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Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., March 31, '06.

Vote the Social-Democratic Ticket Tuesday!

VOTE FOR WM. A. ARNOLD AND THE OTHER SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

CAST YOUR VOTE AGAINST THE GRAFTERS AND THE EXPLOITERS!

VOTE FOR THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS!

The people or the millionaires—which shall it be? You get the kind of government you vote for, remember!

To the Polls!—The Victory is Ours!

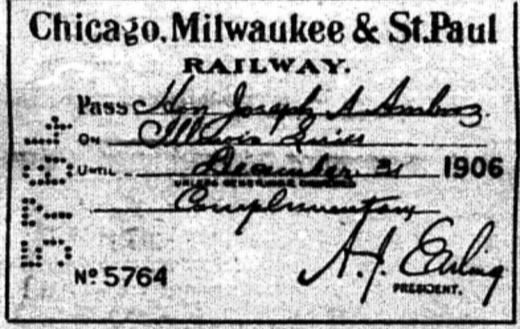
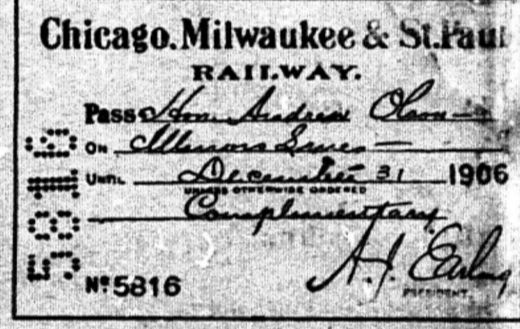
Listen, Comrades—do you hear that distant roar? It is the thunder of a new time. Do you see that red glow? It is the breaking of a new day.

to your ballots. You have been fooled too many times already! The Social-Democrats have never broken their pledges to you, and we believe they never will.

Party loyalty so far as the capitalist parties are concerned, consists in being ready to vote for a yellow dog if the party puts him up for office.

The Enemies of the People!

Do not Succeed in Bribing Socialist Legislators with Passes!



The above are photographic reproductions of two passes that were sent to the two Social-Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature by the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

From these reproductions you will see that the railroads are still at their criminal practices, with no fear of the courts, because the capitalist class owns the courts.

Will the Free Press now take back all the things it said about Becker's neglect of duty as an alderman? Will the half breed Voters' League recant what it said about his poor showing as an alderman!

The Catholic Citizen of March 31 says Comrade Arnold and the Social-Democratic party a high compliment. "There are those who doubt whether Milwaukee can, under present circumstances, stand it if a printer should be elected mayor instead of a lawyer or a capitalist," it laughingly remarks.

The Rev. G. C. Porter, pastor of a Presbyterian church at Laurel, Neb., has given up his position and will give his entire attention to the Social-Democratic movement. In a letter to his flock he says: Very briefly stated, I resign because I have become convinced that the spirit of Christianity, as taught by Jesus, involves Socialism."

The people need the moral uplift of Social-Democracy very badly. The Cory case, the Schandem case, the Taggart case, the James H. Hyde French dancer case, and the rest of 'em too numerous to mention, shows the moral degeneracy under the influence of capitalism. Social-Democracy will safeguard and protect the home.

The packers cannot be punished it is now given out. They were forced by the government to admit that they had been law breakers and thus under the "jit lice" of our capitalistic judicial system they are immune from further prosecution.

Think of yourself and your class when you cast your ballot on Tuesday, Mr. Worker. If you haven't before, now is a good time to begin.

Vote for conditions now that will allow you to bring up your family on a cash basis and permit you to look your butcher, your baker and your grocer square in the face.

Now for a city beautiful! The election of the Social-Democrats to the control of the city government will mean a BETTER MILWAUKEE, a HEALTHIER MILWAUKEE, and a MORE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUKEE. We will inaugurate a good many of our measures for the people's benefit to begin with, and we will be able to do it without raising the taxes.

It's the capitalist system that breaks up families and fills whole districts with prostitutes. In Milwaukee county alone there are also 1,500 divorce proceedings begun every year.

It seems as if the clergy was waking up at last to the enormity of the capitalist system. Lately we have received clippings from newspapers from all over the country in which preachers and priests are coming out boldly on the people's side.

Are there not hundreds of weary workmen, taxed steadily beyond their time, receiving far less than an adequate share of the prosperity which they help to create? Are there not hundreds of tired clerks and bookkeepers, insufficiently paid, working far into the night—sometimes in hideous little upper berths of offices put up near the ceiling like swallows' nests to save floor space and rent—to reap profit for those who are living in luxury, which is made possible for them by the lack of equity.

The Big Meeting! SATURDAY NIGHT WM. A. ARNOLD WALTER THOMAS MILLS SEYMOUR STEDMAN HARRY E. BRIGGS WM. F. THIEL West Side Turn Hall

are beginning to realize that the common folk are in need of the truth. They are printing vast amounts of radical matter exposing the rotten spots of our modern capitalism.

A poor people's exposition is the latest. The exploiting class has had its expositions, has exhibited its success and shown how it is prospering by means of the capitalist system.

scriptive tag certainly appeals to him. A few examples may be given: A boy's suit of clothes, three pieces, made for about 17 cents; artistic wooden crucifixes, carved at less than 2 cents an hour; 144 toy renegerie animals for 11 cents; putting up 1,000 new nails for less than 1 cent for the lot; mauling hooks and eyes on 360 cards, with 24 pair on each, altogether 17,280 pieces, for 28 cents, and an extreme case is that of a bit of lace from Plauen worked at the rate of about one-quarter of a cent an hour. Progress and poverty are nowhere more abruptly contrasted than in this pitiful display.

VOTE THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET. What is it the capitalist newspapers have been feeding us on these many years? Stuff about the leading citizens, the leading businessmen, the leading American statesmen.

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newspaper that had been tricking us all along were forced to help print that news also! In local affairs as well, it has been the leading citizen—that is, the man with the most money—who has been set up as the best judge as to whether a thing ought to be done or not.

Instead of electing their own kind to office, the people who toil for their livings, have been selecting the "successful" fellows to represent them, and expecting that they would serve the masses instead of the classes.

They pick out the ones they think will be easiest to buy and then spend money in the ward to elect them. If the right kind of men are not running they see that such men are put in the field. They figure that there will be enough people foolish enough and sleepy enough to help the crooks and heifers vote them into office.

Elsewhere we print a fac simile of two railway passes which were sent to two Social-Democratic members of the Illinois legislature by the president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, a Milwaukee leading citizen, Mr. A. J. Farling. Such passes were sent to all the legislators, but the Social-Democrats were the only ones to return the bribes and tell Pres. Farling what they thought of him!

Victor L. Berger

VOTE THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Cossacks, those inhuman creatures who have almost whipped the spirit out of a large share of the Russian population and who still hold the fort for czarism in Russia, will be invited in the Pennsylvania coal fields! The coal barons in control of the state and local governments have provided a mounted Cossack police service in anticipation of the coal strike, and horrid scenes are in store for America when these monsters are let loose on the poor working wretches of the coal districts.

AND THEY ARE AT OUR THROATS BY OUR CONSENT. Do you remember how last year Roosevelt stepped in at the last coal strike when the temper of the American people was developing to the point of doing something to their own interests?

Unless we greatly mistake the trend of the times, the people's temper has not cooled down very much. IT WILL ONLY BE A FEW YEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION VOTE SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY INTO POWER, and one of its immediate missions will be TO TAKE OVER THE COAL FIELDS AND RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE THEIR RIGHTFUL HERITAGE!

One thing that troubles the old-party politicians is the fact that that anti-graft wave has been sweeping the country politically, has not subsided and is due in Milwaukee next Tuesday. It will respect neither master corporations nor like Rose or a pliable corporation tool like Becker. It will say with Shakespeare, "A plague on both your houses!"

Pittsburg has elected a Democratic mayor to beat out the Republican ring that has made that city a capitalistic cess pool these many years. Still trying to fight the Devil with fire!

There are over sixty-four thousand illegitimate children in the United States. By its trials we shall know the capitalist system!

VOTE THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

HONEST ANSWERS TO HONEST QUESTIONS.

By ALLAN L. BENSON, Detroit.

The question next arises whether a great political machine would spring up under Socialism; whether the government if in control of all industries would control the votes of the workers engaged in those industries to build up a ring with which to plunder the people—a ring that would graft, enact bad laws and do even worse things than capitalist law-makers, judges and executive officers now do.

This point cannot be investigated to carefully. We have enough of grafting now. We want less, not more, and none if possible. Nor do we want more bad laws. On the other hand, we want to get rid of the bad laws we now have.

Socialists agree with you on all these points. But we differ from you, possibly, on two other points. You may believe that graft can be destroyed, all the bad laws repealed and all of the necessary good laws enacted while private individuals continue to own all of the railroads, mills, factories and other implements with which workingmen produce wealth. If you hold this belief, we differ from you. We believe that so long as private interests are permitted to exist that can be helped by unjust legislation, the money of these private interests will always be sufficient to buy unjust legislation. At any rate, those who may believe as you possibly believe are in the majority at this time, and if it were possible for you to do what you believe you can do, you should have made some progress by this time. You have made no progress. Never was graft so widespread in this country as it is today. Never was it so difficult to get an important bill for the benefit of the people through the legislature or a congress. Never was it so difficult as it is today to get a legislature or a congress to repeal a law that enormously enriches a few persons by robbing everybody else. These are facts. They are generally admitted. You may differ from us as to why these facts exist, but you can hardly deny the existence of the facts themselves.

The other point upon which we may differ is this: You may believe that conditions would be as bad or worse under Socialism. You may say, as so many do, that men would have to administer the government even under Socialism and that Socialists are no more nearly honest, as a class, than are the men who compose the rank and file of the other parties. We admit all of this and reply that a strong financial incentive to be dishonest will corrupt many men and that if such incentives be removed, dishonesty, so far at least as concerns the making and enforcing of laws, will disappear. We propose, as has been said, to remove the incentive to dishonesty by removing the great private corporations that now cause legislative dishonesty.

