8.18, Wm. Zastrow 50, Frank Girtler 25, W. C. Young 1000, F. Sieling 1.00, Chas. Guntner 40, H. F. Hoestermann 2.00, John Kallas 95, Wm. Dittmann 50, Chas. Kindl 3.00, W. A. Arnold 1.00, Cash 5.00, Aug. Hintz 1.05, E. T. Melms 2.00, Nick Draut 90, R. H. Helming, Jr. 5.00, Wm. Scharsch 5.00, Aug. H. Stecher 5.00, G. V. Hartmann & J. P. Lamb 5.00, Geo. Pfeiffer 3.00, Gust. Bestian 2.50, Fritz Hess 50, Wm. Wank 25, G. Teske 25, T. A. See 25, F. C. Buslow 50, Edw. Kieckhaefer 50, J. E. Gagnier 25, W. E. Meyer 25, Fred. Dreyer 25, W. H. Statz 25, E. Gunnerem 25, Herman Mantz 25, Badger Lodge I. A. of M. 1.00, Queen Lodge No. 3 Ladies' Aux. 1.00, Total to April 26 \$1,533.11, Received since last report 349.99, Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing. JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 602 Chestnut St., Cor. 6th. Milwaukee, Wis.

WHAT YOU PAY and WHAT YOU GET!



These are important points for you to consider. We provide good things in return for your money. We give you value for value every time. When you pay the cash you get a fair equivalent. That's the honest way to do business—that's the way we do business. Come in and investigate.

Reineck Bros., Clothing, Furnishings and Hats, 717-719 TWELFTH STREET, CORNER FLOYD STREET.

CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING

At Exactly Wholesale Cost Price.

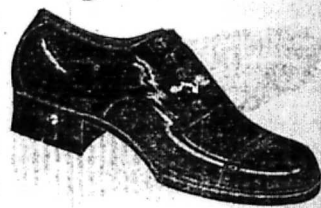
Every suit is made for spring trade within the last three months by C. H. Bellack Co., makers of the celebrated Marvel Union-Made Clothing. Every suit is guaranteed to be made with hair cloth front and shoulders, and will keep its shape the same as tailor-made.

This is no Fake Sale, you will save about \$5.00 on a suit.

HIRSIG & REHM 189 THIRD ST

Going to buy Shoes?

If you are thinking of it this week we can make your task a lot easier and save you some money.



For instance: Suppose you want a pair of "OXFORDS" — and to tell the truth, OXFORDS are the proper thing — we can \$2.50 show you a pair for . . . \$2.50 that will make any \$3.00 OXFORD you've seen look cheap. It's made of Patent Colt Skin, and we have it in all the latest styles and toes. After all it's only one of the many good things in shoes we can show you!

LOUIS RIPPLE 554 Mitchell St., Between 5th and 6th Avenue. Milwaukee.

Gas Never Tires of Work

Its always ready to do your bidding. You can manage it with ease and trust it to work even when your back is turned. If your kitchen contains

A Gas Range and Gas Water Heater

You know the value of gas or fuel. If you aren't familiar with these appliances we are prepared to demonstrate their worth.

Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 182 WISCONSIN STREET.

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