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A Lawyer-Ridden Land.

By Victor L. Berger.

JUST as the United States is the most capitalist-ridden of all countries, so it certainly is the most lawyer-ridden. To some extent this is natural. Our present laws are the pillars of the present system—one might say, old and rotten pillars at that. And so the lawyers take the place of carpenters, constantly patching up and tinkering on the old building.

And certainly the lawyers practice the most mischievous of all trades. The priests excepted, theirs is the trade that most clogs the wheels of progress.

Against lawyers and judges the people are a cipher. Supposing the legislature should take it into its head to pass a certain law displeasing to the capitalist class, which is not often done. Now what is sure to happen? No matter how plain the wording of the law may be—no matter how carefully it has been framed—the Supreme Court will say, with sober faces, "You people do not know what you want. The law which you have passed does not mean what you want it to mean, because that would be unconstitutional. It will therefore mean just the opposite, if it is to mean anything at all."

Talk about priestcraft! Priestcraft is not in it with judgecraft.

And this monstrous guardianship of the judiciary over the people, dictating to them what is law and what is not, is purely an American institution. No other nation in the world has it. No other nation in the world would stand for it.

The British constitution, of which ours is otherwise a faithful copy, knows nothing like it. It was put into our constitution by the conservatives of the type of Alexander Hamilton and had the warm support of all the ex-Royalists. Although that clique had created the Senate to take the place of the House of Lords—still it was afraid of the common people. It wanted something in the place of the king. And mind you, not the constitutional king of England either. They wanted the absolute king of the Fifteenth or Sixteenth centuries, and they got him. He is our American judge.

And this King Judge and his retinue of lawyers is now the distinguishing mark between the American people and all others on earth.

To talk about a "learned" lawyer is to talk nonsense. At best, in what has become "learned?" In the conceit of centuries—in tricks and technicalities.

The innocent citizen who supposes that "the law" which is governing him is the statute law of his state is very much in error. The statute law is the most insignificant fraction of the laws—although even that is bulky enough, considering that several thousand statutes are manufactured by every state legislature at every session.

Yet that is only a small part of the law. The real law is made by the decisions of the Supreme courts of the states and is supposed to be decided by precedents. So the law is something that no lawyer can ever learn in a lifetime. First, he cannot learn it on account of the bulk of the records—in America alone 150 volumes are added yearly. Secondly, because no one can ever be absolutely sure of knowing what is good law and what is bad law.

Let us suppose that a judge is told of all the decisions on a given point that are valid. He has no guide in them at all. The lawyer on the other side can give him just about as many decisions on the same point, the other way. Now there stand the decisions in two rows. Supposing the judge is honest, that he is not influenced by prejudice, environment, money or in any other way, how is he to decide?

So what is the conclusion? Even at the best, the administration of justice in our country under the present system very largely depends on caprice.

But we all know that it is almost impossible to convict a big grafter under the present system, or even a smaller grafter who really has rich and influential capitalistic connections.

We can see that very plainly in Milwaukee just now, where the "great graft investigation" has flattened out and fizzled out shamefully, as soon as our "justice" came somewhat near the real ring-leaders of the tools of capitalism.

For instance, there is the case of the ex-president of the Milwaukee board of aldermen, Cornelius Corcoran—it is only surprising that the jury did not award him the civic crown of virtue for his doings.

Or there is another local case where the man was found guilty by the jury, but where the judge got the worst calling-down from the lawyer for the defense for "sitting up there on the bench dealing out Sixteenth century justice, holding the scales, but with both of your eyes bandaged. It would be better," continued the lawyer, "if your honor would remove, at least, one of the bandages from your eyes, and see what is going on about you." This, by the way, is the most impudent piece of a grafter-lawyer's effrontery of which we have ever heard. Yet the poor judge had done all he could to save the culprit by the instruction given to the jury—the grafter-lawyer had to admit that himself. But of course the grafter-lawyer was right from the capitalist standpoint. The judge had no business to deal out "Sixteenth century justice" to a Twentieth century grafter. It was his duty to open at least "one eye" and see who stood before him.

For the fact is, that this system being a system of graft, the grafter, provided he has money enough, is sure of having the sympathy and the co-operation of the entire legal machinery—courts, lawyers and all. For instance, did the great Jerome, the terror of the small evil-doers of New York, take any action against the insurance grafters? Did Deneen, another reformer, now governor of Illinois, but formerly prosecuting attorney of Cook County, ever do anything against the millionaire packers? Was "our" Patrick Cudahy, exporter, speculator, gambler and all around skinner—and as a packer, probably even a murderer—ever considered anything else than a "pillar of society" by our district attorney and our judiciary?