But we purpose to do more than this. We purpose to make this a government of the people. We purpose to make this government as responsive to the will of the people as a ship is to the movements of its rudder. It is not such a government now. Your lawmakers do not make the laws you want made. They do not repeal the laws you want repealed. And if they were to pass and the president were to sign a bill tomorrow that would permit the trusts to take even the shirt off your back, you could not help it. The bill would have become law and the shirt would have disappeared before you could do anything. And even then, what could you do? You could wait until the next election and elect new lawmakers. The new lawmakers might betray you, just as the old ones did—they frequently do. Or you could try to overthrow the government by force of arms, if you could find enough others who wanted to plunge the country into civil war. And you do not want war any more than we Socialists do—you are as peaceful as we are, and like us, want only to be permitted to live and work at peace and not be robbed of what you produce.

Now mind you, we contend that the public ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth would prevent all of this kind of dishonesty by removing the incentive that now causes it. But we also take into consideration the fact that legislators who are not dishonest, and who have no incentive to be so, may yet be stupid; they may not realize what the people should have so well as the people themselves may know; or they make serious blunders by passing bills that the people do not want to become laws. And as, since we do, that we shall have a government that shall mirror the desires of the people as faithfully as a placid lake mirrors the trees on its shore, we have provided for these possible occasional shortcomings on the part of those who will make our laws.

Here is what we propose: We would have the constitution of the nation, of every state and the charter of every city provide that the people, if they should so desire, might vote directly on bills that they wished to become laws and that when approved by a majority of the voters, such bills should become laws without any action on the part of the congress, state legislature, or municipal council.

We would also give the people the constitutional right to vote on any bill already passed by any legislative body and repeal it if a majority of the voters did not want the law to be enforced. And we would furthermore give the people the right to recall any officer before the expiration of his term of office and elect a new officer in his place, provided a majority should decide to do so.

These measures are contained in every national Socialist platform and are known as the "Initiative," meaning the right of the people to pass laws for themselves if their lawmakers be negligent; the "Referendum," meaning the right of the people to have laws already passed referred to them to be vetoed or upheld, as the people might choose; and the "Right of Recall," meaning the right of the people to rid themselves immediately of an incompetent or a dilatory representative without waiting several years for his term of office to expire, during which time laws desired by the people might not be obtainable.

These Socialist measures would put the people right at the helm of the government. If your congress will not pass the law you want, pass it yourself. If your congress pass the law you do not want, repeal it yourself. If your alderman, your mayor, your state legislator, your governor, your senator, representative, or even your president persistently refuse to do what you elected him to do, put him out. And do not wait for his term of office to expire several years hence, put him out now.

What business man would run his business as you run your government, which is, or ought to be, your business? How long would he stay in business if he did? Think what you do! When you elect an officer, you give him your power of attorney to act for you for a certain length of time. During the term of office for which you elect him, any legislative act that he may legally perform binds you as much as if you had performed it yourself. Yet you do not know what he will do, and take no measure to prevent him from doing what you do not want him to do. You know some of the things that before election—when he wants your vote—he says he will do, but he does not always do as he says. And if he chooses to break faith with you, you are helpless. He may vote to give away a franchise that will blister the backs of your unborn grandchildren, but you cannot help it. The United States Supreme Court decided as long ago as 1870 that a franchise is a contract that cannot be abrogated by one party without the consent of the other, and though your legislator may have been bribed to betray you—as he frequently is—you have no redress. What is gone is gone and you cannot get him out of office before he can sell you out again unless you can go into court and prove his criminality—which is a most difficult thing to do.

No business man could run his business this way. When a business man hires a traveling salesman, he tells him what he is to sell and fixes the prices at which it is to be sold. And if the traveling salesman disobey any of these orders, his employer may discharge him at any time. You do not tell your legislators what they may not buy for you, or what they may not sell that is already yours. Nor have you anything to say about the prices that they shall bind you to pay for what they buy for you, or the prices you shall receive for what they sell for you. They may give away millions of acres of public lands to the railroads, as they have often done—you can not prevent it. They may pass tariff laws that will compel you to pay to the trusts millions of dollars of profits—you cannot stop them. All you can do is to lie back and wait until their term of office expires and then elect new officers—who will succumb to the same temptations that made the old officers betray you. Could any merchant long remain in business if he gave his traveling salesmen, cashiers, clerks and other employees power to buy and sell for him whatever they pleased at whatever prices they pleased and bound himself to let them do as they pleased for a term of years? A 40-acre farm could not be run this way. Yet that is the way you run the greatest business on the face of the earth—the United States government. And then you wonder that the business is not run in your interest. And you doubt if Socialists, with different methods, could run it better.

Consider next the Socialist measure known as the "Initiative"—the right of the people to enact laws for themselves if their legislators in city, state or nation will not enact them. See how this would work with reference to the national constitution. You may have noticed in these latter days that nearly everything of importance that the people want to do for themselves is either declared unconstitutional by the

supreme court, or the way to do it is made practically impossible by the difficulty of the method prescribed by the constitution. Witness the income tax law, which the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional in 1895. The common people, who contribute the hundreds of millions that are expended annually in support of the government wanted the rich to pay taxes on their incomes. Congress was finally badgered into passing such a law. The rich, of course, immediately resisted it, declaring it to be unconstitutional. Nine supreme court judges were called upon to decide the question. All of the judges may reasonably be supposed to have been equally learned in the constitution. Yet the judges could not agree. Finally, five judges made up their minds that the law was unconstitutional and four clung to the belief that it was all right and should be enforced. It was currently reported at the time that one of the judges, who was at first inclined to support the law, changed his mind during the night at the last moment, but at any rate, the majority had their way and the law was swept aside.

Then again: No intelligent man doubts for a moment that if the people of this country could have their way United States senators would be elected by the people by direct vote instead of by the state legislatures. Time after time the national house of representatives has approved proposed constitutional amendments looking to this reform only to have them pigeon-holed by the senate. Yet the constitution provides that amendments to the constitution can be made in only two ways. One way is to have two-thirds of both houses of congress approve the proposed amendment and submit it to the vote of the legislatures of all states, three-fourths of which must approve it in order for it to become effective. The other way is for two-thirds of the legislatures to propose an amendment, which must, to become effective, be approved by three quarters of the legislatures, or by three quarters of the state constitutional conventions, provided congress shall decide to submit the amendment to conventions instead of legislatures.

The constitution-makers were afraid the poor would plunder the rich if it were made too easy for the people to revise the constitution. They desired to make it difficult to amend the constitution. They succeeded. The constitution has been amended 15 times. The first 10 amendments were submitted at the time the original constitution was put to a vote of the people. The eleventh amendment was submitted in 1794 and the twelfth in 1803. The last three amendments, growing out of the civil war were submitted in 1865.—66—69.

The point is that in planning to make it difficult to amend the constitution, the fathers of our country overdid themselves. They could not see that in a century the rich would be so strong that the constitution, instead of aiming to prevent the poor from plundering the rich, should attempt to prevent the rich from plundering the poor. And being unable to foresee what has come to pass, they have left us in a perilous position. We can not change our own constitution without getting the consent not only of the house of representatives, but of two thirds of the senators that represent the plutocracy of the country. Or else we must get the consent of two thirds of the legislatures that elect these plutocratic senators and are therefore controlled by the same interests that control the senators. And the ominous feature of the whole arrangement is that with the exception of the two amendments noted, which were adopted soon after the original constitution and before the great corporations of today were in existence, no amendment to the constitution has ever been made except as the result of war.

See how much more sensibly they do such things in Switzerland, where they have the initiative. If a small percentage of the Swiss voters petition for an amendment to the constitution, the national legislature is compelled to draw up such an amendment and submit it to the people, who if they choose, may adopt it. If we had the same power, how long do you believe it would be before we would have constitutional amendments that would permit us to tax the incomes of the rich and elect our own United States senators? And if we also had the right to enact such other laws as congress would not enact for us, how long do you suppose it would be before we would own railroads, express lines, telegraph and telephone services and perhaps our coal mines? Other nations own all these things now. We do not because those who do own them also own our legislators and will not let the men whom we foolishly elect to office for them give us the laws we want. Yet the people of every little canton in Switzerland can make for themselves such laws as they want provided their legislators will not make them.

The Swiss people have another measure that the Socialists want this country to have—the "Referendum"—the power of the people to veto bills passed by their law-making bodies if they care to do so. In Switzerland, no law of a certain class vitally affecting the people can go into effect until three months after its enactment. In the meantime, the people have an opportunity to consider it and if there be a sufficient opposition, a small percentage of the qualified electors, varying from 5 to 14 per cent, may petition to have the law submitted to a vote of the people. Mind you, up to this time, the law has not gone into effect. The people hold the reins. If a majority approve the law it becomes effective. Otherwise it goes where our legislators now put most of our bills—into the rubbish heap.

In this country we are annually paying the railroads 32 times as much for carrying our letters as the railroads charge the express companies for carrying the same weight. We are also annually paying the railroads a rental for mail cars that amounts each year to the value of the cars themselves—and the cars last from 20 to 35 years. We are giving the trusts tariff privileges that enable them to ship their goods half way around the earth and sell them to foreigners for less than they charge us for them here at home. Would it have been different if the people had had an opportunity to vote on these laws before they went into effect, and veto them if they desired?

But Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts said in a speech at Brookline, Mass. in 1905 that it would be "un-American" to have the referendum in this country—the grafters always believe that it would be "un-American" for the people to have anything they really need. And there are others who argue that while the referendum is all right for a small country like Switzerland it would be entirely out of place in a large country like the United States. Such critics usually contend that the possession of the power to pass or repeal laws that others had passed, would result in a continuous series of special elections. We will consider first the objection that the principle of the referendum is un-American.

The New International Encyclopedia says: "In the United States, the referendum is employed, in one form or another, in every state and in every municipality. Very early in our history it became an established principle of American law that all state constitutions and proposed amendments should depend for their validity upon their ratification by the electorate at the polls." "One of the most general uses of the referendum is to determine whether towns and cities shall permit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Another favorite subject of the referendum has been the question of the location of state capitals and county seats."

Oberholtzer, in his authoritative work on "The referendum in America," says:

"In every state of the union, in the country, the city, the township and the school district we employ, and in New England have employed since the Revolution, this popular principle of the referendum." "The California legislature cannot pass a law appropriating more than \$300,000 without submitting it to a vote of the people. But it can pass laws that will permit private corporations to rob the people of California of millions without submitting such laws to a popular vote."

Colorado will not permit the area of a county to be reduced without the consent of the people of the county. But Colorado will permit a corrupt city council to give away to private corporations franchise rights that will cost the people millions.

Michigan will not permit supervisors of counties to borrow more than \$1,000 for the construction of public buildings or highways without the consent of the people. But it will permit the state legislature to pass laws that will enable the railroads to escape millions of dollars of just taxes—taxes that the poor are afterward compelled to pay.

Wisconsin will not permit, without the express approval of the people, the division of a county containing less than 900 square miles of territory. But Wisconsin will permit the city council of Milwaukee to give a grossly unjust franchise to a railroad and the supreme court of the United States will compel the people of Milwaukee to give to the railroad every dollar for which the franchise calls.

It is the same in the rest of the states. And so far as concerns the objection that the possession of the referendum by the people would result in an endless series of elections, there is only this to say: Switzerland's experience proves the contrary. In nineteen years, the Swiss have only 20 times demanded the right to vote on measures that had been passed by their national legislatures,

14 of the laws being approved and six vetoed. The very existence of the referendum keeps a large number of bad laws from being passed. It is hardly worth while to pass a bad law when the people can vote it before it goes into effect.

So it is folly to say that the referendum is "un-American," or that it keeps the people who have it voting all the time. Socialists merely propose that we have the privilege of voting on the important bills as well as the unimportant ones. We are more concerned about the million dollar grafts than we are about the bonding of school districts to build school houses.

For the reasons that have been given, Socialists are quite sure that the ownership of all the mills, factories, railroads and every other thing collectively used in the production of wealth by labor would not result in more corruption, but in no corruption. And they are also quite sure that no combine of government officers could build up a political machine to perpetuate themselves in power while they plunder the people.

It is not however entirely to prevent corruption that Socialists advocate the ownership by the people, through the government of the great tools that modern workingmen use to produce wealth. We contend that if a small number of men own all the tools with which all other men must work, the tool-owners can compel the tool-users to accept in wages only a part of their product and give the tool-owner the rest. And as the tools of modern industry are too expensive for the men who use them to own, we propose that the workers own them collectively through the government and give no idlers a part of what they produce.

But it requires a book on Socialism to explain all this. And this is not even a pamphlet on Socialism. It is merely a little heart-to-heart talk with those who fear that Socialism, for the reasons given at the beginning, would result in more governmental corruption than we now have in the creation of a political machine that would outdo anything that capitalism has called into being.

Can You Blame Mr. Garfield?

The Government needs a capable managing editor. A great volume of evidence to that effect, including all of the President's messages to the present congress, might be brought into court; but the single instance of Mr. Garfield and the beef trust will suffice. Any good managing editor would have saved the commissioner of corporations from all his troubles. It should go without saying that Mr. Garfield is perfectly upright, well-meaning and a rather innocent young man. He was directed by Congress to inquire whether there was a beef trust. So he went out to Chicago and asked the packers—evidently arguing that if there was a beef trust they would be the first persons to know it. They assured him there was not; and he so reported—whereupon a whole population rose and called him names.

But that is only half, for now the packers are arising and calling him names, too. It appears from their allegations, that, in order to induce them to tell him they are not a trust, he promised not to divulge that they are a trust; and although they are not a trust and there is no evidence anywhere of their being a trust, and the commissioner duly reported that they are not a trust, yet he somehow dishonestly let out the secret that they are a trust. One could not well imagine a commissioner in a more unhappy situation.

A tincture of the worldly and cynical wisdom that is acquired in journalism would have sent Mr. Garfield, in the first place, not to the packers, but to their bitterest ene-

gies. Then, in a very short time, he would have had all the packers sitting on his doorstep, begging to be permitted to come in and tell their side of the story on his own terms. Many things cannot be done successfully in a gentle and conciliatory manner. — Saturday Evening Post.

Municipal Virtue.

The propriety of municipal ownership should be discussed not only from the standpoint of sound business principles, but also from the standpoint of sound political ethics. From the standpoint of business efficiency, it is doubtless true that the success of municipal ownership depends largely on the intelligence of public opinion and the tone of public morality, and it is sometimes concluded that we must have these things proper before we should attempt public ownership. Yet it is a fact that private ownership is largely responsible, in the process of defending its privileges, for the low state of public morality and for municipal corruption; and if we are to wait for better things, we may have to wait forever, unless we strike at once at the sources of the evil, to-wit: the corrupting power of quasi-political corporations.

It is a subject for serious meditation whether the city, in abdicating certain quasi-public functions, like utilizing all the facilities of its streets—lighting, transportation, telephone service, etc, does not inflict a mortal hurt upon itself, does not set up in its halls of legislation and in its courts of justice, permanent influences of corruption: and does not entail for its citizens

a loss of public spirit and an abatement of political vigilance—qualities that are indispensable to the success of democratic government itself, to say nothing of the success of municipal ownership.—Catholic Citizen, March 24, 1906.

And the Farmers, too! Hello, Mr. Farm-worker what are you doing? "Digging potatoes." "What are you going to do with them?" "I sort them into four piles." "What for?" "That big pile of fine potatoes I give to the landlord as rent for his permission to allow me to live on the earth; that other big pile I give to the mortgagees as interest for the use of the implements to work with; the third I give in taxes to make up for the taxes dodged by the rich, and for the privileges of living in the country." "And that pile of little ones, do you eat them?" "No, I feed them to the hogs to fatten them, and then give the hogs to the railroads for hauling the potatoes to the owners. This is a great country, though!"

Man was created one—single—to establish one common unit for the whole human race, that perfect harmony might prevail among all mankind, and that none should say to his neighbor, "I came from a better stock than you."—Talmud.

DRINK Schlitz The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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The Shameful Concentration and Misuse of Wealth!

A Startling Article by Cleveland Moffett, in Success Magazine.

We are the richest people in the world to-day,—the richest people the world has ever seen. The vaunted wealth of Croesus is estimated at only eight million dollars, but there are seventy American estates that average thirty-five millions each. New York is beyond comparison the richest city in existence; the New York Herald estimates its wealth at thirteen thousand million dollars. As to the country at large the last annual report of the controller of the currency shows that the stock of gold in the United States (\$1,320,400,000) is greater than that of any other land, while our banking power aggregates nearly fourteen billions as against less than twenty billions for all foreign countries. We produce one-third of the world's coal, one-third of its grain, one-fifth of its wheat and three-fourths of its cotton. We produce more steel and iron than England and Germany together and our manufactures are nearly double those of Great Britain and Ireland combined. Our railroads carry twice as much merchandise every year as is carried by all the railroads of all the other nations of the earth put together. Our general working power in 1895 was estimated at 129,305,000,000 foot tons daily, or nearly as much as the combined working power of Great Britain, Germany and France. From all which it results that our wealth is increasing at a prodigious rate, Josiah Strong, in his "Social Progress," says at the rate of eight million dollars a day, and experts declare that nearly two-thirds of this increase goes to swell the possessions of those who are already rich.

James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth" observes that up to 1830 or 1840 there were no great fortunes in America, few large fortunes and no poverty. But, writing of the later eighties, he says: "Now there is some poverty, many large fortunes, and a greater number of gigantic fortunes than in any other country in the world." That was twenty years ago! What would Mr. Bryce say to-day if he could read statistics showing that there are **THREE MILLION OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED PAUPERS IN THE UNITED STATES?** That **A MILLION AND A HALF CHILDREN** between the ages of ten and fifteen are employed in the mines and factories? That **ONE PERSON IN EVERY TWELVE WHO DIES IN NEW YORK IS BURIED IN THE POTTER'S FIELD?**

As showing the rapid growth of individual fortunes in this country there is interest in a list of rich men printed by the New York Sun, in 1855, according to which New York City at that time boasted only twenty-eight millionaires. And a pamphlet published some years earlier says that in 1845 Philadelphia could show only ten estates valued at a million or more, the richest being that of Stephen Girard, which reached seven millions. In contrast to which in 1892, according to the New York Tribune, there were over two hundred millionaires in Philadelphia.

As to New York City, the number of its millionaires, according to the best information, is **OVER TWO THOUSAND**, while the number of millionaires in the United States is at least **FIVE THOUSAND**, or half the total number in the world. We shall presently see what a huge part of the national wealth is possessed and controlled by these five thousand individuals. There is one family alone, at the head of which stands the richest and most powerful man in the world, John D. Rockefeller, and the wealth of this family is estimated at a thousand

million dollars, a sum so huge that the human mind quite fails to grasp it, a sum so huge that if at the birth of Christ Mr. Rockefeller had begun making a dollar a minute and had let all these dollars accumulate day and night for all these centuries he would not yet, in 1906, have amassed a thousand million dollars.

And if he loaded his wealth, in gold on the backs of porters, each man bearing his own weight in solid gold (say 150 pounds), it would require twenty-three thousand men to move it. And if they walked ten feet apart the line of them would reach forty-four miles and would occupy fifteen hours in passing a given point. None of which takes any account of the daily interest on this fortune, which interest if paid in gold would require the strength of seven men to carry it, for it would weigh a thousand pounds. **SUCH ARE THE RICHES OF A SINGLE FAMILY!**

It may be asked how much reliance can be placed on this estimate of the Rockefeller wealth. Who knows that it amounts to a billion? I can only say that prominent men whose business it is to get at the truth in these things have assured me that they consider a billion a reasonable approximation of the holdings of this family. They see nothing improbable in this estimate of a billion. The editor of *Moody's Manual*, a conservative Wall Street publication, says a billion; H. C. Watson, the statistical expert, says a billion, and the best informed editorial writer in New York City says a billion. Another editorial writer, discussing this subject recently in the New York World, estimates the yearly income of John D. Rockefeller alone, without counting other members of his family, at forty million dollars, which is the income of a billion at 4 per cent. At any rate, we may be sure that the billion mark will soon be reached, for the size of the Rockefeller fortune is scarcely more startling than the rapidity of its increase. Within a dozen years it has doubled and doubled again. In a single year (1901) it increased, counting income and enhanced values of holdings,—I have this from a statistical expert,—by not less than *one hundred and fifty million dollars*.