On the other hand it is well worth mentioning that the Supreme court of Wisconsin decided just ONE and only one personal damage suit in a year in favor of the workman. The capitalists of Wisconsin are mighty careful which of their watch-dogs they put on their Supreme bench show.

Probably the most glaring defects of our system of justice are to be found in our police courts—where usually the poorest of the poor are judged. The hand of the law rests heavily upon the poor. It seems as if all the laws were made against them—none for them. The only time they know of the existence of the law is when the law comes to punish them. They rarely can afford a lawyer and they are simply at the mercy of the good nature—that is, of the digestion of the drinks—of the judge.

And here we must also point out one of the most outrageous inequalities of our American system. Penalties are almost entirely payable in money. This makes the fine a joke for the rich evil-doer, while the poor devil must suffer for the smallest trespass. He must go to jail or to the house of correction. What is a fine of twenty-five dollars for a rich man who has endangered the lives of dozens of his fellow-citizens with his automobile? Nothing. But a poor devil who is out of work and is found sleeping in a park, is liable to be sent to the house of correction for sixty days, because he has no money.

One of the first things that Socialists must do as soon as their power is felt in the legislative bodies will be to abolish the money fine, and make punishments equal for rich and poor. What needs reform probably more than anything else is the system of meting out justice in the police courts of our large cities.

Under such conditions no one need be surprised that respect for the judiciary is rapidly disappearing among the people. And

While the idea of trade schools per se is proper enough, the interest of the capitalists in the idea has never been a disinterested one. Proof of this has again come to light in connection with the Printers' eight-hour strike in New York.

It appears that the employing printers' organization has been making it a practice to teach girls machine type setting, in order to undermine the regular organized printers and introduce a cheaper grade of workers into their establishment. In proof of this is the following letter which has come to light:

United Typothetae of America,
Office of Secretary,
New York, January 9, 1906.

Mr. Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.
Dear Sir:—Some time ago your daughter, _____ was placed in the Technical School of this organization for the instruction of pupils on typesetting machines. She signed a contract to work for this organization one year under certain conditions contained in the said contract.

After her education had been completed, and after the salary agreed upon had been paid her, she was placed in a position as agreed under the terms of our contract. After working about three days she sold out to the union, taking a union card and, I think, some money from them.

She has in every way broken her contract with us, and this matter has been placed in the hands of our attorney, who will prosecute her to the full extent of the law.

Inasmuch as the young lady is not of age, you will probably be more or less mixed up in this affair, and I am therefore giving you this information that you may know the reason for this action.

Very truly yours,
Ralph W. Boyer,
Office of John Macintyre, Sec'y
United Typothetae of America.

And the letter shows a shameful capacity for brazen intimidation.

not only that, the respect for law is also disappearing. People feel that the laws are made to protect one class only, and to oppress all the others. Lynching is growing in this country. The anarchism of plutocracy finds a ready echo in the anarchism from below.

And the numerous lynchings are not the only sign of that growing resentment of large classes against our plutocracy. For instance, last February Pat Crowe, the kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy—son of a millionaire packer—was set free by a jury in Omaha, despite his own acknowledgement of guilt, despite the fact that the testimony was all on one side. Pat Crowe has been known as such for a long time. A case like this ought to set our rich anarchists a-thinking.

People are still talking about the true brotherhood that seemed to seize upon the people of San Francisco in the early days of the terrible earthquake experience.

In the presence of the awful calamity they seemed to forget that they were living under the capitalist system with its neck and neck struggle of each-for-himself, and shared their money with each other and looked out for each other's comfort, and did many other unusual and kindly things.

Many a cabman forced fleeing people to get in and ride and the invariable remark was "it won't cost you a cent." A chairman seeing some people barefoot ran several blocks and returned with some stockings as a free gift—free as a matter of course. Delicate society girls who had never known what work or care was, went tirelessly among the poor and sick and ministered to their wants. And so on.

And yet some folks prate to us that "you can't change human nature."

Well, what changed human nature in San Francisco? The simple fact was that in the hour of a common disaster the individual struggle for existence was forgotten and human nature asserted its real self.