Continuing our list of multi-millionaires, and taking the nine richest Americans after Mr. Rockefeller, it is easy to see that these nine must have a billion between them, since Andrew Carnegie alone has more than a third of a billion, and the other eight include Marshall Field, W. K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, J. P. Morgan, Russel Sage, J. J. Hill, Senator William A. Clark and William Rockefeller. Which gives us two thousand million dollars for ten men!

Number of Fortunes	Amount
10 aggregating	\$2,000,000,000.00
400	3,000,000,000.00
4500	10,000,000,000.00
5000 aggregating	\$15,000,000,000.00

So that five thousand men in this country actually *own* (without counting what they control) nearly one-sixth of our entire national wealth, money, land mines, buildings, industries, everything, which sixth — put into gold would give them all the gold in the world and leave more than *nine thousand million dollars* still owing them! All this for five thousand men, absolutely theirs, whether they work or not, whether they use it well or not, all this a land where, according to Waldron's "Handbook of Currency and Wealth" (p. 98), "more than four million families, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than \$400; more than one-half the families get less than \$600; two-thirds of the families get less than \$900, while only one in twenty of the nation's families is able to secure an income of over \$3,000 a year."

It is interesting to consider how much richer the rich will get, and I may remark here that there is no need to inquire how much poorer the poor will get. **IF THEY ARE TO LIVE AT ALL, THEY CAN NOT GET MUCH POORER.** What greater burden of poverty can we put on the four million American families who to-day with their best tools gather less than four hundred dollars a year? What more can we take from them than we have already taken? The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor has collected statistics showing how these poor families spend their pitiful incomes. It appears that \$3.88 each week goes for food. Shall we cut that down? Or shall we cut down the \$2.91 a month they spend for clothing? Or the \$7.50 a year they spend for furniture and household furnishings? Or the \$7 a month they pay for foul, dark rooms in a tainted tenement? Think what it means to support a family in a city on four hundred dollars a year, to bring up children, to provide for sickness, to furnish pleasures on four hundred dollars a year!

And these are not the poorest of the poor, these are self-respecting laborers, producers of the national wealth; there are millions of others whose lot is worse than

theirs—ten million, Robert Hunter estimates, in helpless poverty, out of work, out of health, out of heart with the world, broken driftwood, vagrants, tramps—what shall we take from them?

So the question simply is, how much richer will the rich get? Will any limit be set to these vast fortunes? Are billionaires to become as abundant in the twentieth century as millionaires were in the nineteenth? Why not? We have scarcely scraped the outside crust of our national resources. What our land and industries produce to-day is nothing to what they will produce, and our present population is but a small part of what it will be. By 1960, we are assured, the national wealth that seems so enormous now (say a hundred billions in 1905) will have increased to nearly a thousand billions, and by 1990 to over two thousand billions. Such are the conclusions of experts in financial statistics, who also say that under the present competitive system nearly two-thirds of this vast increase in our national wealth **WILL BE PERMANENTLY ABSORBED BY A FEW THOUSAND VERY RICH FAMILIES.** Which means that whatever may befall millionaires or grandsons of millionaires, the rich as a class will continue to grow richer, much richer, so that in thirty or forty years, under existing conditions, the five thousand richest Americans instead of having fifteen billions between them, as to-day, may have fifty or a hundred billions. And still the mass of the people, will have practically nothing, still

hundreds of thousands with bitter toil will barely secure the necessities of life, **AND MILLIONS WILL BE CRUSHED AND BROKEN IN THE STRUGGLE.**

So, if present conditions continue, one look ahead vainly for some brightening in the picture of our misery and want, our luxury and our misery and want. Things will be worse, not better, and every year will show a more painful contrast between the few who have everything and the many who lack everything. Ponder these words from that hard financial compendium of Waldron's already quoted (p. 102): "Little wonder then that the rich are rapidly growing richer when but one-twentieth of the families, they are receiving one-third of the nation's annual income and are able to absorb nearly two-thirds of the annual increase made in the wealth of the nation." Think what that means to the poor!

What it means to the rich is that they will find it more and more difficult to spend their enormous incomes and will set a faster and madder pace of luxury and extravagance. All the signs point that way, and, after all, what else can they do with their money. They cannot eat it nor hang it around their necks (except some odd-millions in trinkets) nor buy seats in heaven with it. There is nothing to do but flaunt it before the nation in palaces and gorgeous fetes, in costly laces and plates of gold, in furious follies that seem to cry out: **"SEE, WE ARE RICH, RICH, RICH, AND YOU ARE POOR."** Nor can any man say what will be the echo of that cry!

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I.
We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it possible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so

them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.
The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.
To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise of land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's condition and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of

strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as far as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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[From the Diary of a "Leading citizen."]
Monday—Have just been violently attacked in a magazine article entitled "Corporation Greed." All twaddle, just to make circulation. Finished organization of syndicate to take over the Jerkwater Southern railway for \$60,000,000. Will issue \$75,000,000 common and \$75,000,000 preferred stock AND WORK IT OFF GRADUALLY ON PUBLIC.

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"Whereas, (3) That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of the municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised."

All are Socialists.

Prof. Raymond of the Chicago university is delivering a course of lectures at the Abraham Lincoln Center, corner Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, on the subject of the "European Capitals and their Significance."

The Campbell Fund.

To get an innocent man out of the clutches of the capitalistically owned law in Tennessee. May Beals writes as follows: Pittsburg, Pa., March 3, 1906.

Walter Thomas Mills

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Dates for National Organizers.
JAMES H. BROWER: April 1, Fort Worth, Texas; 2, 3, Tyler; 4, 5, 6, 7, Corsicana.
E. E. CARR: April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Tarrytown, N. Y.
JOHN COLLINS: April 1, 2, South Omaha, Nebr; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Omaha.
SOL FIELDMAN: Massachusetts, beginning March 29, at Adams, under the direction of the state committee.
GEORGE H. GOELBEL: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.
ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: April 1, 2, 3, Yuma, Ariz; 4, Enroute; 5, 6, 7, Bisbee.
GUY E. MILLER: April 1, 2, 3, 4, Winston-Salem, N. C.; 5, 6, Spencer; 7, Charlotte.
JOHN W. SLAYTON: April 1, 2, Albuquerque, N. Mex; 3, 4, Enroute; 5, Guthrie, Okla; 6, Enroute; 7, Memphis, Tenn.
M. W. WILKINS: Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee.
JOHN M. WORK: April 1, Enroute; 2, Novinger, Mo; 3, Jefferson City; 4, Nevada; 5, Purcell; 6, 7, Phelps.
J. L. FITTS: A tour of South Carolina and North Carolina, in the order named, is now being arranged for Comrade J. L. Fitts.
PEN HANFORD: Applications from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are now being filed for Comrade Ben Hanford.
JOHN M. WORK, organized a local with eleven members at Prairie View, Oklahoma.
J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l Sec'y.
It is faith in something; an enthusiasm for something that makes life worth living.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

ACROSS THE POND

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The vigilance of the Czar's Secret Service extends even to the dresses worn at the carnival fancy balls.
A pretty girl at one of these functions wore a costume that reflected her revolutionary opinions. In front of the word "Rossiva" (Russian) was embroidered in large characters, while the rest of the design was made up of political cartoons of the kind rigorously suppressed on publication.
The wearer of this political costume soon found herself surrounded by secret service detectives, who escorted her home. There she had to part with her costume, which was confiscated.
The next night, however, this ingenious Revolutionary appeared at a ball in a black dress. It bore a design of two pigs' heads, wearing military caps, and "tags" bearing the words "Don't hesitate to shoot" and "No blank cartridges." The ball committee awarded this costume the first prize, but it was confiscated all the same.
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Say, boys, Schmitt Brothers' "Original" tobacco has them all stunned—try it and see.

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READ, REFLECT, THEN ACT!

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Platform.

The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Main Spring of Corruption.

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instincts of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it. We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal

government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Man" Superstition.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business "principles," "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.

And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:
 - a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.
 - b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.
 - c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.
 - d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.
 - e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.
2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.
3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their

rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost—to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

5. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sew-

erage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

Our Candidates:

OUR CANDIDATES:

- For Mayor: **WM. A. ARNOLD.**
- For Comptroller: **HARRY E. BRIGGS.**
- For Treasurer: **JACOB HUNGER.**
- For City Attorney: **WM. F. THIEL.**

- First Ward:—
For Aldermen: Richard L. Schmitt, William Witte.
- Second Ward:—
For Aldermen: Frederick Koll, Walter P. Stroesser.
Supervisor: Raimund Gstoettner.
- Third Ward:—
For Aldermen: Frank J. Herrberg, Max Wrege.
For Supervisor: Charles W. Battery.
- Fourth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Winfield R. Gaylord, Joseph Sultaire.
For Supervisor: James Johnson.
- Fifth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Edward A. Cor-

- neille, Jack J. Handley.
For Supervisor: Samuel A. Field
- Sixth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Andrew Buehler, John L. Reisse.
For Supervisor: Frederick Dannefelder.
- Seventh Ward:—
For Aldermen: Otto Grosse, Arthur H. Ward.
For Supervisor: Henry Ahern.
- Eighth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Gilbert H. Poor, Frederick C. Sieling.
For Supervisor: William E. Baumann.
- Ninth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Henry Ries, Bernhard Baumele.
For Supervisor: Frank Boness.
- Tenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Frederic Heath, Albert J. Welch.
For Supervisor: George Mensing
- Eleventh—Ward
For Aldermen: Edmund T. Melms, Gustav Wild.
For Supervisor: James Sheehan.
- Twelfth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Robert Buech, Max A. Grass.
For Supervisor: Martin Mies.
- Thirteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen:—Fredrick Buen-

- ger, Henry F. Teetzen.
For Supervisor: Albert E. Gunz.
- Fourteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Joseph Korbel, Frank Tafelski.
For Supervisor: Martin Gorecki.
- Fifteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Franklin Beck, Peter L. Devine.
For Supervisor: Joseph Renner.
- Sixteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: George A. Brinn, John E. Worden.
For Supervisor: Maurice Morearty.
- Seventeenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Edward H. Basenberg, William L. Hamann.
For Supervisor: Bernhard Bohmann.
- Eighteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: George Hoffmann, Alfred A. Wiese.
For Supervisor: Henry W. Schroeder.
- Nineteenth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Louis Baier, Thomas A. Panyard.
For Supervisor: Max E. Binner.
- Twentieth Ward:—
For Aldermen: Emil Seidel, August W. Strehlow.
For Supervisor: Charles E. Jeske.
- Twenty-first Ward:—
For Aldermen: Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz.
For Supervisor: Gustav Geerds.
- Twenty-second—Ward.—
For Aldermen: John Hassmann, Nicholas Petersen.
For Supervisor: George Moerschel.
- Twenty-third Ward:—
For Aldermen: Emil Ruhnke, Ferdinand W. Reltfeld.
For Supervisor: George A. Knapp.
- Judiciary Candidates.
- First District:—
For Justice: David White. For Constable: Eli J. Moody.
- Second District:—
For Justice: Charles Zainer, For Constable: Paul May.
- Third District:—
For Justice: Frederick C. Soll. For Constable: John Easter.
- Fifth District:—
For Justice: Helmuth Schwartz. For Constable: Charles Olson.
- Sixth District:—
For Justice: Richard Elsner. For Constable: Arthur Gardner.
- Seventh District:—
For Justice: George L. Tews. For Constable: Frank Korsch.
- Eighth District:—
For Justice: Richard A. Beyer. For Constable: John Breen.
- Ninth District:—
For Justice: Carl P. Dietz. For Constable: Herman Kanitz.
- Tenth District:—
For Justice: Joseph E. Cordes. For Constable: Julius Schlaak.
- Eleventh District:—
For Justice: John C. Kramer. For Constable: Frederick W. Behling.

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FREDERICK HEATH, 342 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
WILLIS E. ACKER, 304 Washington St., Treasurer
M. WEISENFELDT, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1815 Kneeland Ave.; Edw. Besenberger, J. J. Handley, W. S. Fischer, James Sheehan, Emil Brodde, W. Coleman. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

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LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred. Stearns, Geo. Knapp.
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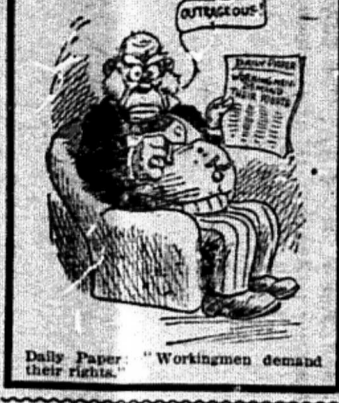
The memorial presented to congress by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, calls attention to the fact that congress is always busy looking after capitalistic interests with never a thought of the people whose ceaseless toil makes this nation great. Following is the specification of grievances:

- The eight-hour law has been abrogated in the Panama canal zone against the protests of organized labor.
 - Congress has refused to pass a law guarding workmen against the competition of convict labor.
 - The Chinese exclusion act is being violated, and Congress has refused to pass laws prohibiting undesirable immigration.
 - The ship subsidy act provides for compulsory naval service.
 - Congress has refused to pass a law correcting the evils of towing on the high seas.
 - The anti-trust and interstate commerce laws have been preserved so as to violate personal liberty of workmen.
 - Congress has refused to prevent government by injunction.
 - The House labor committee is "packed" against the interests of labor.
 - Government employes are not permitted to petition Congress, under penalty of dismissal.
- The only reply Labor got to the above was a snub from the president and a lecture practically telling the petitioners to mind their own business.

Don't be Fooled.

Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 will give at Vorwärts Turnhall, Sunday April 1, a grand entertainment and sociable. If you a good time do not fail to attend for according to the program, everybody will have a good time with the Typos.

"Original" is the name of the new tobacco put on the market by the Schmitt Bros., is made in a union factory and every package bears the little Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers union. Schmitt Bros. have always been instrumental in affording Milwaukee union men the opportunity to buy union-made tobacco—a home product at that—See their 'ad' on another page.



Workmen demand their rights.

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting of March 1906—Bro. Griffin in the chair, Bro. Witters, vice chairman. Roll call dispensed with.

New delegates seated from Marine Cooks and Stewards union (new), Bakers, Brewery Workers, Steam Engineers 139, Steam Engineers 311, (new)

Grievance committee reported on the grievance of Wagon Workers against Independent Brewery. Bro. Hammann reported that Brewery had agreed to adjust the trouble, which they claimed was not brought about intentionally. Report received.

Building Section report. Reported that no-union sheet metal workers were being employed at the new Palst restaurant on Grand Ave. Bro. Coleman gave the final report on the section's ball, which showed total receipts of \$285.30, total expenditures of \$204.50 and a balance of \$80.80. Report of section received.

Label Section. Pantke Hat Co. and the United States Clothing Co. were friendly to label goods. Tobacco workers asked assistance of section in reorganizing their union. Claim made that Mahler-Albenberg Co. was violating its agreement with the Garment Workers.

Executive Board Report.—Communication from Rochester Garment Workers showing up the labor-crushing methods of the Rochester Clothing Exchange was read and referred to label section. Board recommended that Aug. Rohm, the tailor, be placed on unfair list. The resolutions on the Western Federation of Miners outrage was approved and council asked to pass same. [See else-

where in this issue.] Communication from Cincinnati Typographical union read to council. Board recommended the passage of resolutions condemning certain anti-labor statements made by Ald. Mallory. [These were published in last week's issue.] Communication from Metal Polishers referred to business agent. Communication from Painters and Decorators relative to the case of Bro G. Maurer taken up and board recommended that Building Trades Section hold the matter in abeyance until next meeting and that a committee of 3 be appointed to investigate. Moved that recommendation be not concurred in. Lost, 25 to 58. Moved to concur. Carried, 60 to 26. Bro. Handley, Meister and Hammann were appointed as such committee. The balance of the Executive Board report concurred in.

A representative of the Lake Pilots was granted the floor and told of the history of the organization and its struggle to organize in spite of the bosses.

On motion the Patternmakers were requested to use the union label on any printed matter it sent out.

The Bakers reported that Chas. Winternitz had been expelled for irregularities and that he was now scabbing.

A resolution from the Patternmakers was read. Moved that it be made a special order for next meeting. Moved to lay motion on table. Carried.

Receipts for evening \$73.20, disbursement \$84.67.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

VOTE FOR AN 8-HOUR MAYOR! VOTE FOR ARNOLD!!

Not one word for labor in the two old party platforms, not even a bunk promise of doing something for those who do the toil of the community. Compare them with the platform of the Social-Democratic party and decide which reflects YOUR interests, YOUR hopes and YOUR aspirations, Mr. Toiler!

VOTE FOR AN 8-HOUR MAYOR! VOTE FOR ARNOLD!!

Say, brothers, why not try a 5c package of Schmitt Brothers' "Original" tobacco—help the boys along.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

- Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.
- American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State st. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st.
 - Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Wm. J. Ehrenpfort, Sec'y., 318 State st.
 - Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State st. Henry Bock, Sec'y., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.
 - Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State st. F. J. Hauerwas, 957 Wind-lake ave.
 - Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.
 - Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st.
 - Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave and Reed st. Jas. Howard, Sec'y., 418 14th ave.
 - Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Henessey, Sec'y., 176 7th st.
 - Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st ave. and Mineral. Frank Greenwald, Sec'y., 617 Muskego ave.
 - Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 29th sts. John E. Pang, Sec'y., 2806 Memecke ave.
 - Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Sec'y., 281 Pearson st.
 - Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Sec'y., 165 Harmon st.
 - Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street.
 - Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141.)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove street and National Avenue. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st.
 - Brewery Teamsters Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.
 - Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.
 - Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Sec'y., 950 Winnebago street.
 - Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider Sec'y., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D.
 - Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y., 331 Chestnut st.
 - Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. B. J. McEvoy, Sec'y., 309 15th st.
 - Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y., 973 Holton street.
 - Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Sec'y., 318 1st av.
 - Building Employes (formerly Janitors) Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Sec'y., 1075 Teutonia ave.
 - Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Wiedrich, Sec'y., c. o. 602 Chestnut st.
 - Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y., 496 27th st.
 - Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 683 Island ave.
 - Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.
 - Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Sec'y., 318 State st.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia ave. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y., 823 10th st.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y., 1524 Geology ave.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. Rud. Robrass, Sec'y., 1012 Ring st.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Mueller, Sec'y., 837 18 th st.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th ave. Joby Schallitz, Sec'y., 569 5th ave.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenb. av. Jul. Wittke Sec'y., 1430 11th st.
 - Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday cor. Fond du Lac and North aves. Wm. Griebling, Sec'y., 1242 20th st.
 - Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Walz, Sec'y., 835 7th st.
 - Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burmeister, Sec'y., 1381 5th st.
 - Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 195—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. E. H. Hafemeister, Sec'y., 1332 12th st.
 - Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Sec'y., 318 State st.
 - Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y., 318 State st.
 - Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall). L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y., 606 Wells st., Flat 4.
 - Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Sec'y., 1062 1/2 18th st.
 - Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. DeShane, Sec'y., 2106 Lloyd st.
 - Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schienbein's hall. Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Sec'y., Cudahy, Wis.
 - Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth aves. C. L. Kuchinsky, c. o. 882 Garden street.
 - District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Machinists. Meets 1st Saturday every month at 396 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg. room 8). E. M. Frahn, Sec'y.-Treas., 168 Ogden st.
 - Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y., 709 Hilbernia ave. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfeld, Sec'y., 228 8th st. Flat No. 10. Witters, business agt., 318 State street.
 - Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y., 315 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st.
 - Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Sec'y., 774 23rd st.
 - Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. A. Rene, jr., 555 22nd st.
 - Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Sec'y., 461 16th st.

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 Apply to FRED. BROCK HAUSEN, Leader Social Democratic Band & Orchestra, 587 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

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 WALTER W. BRITTON, 55 Grogan Street, Kosciusko, Wis.
 W. E. SPIRING, 109 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis.
 J. J. HANDLEY, 396 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BURT F. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 818 State Street, Milwaukee.
 FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas. 658 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
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New Teeth, best and finest manufactured, \$8.00.
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 Music furnished for all Occasions
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Campaign Hot Shots!

***VOTE FOR AN 8-HOUR MAYOR! VOTE FOR ARNOLD!**

Rose might explain, while he is doing so much explaining, why he did not have the union label on those portraits of himself surrounded by roses that have been staring people in the face for the past month.

Becker lives on dividends in various corporations held by his father. Washington Becker, and himself, among others the Granite Ware Trust, the Kieckhafer child labor factory) and the Milwaukee Gas Light Co.—which sells us 15 cent gas for 80 cents! He never did an honest stroke of work in his life, has always bought his way with wealth which many a poor workingman's cracking back helped to produce, and he possesses the fickleness of youth and cannot stick to one thing long. After he got into the Council he neglected his duties notoriously. Everything he has taken up has been a plaything—stereopticon lectures, politics, running to fires, chasing after chorus girls, and so on. He is callow, immature, out of balance, kiddish. He does not represent the sturdy, reliant young manhood of the city. His appeal for the votes of workers is an insult to the working people.

VOTE FOR ARNOLD AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET! VOTE FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

The only time during this open Winter that the temperature really went down below zero was at that "Greater" Milwaukee "mass" meeting at the big West Side Turner hall, Thursday night!

Becker is one of the slimiest little politicians we have yet struck. Here he comes out, in the face of his rotten gang record in the council and says he is for grand juries and the work of the district attorney in rooting out the grafters.

Becker's most active work in the council was in voting to protect some of his dive-keeper friends and cronies when the chief of police wanted to have their licenses revoked because they had gotten too rotten even for Milwaukee's rotten red-light district.

VOTE FOR AN 8-HOUR MAYOR! VOTE FOR ARNOLD!

Ald. Ziemer of the Seventeenth ward enjoys the distinction of having been in the council only a short time when his livery was doing business with the city contrary to law. Besides this his record has been exceedingly bad and misrepresentative.

Becker isn't as rich as the Rockefeller baby, but he isn't much less a baby. When Ald. Stiglbauer slapped his face he rushed away and swore out a warrant. Everyone smiled pityingly, it looked so much like a little boy running to his mother to protect him from an imaginary danger.

Reform deals are no better than any other dirty political deals. In a Republican meeting in the Nineteenth ward the other evening the Chairman gave it out flat that the Republicans would vote for the Democratic candidate for justice of the peace, an old time political monkey-worker named Mergener, in spite of his record.

Our new Spring Styles in Mens and Boys CLOTHING are prettier than ever and our prices are lower than ever before. Give us a call. **Schuck & Schiminsky, 1043 Teutonia Ave.**

VOTE FOR ARNOLD AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET! VOTE FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

Does your memory run back to the time only a few months ago, when the newspapers were talking about Becker being asked to resign because he was neglecting his duties as alderman to such an extent that First ward official business was blocked? We've had one absentee mayor, the next one must be a man who will attend to business. Vote for Arnold, if you want an eight-hour mayor.

The *Free Press* showed how insignificant it considered Becker when it published a full page symposium on Sunday, July 16, of last year under the heading "What I would do if Mayor," with Becker among those overlooked. Arnold was there, and Fiebrantz and even some you'd scarcely think of—but Sherbie wasn't even thought of, although just the day before the *Free Press* had an item about Becker continuing talking about himself as a mayorality possibility.

VOTE FOR ARNOLD AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

It is about time that the decent people of the Fifth Ward cut loose from aldermen who vote with the gang and get real representatives. They ought to bear in mind that give-away of one of their streets to the Allis Company for nothing—so far as the city went—and that the Allis people never used it for the purpose promised but have now put it on the market to enrich their own pockets. Pretty cool business, eh? The city giving streets to corporations for them to turn into cash! Ever hear of the city giving a street to a workingman to make money out of? We never did. And how about that fifty thousand dollars held in trust for the ward by the city for the purpose of a park and market? Its time you had aldermen looking out for YOUR interests instead of trying to please the big individuals. Vote for Handley and Corneille and get MEN as aldermen!

Gangster Laedtker is running for alderman again in the Ninth ward! He is one of the chief corporation tools in the present council, if his vote on corporation measures is any indication. He skulked out to Madison, and paid his own fare or had somebody pay it for him, to work in the interest of certain corporations against legislation in the interest of the people. And the people of his ward should remember how he sneaked through that give-away of an alley to the scab Atlas bread factory before any Ninth Warder knew what he was up to. Vote for Baumele and Ries and the entire Social-Democratic ticket.

VOTE FOR ARNOLD AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET! VOTE FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

It is now coming out how Becker got his nomination paper filled—and there's an element of fraud in it, of course! One day the manager of Gimbel's store rushed round among the clerks and ordered them in that bossy way some owners of men have, to sign a paper that he spread out before them, and to "be

quick, please, for I've got to make the rounds in a hurry." And they signed, just as well behaved owned-men usually do. Not having had a chance to read what they were signing they supposed it was some trivial matter and forgot about it the next moment. Some days after it leaked out that the list was Becker's nomination paper—and the law requires that such papers shall be signed only by persons who support the man they sign for! Well they were a pretty mad lot, under their breaths, especially several Social-Democrats who were among those imposed upon. We have yet to hear of any campaign methods on Becker's part that are above the "dirty politics" level.

The pocketballot which the people of Milwaukee will be called on to vote for or against in Tuesday's election, is a plan by which the Australian ballot can be made absolutely honest. In Milwaukee where we have voting machines, the pocket ballot will never be used, but out in the state the Australian ballot is used and all Social-Democrats should vote to endorse this new form of it so as to checkmate

KNOCKS FOR KNOCKERS

And now Davey and Sherbie are accusing each other of using tainted money. Even politicians can be goaded into telling the truth occasionally.

After the hard fight the mayor put up to have the city build the First avenue and Sixth street viaduct, it would be small wonder if he felt as though he is paying for it out of his own pocket.

Speaking of "Greater Milwaukee," let's make a good job of it while we're at it. By voting the Social-Democratic ticket, voting it straight, and electing a Social-Democratic mayor and council, Milwaukee will at once become the greatest city on this side of the globe.

Will the Jefferson street candidate kindly furnish us with a rough estimate of how many school houses could have been built from the savings on the asphalt paving, if the work had been done at the prevailing market price?

His honor says that he has no quarrel with his Social-Democratic friends. And he proceeds to prove it by appropriating to himself the credit for all the Social-Democrats have accomplished in the common council in the past two years. Dave knows good campaign material when he sees it.

The Flax Meetings.

Saturday, March 31, Jewish Section, open air meeting, 6th and Vliet streets. Speakers:—Tom Feeley and John Moser.
—West Side Turner Hall, 4th st. between State and Prairie sts. Speakers:—Walter Thomas Mills, Seymour Stedman, Wm. A. Arnold, H. E. Briggs.
—Frank Zielinski's hall, 362 Lincoln ave. Speakers:—A. J. Welch and S. M. Sokolowski.
—Joseph Zendree's Hall, Port Washington Road and Gibson Cor. Speakers:—William Meller and Wm. Alldridge.
—Wm. Zastrow's Hall, cor. Hawley and Blue Mound Roads. Speakers:—F. W. Rehfeld and E. D. Deuss.

Sunday, April 1, 2:30 P. M. Bruemmer's Hall, 12th ave. and Washington st. Speakers: W. A. Arnold, H. E. Briggs.
—2:30 P. M. Grotzloff's Hall, Teutonia and Clark. Speakers: Victor L. Berger and Seymour Stedman.
—2:30 P. M. Newman's Hall Pearl and Mitchell sts. Speakers: E. T. Melms.
—2:30 P. M. Fenske's Hall, 29th and Clybourn sts. Speakers:—Wm. Alldridge, Tom Feeley, F. W. Rehfeld.
—2:30 P. M. Nat'l Hall, Grove and Nat'l ave. Speakers:—W. A. Arnold and W. R. Gaylord.
—3:00 P. M. Lincoln Hall, 6th and Grand ave. Speakers:—W.

== Say Boys ==

Try a 5 cts. package

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8-Heads and Union Label on Each package.

== HELP THE BOYS ALONG. ==

the politicians and their "endless chain," and other ballot frauds. Milwaukee Social-Democrats will do well to vote for it, so as to overcome the opposition to it out in the state on the part of crooked politicians.

Sunday! 2:30 P. M.
WALTER THOMAS MILLS
EDMUND DEUSS
 at
PETERSEN'S HALL
 2714 North Avenue.
WM. A. ARNOLD
W. R. GAYLORD
 at
NATIONAL HALL,
 Grove Street and National Ave.
 at 2:30 P. M.

One of the notable developments of the past week has been the reception accorded Becker at the factories where he attempted to make noon-day speeches to the men. The reception was icy, and at the end of each effort he was mighty glad to be handed back into his coach by the footman and get away as

fast as possible. And we must make mention of that coach. Imagine the noon hour whistles blowing at a factory and the workmen rushing out to get through with their bite to eat in order to hear a Social-Democratic speaker. A few fellows, mostly out of curiosity, loiter at the spot where Becker is to speak. Finally there is a clatter and round the corner comes the gorgeous, glistening black coach, with polished silver ornaments and mettlesome black horses bearing the most showy and expensive harness a young man with inherited dough can secure. On the box sit the driver and footman. The coach makes a sensational and dashing stop. Down tumbles the liveried footman. He opens the door for the rich idler to make his appearance and out steps Becker, ragged out to kill and having a swell, upholstered overcoat to top out with. He begins to recite the speech that had been prepared for him and there is a restless silence. Occasionally a workman or two groan at some statement they doubt, and then he is through and some one sets up the cry "Three cheers for Arnold," and while the noise is still ringing in his ears, Becker

BENDER'S



Our hand-tailored CLOTHING is the kind you have always looked for but seldom found—never at BENDER'S prices. Quality and workmanship over our first consideration. We dress a man and dress him right at prices that leave no excuse for shabby clothes.

M. Bender,
 450 11th Ave., Corner Scott St.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON. Milwaukee is to have E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe for four performances instead of for an entire week as was originally announced. The dates and the arrangement of repertoire will be as follows: Thursday, April 5, "The Taming of the Shrew"; Friday, April 6, "Twelfth Night"; Saturday, April 7, "Romeo and Juliet" at the matinee, and "The Merchant of Venice" in the evening.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. Charles E. Grapewin, supported by Anna Chance, the St. Cecilia Quartette and a large company, comes to the Alhambra commencing Matinee Sunday in George Hobart's comedy with music "It's Up to You John Henry." The story has to do with the troubles of a sassy young man, who indulges in prevarication to induce his fiancee's uncle, a wealthy soap manufacturer, to consent to his marriage. The complications in the play are highly amusing. The comedy is of the genuine wholesome kind and the dialogue crisp and epigrammatic. The usual matinees and the usual popular prices.

BIJOU THEATER. Bickel, Watson and Wrothe at the head of a big spectacular musical comedy called "Tom, Dick and Harry" will be offering at the Bijou beginning Sunday afternoon. Bickel, Watson and Wrothe are beyond question the greatest musical buffoons and exponents of low comedy now before the public. It was in the sawdust ring that they originated their famous "comedy band," which is the drollest and most laugh-provoking specialty ever enacted on any stage. From the present prospect the patrons of the Bijou are evidently in for a genuine treat in an excellent entertainment way.

PABST THEATER. The coming of Mme. Johanna Gadski to the Pabst theater on Friday evening, April 6, for a song recital will be one of the most important musical events of the season. The programme for her recital includes arias from her famous operatic roles from Mozart to Wagner and songs in all languages which will range from the purely classical lieder of Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms and Franz to popular modern songs. Seats for the recital will be placed on sale next Tuesday.

CRYSTAL THEATER. M'Le Florine with her group of Lions, Pumas and Leopards will be the great attraction at this little theatre next week.

SUNDAY EVENING!

WALTER THOMAS MILLS
SEYMOUR STEDMAN
W. R. GAYLORD
 at
LINCOLN HALL
 Grand Ave. and Sixth St.

A South Milwaukee Trick. William Buckler, a man who scabbled in the Machinists' strike at the Bucyrus Shovel Works, in South Milwaukee in 1901, is a candidate on an old party ticket in that city this Spring, and the way he got his nomination at the Primaries is about what might be expected from a man with his record. Just before the Primaries, Buckler, hearing that his record was likely to be brought up, came to this city and called on Business Agent Fred. Wilson, of the Machinists and asked him to say nothing about his past conduct. He admitted that he had scabbled in 1901, and was told by Wilson that he, Wilson, was not in the suppressing business. What does Buckler then do but go back to South Milwaukee and proclaim that Wilson had vouched for his record and that he had said he was all right. The machinists claim that the Bucyrus people are back of Buckler, and things are getting to such a pass in South Milwaukee that a good strong Social-Democratic organization will be built up in a few weeks, as a beginning of a triumphal march of labor to the conquest of the administration of the town in which labor is the great majority of the population. The town needs cleaning up.

TUESDAY EVENING!
 8 P. M.
EVERYBODY CELEBRATE
LIEDERTAFEL HALL
 Seventh and Prairie.
RETURNS RECEIVED!

WHY NOT?
 Be one of the wearers of the best liked and most talked-about shoe in all Milwaukee.

"The Shoe of to-day"

MEYER

\$2.50 Shoes
For Men
"UNION MADE"



All Leathers, All Styles, "A Shoe of true Merit" equal in Style to many

\$5 Shoes, better in quality than some \$3.50 Shoes at our one price Always \$2.50.

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 359 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best home in the United States

First-Class Carriages **\$4.00** Carriages for Weddings **\$4.00**
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Now is the time to think about your bicycle. We do first class repairing, enameling and nickel plating. We have a full line of bicycles, tires and sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order.

All Work guaranteed to be first class.

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 Machine and Bicycle Shop,
 423 Chestnut St., Allwau'ee, Wis.



Jung Bock

The only Bock that comes out in correct time. Bock ought to be brewed at a certain time of the year, and must have a certain age to be good Bock. For these reasons a good Bock beer should not come out before the month of April. If a good article is brewed it must be given all the advantages to be of superior quality. Therefore, our Bock beer makes its appearance in the proper season.

Our this year's Bock is as fine as any ever brewed. Everybody should try it. On tap at all of our customers. Please telephone your order for Bock in bottles, to the Bottle Dept. of the brewery, Main 321.

Confirmation SHOES

The season for confirmation is close at hand and it has always been our principle to have a complete stock of various styles of shoes which are befitting for just such occasions. We know we can suit you, in style, fit and price. Give us a chance.

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ALHAMBRA
Commencing Mat. Sunday.
FRANK HOWE JR., Presents
The Comedian
CHARLES E. GRAPEWIN
in GEORGE V. HOBART'S American Farce Comedy with Music
It's Up to You! John Henry
With a Big Company, including ANNA CHANGE - 50 Funmaking Footlight Favorites.
The songs you'll whistle; the girls you'll admire; the music you'll remember; the scenery you'll like. A Gorgeous Melange of Merriment and Melange.

DAVIDSON THREE NIGHTS, APRIL 5, 6, 7
SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
E. H. SOTHERN MARLOWE JULIA
In the following brilliant Repertoire
THUR. NIGHT, "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW"
FRI. NIGHT, "TWELFTH NIGHT"
SAT. MAT., "ROMEO AND JULIET"
SAT. NIGHT, "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Prices, 50c to \$2.00. SEAT SALE MONDAY.

Rose's dirty attack on the grand jury was only what was to be expected. The grand jury did its duty—which is more than Rose ever thought of doing!

The North Side Women's Club will hold a Grand Prize Cinch and Social at Rader's Hall on Saturday evening, March 31, 1906. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Becker for mayor would mean the Gas Light Company on top! Nice prospect for the halfbreeds.

BIJOU
JACOB LITT, Prop.
Starting Matinee Sunday, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
ELECTION RETURNS TUESDAY
Mr. A. H. WOODS Presents
Those Funny Fellows
Bickel, Watson & Wrothe
(Formerly of "Me, Him & I")
In The Musical Hit Of
The Season
Tom, Dick & Harry
50 - Happy Boys And Girls - 50
Nothing But Laughs
and Music.
Week April - DAVID HARUM.

PABST THEATER
Direction Leon Wachauer.
FRIDAY EVE, April 6 at 8:15
Mme. Johanna GADSKI
IN A SONG RECITAL.
MR. FRANK LA FORGE at the PIANO.
SEATS 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
On Sale Tuesday. Mail Orders Now.

Twice Daily **STAR** 2:30 8:15
Prices Commencing Ladies Day
10c Sunday Matinee Fri.
20c **=DAINTY=** Mat. and Night
30c **=PAREE=**
50c
Next Attraction: FAY POSTER CO.

CRYSTAL
THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATER IN MILWAUKEE
Special \$1000 Attraction
M'LE FLORENTINE
and her
\$20,000 Group of Lions, Pumas, Jaguars and Leopards.
ADMISSION 10c, 20c, 25c

Notice to Union Men!
When ready to purchase your spring or summer clothing call on us and see our complete line of union-made suits.
The best of the thing is, that you need not wear a suit that is made in some other city, but made right here in this city and you support your own home industries.
We have
Men's suits from \$5.00 up.
Boy's and Children's suits from \$1.25 up.
Become one of our Friends and Patrons and we will supply you with the best that can be had.
JANDT & BLUEMEL
703-705 Muskego Ave.
Corner Mitchell St.

Vote for Honesty and Decency!
VOTE THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

A mayor with a valet! Ugh! Even Rose cannot be charged with that.
Yes, how about that Anarchist speech in Arizona, Dave? If you really expect to frighten the business interests, why not get it out on a leaflet for a last day-of-the-campaign scream!
The *Free Press*, March 23, said "Becker's record in the council is worth more than promises." Well, what do you think of that! Has the *Free Press* no shame? Or does it want to lose the confidence of its readers?
Let's see! Wasn't it labor-hater Guy Goff who ran for mayor on the "respectable" platform two years ago? And he was also a gold brick of the Becker sort.
When it comes to campaign lying, lying by reformers is no better than any other kind. Worse, in fact, because it comes from hypocrites.
"Firebug" Becker voted against submitting the railroad franchise to the people at the coming election. He didn't want the people to have a voice in the giving away of their own streets! His father, the Twelfth street car magnate never did either.
Ugh! Think of the nerve of the Democrats in again daring to put before the people for city attorney the unspeakable Runge! Without a real law education, without common sense or common high-mindedness, Runge has disgraced the office these several terms and been merely a handy-man to furnish "opinions" to suit the "vested interests" and give the gang in the council the chance to vote wrong on measures, where it has been a case of the people versus the corporations, and escape the condemnation they have deserved.
Good evening, brothers, the next time you buy tobacco try a 5c package of Schmitt Brothers' "Original"—It's fine.

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Milwaukee's Busiest and Most Economical Store
Barrett's
Make Up Your Mind
to find out how truly superior Barrett's Stamps are to ordinary trading stamps. You only have to compare the cheap premiums 1000 trading stamps secure with the elegant things \$5.00 will buy at the Barrett Store, to see that the Barrett Stamps are so infinitely superior that there is really no basis for comparison. Remember the cash value of the Barrett Stamps—one half cent for each stamp, 50c for a hundred stamps, and we accept them the same as money for anything you want to buy.
THAT'S THE STAMP

Incompetent, Childish and a Corporation Tool!
What the Free Press Said on its Editorial Page About "Sherby" Becker only a Few Weeks Ago! Its Reckless Flop.

CRUEL TO GIVE IT AWAY!—BUT THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IT!

PAMPERED SHERBIE'S NEW TOY!
Free Press, Jan. 18, '05:—
Perhaps it is just as well for Ald. Becker to be a candidate for mayor at this time. He will be tired of it by time some one is nominated. Becker for mayor! Zip, boom, fizzle!
Jan. 19, '05:—
Ald. Becker has not withdrawn as a candidate for mayor.
Jan. 25, '05:—
There were a lot of "I told you sos" in the city hall yesterday, when it was learned that Ald. Becker's driver had been killed. [Thomas Clark, driver for Becker, was kicked on the head while accompanying the alderman to a fire at the County Hospital, Jan. 25, '05. The reins became entangled when 100 yards from the hospital gate and he leaned over and was kicked by the steel shod shoes, dying 5 minutes later. Becker was not cured of running to fires by this, and a few months later another driver of his was injured.]
Jan. 27, '05:—
Now that Ald. Becker's drive has been buried it is to be hoped that another is not going to be given opportunity for a similar fate.
Feb. 4, '05:—
Aldermen have been called false-alarm statesmen. Ald. Becker is a fire-alarm statesman.
BECKER'S PERSISTANT NEGLECT OF DUTY.
Feb. 13, '05:—
There is a letter in the city clerk's office for one S. M. Becker. It has been there over three weeks.
Aug. 27, '05:—
Probably Ald. Sherburn M. Becker believes it to be more important to scurry around the street announcing his candidacy for mayor than to attend the council meetings and provide for improvements in his ward.
Aug. 30, '05:—
If Ald. Sherburn Becker will spare a few minutes from his automobile next Monday and attend the council arrangements may be made to pave Farwell avenue and Brady street.
Sept. 1, '05:—
Among the many pleasant surprises yesterday was that occasioned by the presence of Ald. Sherburn Becker at a council meeting. That fire-alarm boxes were being tested probably was the explanation.
Sept. 3, '05:—
Ald. Sherburn Becker says that he did not attend the council and committee meetings because it is better to have paving work done in the cool weather. That isn't bad.
Sept. 16, '05:—
Friends of Ald. Sherburn Becker are confident that Ald. Smith's proposed resolution providing that any alderman who is absent from three consecutive meetings of a committee of which he is a member shall forfeit membership in the committee will not pass.
Dec. 7, '05:—
"If you were here oftener you would know what we are talking about," Ald. Koerner told Ald. "Sherbie" Becker in the committee room yesterday.
A FRESH KID.
Dec. 9, '05:—
It is to laugh! Ald. "Sherbie" Becker, attending a committee meeting for the first time in many moons, thinks aldermen who do not attend (when he wants them to) should be heavily fined!
Dec. 22, '05:—
Ald. "Sherbie" Becker appeared at the city hall yesterday. It was a bad day for automobilizing.
A SPECIAL MEETING HAD TO BE HELD!
Dec. 5, '05
Ald. "Sherbie" Becker did not attend yesterday's special session

of the council, which might not have been necessary had he attended the last meeting of the finance committee and signed the report, which might then have been disposed of last week.
FREE PRESS' WITHERING SARCASM!
July 28, '05:—
When a call of the house was ordered on Monday afternoon, the sergeant at arms, after scouring the streets of the city, could produce nothing but Ald. Becker.
THE CORPORATIONS OWN BECKER.
April 30, '05:—
There is some satisfaction in knowing where Ald. Becker, First ward, stands on the light plant proposition, even though it is for the street railway he comes out.
May 1, '05:—
What has caused Ald. Becker suddenly to consider the street railway's offer to light the streets, of such great importance?
May 3, '05:—
Ald. Becker, First ward, has made a rather peculiar start for a young man who hopes to become mayor next year.
April 5, '05:—
Why did Ald. Sherburn Becker, First ward, leave the council meeting just before the vote on the viaduct bond issue? There was no fire-alarm recorded.
April 25, '05:—
If Ald. Becker sends out postals explaining the facts, instead of the lies of the trolley organization connected with the lighting plant project, he will find the sentiment for the plant on the increase. [Becker played a crafty corporation trick by not sending the postals to voters in his ward that he knew favored a municipal plant.]
May 7, '05:—
Ald. Sherbie Becker went to Chicago Friday to watch the riots. He probably wants to get an idea of what may happen to him if he remains a member of the street railway crowd in the council.
May 13, '05:—
The truth is out at last! Ald. Sherburn Becker, First ward, is to be the mayor's guest on his next trip to Arizona.
[In July, 1905, Mayor Rose told the people of Pittsburg that Milwaukee keeps a "great voice" in the government of the city.]
Free Press, July 27, '05:—
There is no question that the people of Milwaukee have a "great voice." The difficulty is that the mayor and some of the aldermen have a great deafness—so great that the "great voice" of the people does not reach them. Take Sherbie Becker. He thought he heard the "great voice" at the time of his election but he was not sure. So he sent out postal cards asking his constituents what they said. "It is believed that they told him again. But Sherbie is a trifle hard of hearing. He put his ear to the ground a second time and sent out another batch of postal cards. Still he did not hear distinctly. There are other aldermen who appear to be absolutely deaf. They do not believe that the "great voice" has spoken. Perhaps they may hear it at the next election. It may tell them to stay at home.
BECKER AN ARTFUL DODGER.
Nov. 14, '05:—
As soon as some one announced a test vote on the lighting question, Ald. Sherburn Becker left the council meeting yesterday and did not again appear.
Nov. 28, '05:—
Ald. Sherburn M. Becker attended the council meeting yesterday to introduce an ordinance regarding dogs, but he kept in the rear of the room until the lighting contract matters were disposed of.
BABY BECKER'S SPANKINGS.
May 16, '05:—
Ald. Becker amused himself in the council yesterday by interrupting speakers until Ald. Mallory mentioned something about "a calf." Then Becker subsided.
May 17, '05:—
Having been referred to as a calf it is in order for Sherbie Becker to challenge Ald. Mallory to a duel.
[On Dec. 28, '05, Becker and Stiglbauer began calling each other names at a committee meeting. Stiglbauer called Becker "An overgrown baby" and Becker replied by referring to Stiglbauer's record. Stiglbauer slapped Becker's face and Becker fled in fright and swore out a warrant for assault and battery!]
WHAT THE FREE PRESS SAID LATELY!
Feb. 4, '06:—
If Alderman Becker be elected and he is at the city hall as much the next four years as he has been in the past two, his attention to duties will be no innovation.
Feb. 9, '06:—
If candidate Becker has omitted anything in the list of things he stands for, suggestions may be sent to his headquarters.
Feb. 6, '06:—
Being a candidate works wonders. Sherbie was around doing the grand right and left, and Ald. Fiebrantz voted for the eight-hour clause in the franchise.
Feb. 7, '06:—
A comparison of the platform to appear in "Becker's Bulletin" and the record of its publisher in council proceedings would prove instructive to voters.
Feb. 10, '06:—
"Becker's Bulletin" is amusing to those who have been voting for the thing in his platform, and in doing so for two years have been voting against him.
Feb. 11, '06:—
"In the meantime there had budded—
"Young-Man-of-Much-Wampum," surely
Very much was he and nifty,
Had the beads but not the real goods;
Campaign'd he with paint and tom-toms."

Feb. 12, '06:—
If subsequent issues of Becker's Bulletin do not refer to a long term lighting contract, the publisher's opinion on that may be found in the council proceedings.
March 3, '06:—
"Buster Becker" missed the chance of this campaign when he did not 'bust' the deadlock on lighting plant sites Thursday. It is remembered that he voted for the Fleming site.
March 16, '06:—
Sherbie's flop on the light plant site will be another 'wobble' which he can explain in his speeches.
GETTING READY TO FLOP!
Feb. 16, '06:—
A straw vote of all the principle cities except Milwaukee assures Sherbie that his election is a cinch.
March 25, '06:—
Those who thought that Sherbie is a joke are beginning to confess that he is a pretty good joke.
But don't blame the poor *Free Press*. It is doing the best it can under the circumstances. Out West in rough days of Deadwood there was a sign fastened on the organ in a church, reading: "Please don't shoot the organist. He's doing the best he can."
But any man who votes for Becker, puts himself in the imbecile class. Vote for Arnold and a clean, nature, Social-Democratic administration of the city.

Spring Announcement
You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of
New Spring and Summer Woolens
unsurpassed in stylish design and quality. Having procured the best, we are assured our patrons will derive pleasure and profit from an early visit.
Union Label in all Garments.
STRAND & CO. SMART TAILORS.
375 National Avenue.

that "Milwaukee has a large and thirsty German population," she having gotten mixed on the word "thrifty."
Last on the program was a man named McNeill from Sheboygan, and about the only thing he said was that there was an impression outside that Milwaukee people are about the easiest to be separated from their money by fake schemes of anyone in the state!
It was certainly a funny meeting. And if anyone had any doubts of the inflatedness and the artificiality of the "Greater" Milwaukee boom, Thursday night dispelled it. It has simply been an artificial boom raised by pocket-book patriots in order that Milwaukee people might be flimflammed out of some valuable franchises for nothing.
The people are sobered down now, the boom is busted. Now let the people VOTE for a BETTER Milwaukee. A Milwaukee that will grow beautiful and decent and inhabitable for the people as it grows larger!
COMRADE MARTIN MIES desires to announce to the readers of the *HERALD* that he will remove his tailoring establishment from 784 Kinnickinnic Ave. (Bridge) to 872 Kinnickinnic Ave. 3 blocks south, on or about April 15th, 1906. He will be pleased to see his former customers there.

Buy direct from the Factory
The only Piano Store in Milwaukee where you can save from \$75 to \$125 on a standard upright piano
The Steger & Sons' Pianos are acknowledged the world over to be the most modern equipped along scientific lines. The mechanical department is under trained scientific supervision, where ability and progressiveness are always maintained. Terms, \$10.00 down and \$3.00 per month.
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