A reader writes us saying that a Catholic friend he is trying to convert claims that the Socialists have brought on the church and state crisis in France, and wants to know something about it. Socialists do not believe in a union of church and state, but perhaps the best way to answer our correspondent's question is to quote from Catholic authorities, for they lay the blame in France not to the Socialists but at the door of the French Catholics themselves. Not long ago a well-known Catholic, M. Leon Chaine, wrote a book on the church and state struggle in which he insisted that the French Catholics had done much to bring the troubles on themselves. "Is not what is taking place in France today," he asks,

During the year 1905-6 the American Federation of Labor issued 121 chapters to new international, state, central and local unions, as against 91 for the year 1904-5. There are now 36 state branches and 559 central bodies in the federation.

The Condemned Meat Industry!

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Sun declares that the Chicago packers are endeavoring to swerve the President from his resolve to secure reforms in the meat-packing industry. No less than 700 telegrams have been received at the White House since Senator Beveridge introduced his bill proposing Governmental inspection of all the meat-packing plants of the country.

I have not the least idea that this trick will succeed. Nevertheless I think it right that the people should realize the meaning of this latest move of the conspiracy against their lives and health.

For decades there has been developing in Chicago, entirely unrestricted and unheeded, a system, whereby the public was made to buy and consume all the diseased and tainted meat that could be gathered from the five million farms of this country. When I first went to Packingtown, I found that the system reached a stage where the public had been educated to ignore.

I wrote a book to tell the truth about it. THE PACKERS TRIED TO BRIBE ME, and to intimidate me; they set detectives after me, and tried to influence my publishers not to bring out the book.

And then the President read it; and when he began an investigation, they started the story that he was investigating me, to get material to attack me.

And meantime they were cleaning up in front of him. I got information from a superintendent at Armour's as to the precise room in which they "doctored" spoiled hams; but they had stopped "doctored" spoiled hams! A night watchman for one of the "Big Three," who is giving me information, writes as follows: They knew just when the two new commissioners were to be out, and extra men were working half the night getting ready.

And then they sent a man to try and influence this commission.

And now they put the screws on the poor cattle raisers and set them to telegraphing!

Much cause the cattle raiser has

to love the Beef Trust, and to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. It has been the regular practice to raise prices to induce big shipments, and then lower them, and scoop in all the cattle in sight.

Dr. Wm. K. Jaques of Chicago, who was for two years at the head of the city inspection in that city, writes me as follows:

"Quarantined meat is that which has been suspected of disease on the hoof, but after slaughter has been found to be good. The law provides that this is to be sold at auction. The chief meat inspector was employed by one of the packers to buy this meat. A ring was made and the bids were in writing and the meat was always obtained at a small figure. The chief meat inspector could ride through the yards, pick out the finest meat and quarantine it; after it was killed get it at his own price for the packers. When it was stated that I would make these bids open, it was intimated that I might come into the 'ring.'"

I suggested that it is time for the Standard to learn a little about the Standard Slaughtering Company, which kills these quarantined cattle, and which is owned by the commission-men.

There is not a cattleman in the United States who does not know that all the old, dried-up, diseased and crippled cattle, which formerly were buried in the farmer's backlot, are gathered up and shipped to the nearest trust-factory to be converted into some kind of food.

There is no secrecy at all about this—you can go there to Packingtown and see them. Among the hundreds of letters I have received about these matters is one from a farmer in Minnesota, who writes: "One day a hog-buyer came to my place and said: 'Have you any sick hogs to sell?' I answered, 'Yes, nearly all my hogs is down with the cholera.' He said: 'If they live I'll get them from the cars I will pay you a good price for them.' And so he did. Some time after this I met the hog-buyer and asked him how he came out on the deal. He said: 'Two of them died on the way to Chicago, but I came out all right.'"

"the expiation of the conduct of the immense majority of French Catholics in connection with the trial of Dreyfus?" and then there are other reasons, he says. He points out that the clergy as a body "openly manifested regret at the fall of the empire and hope for a Royalist restoration." Much could be quoted in this line. A popular Catholic writer, Dr. Maurice T. Egan, in a recent issue of the Catholic Citizen, had this among other things to say on the separation question: "One can not discuss some of the reasons for the present condition of France without glancing at the past. The nobles who fatuously left France to Robespierre and Marat and the guillotine are just as fatuously today. They have 'got religion,' it is true, but religion with most of the royalists is only a bulwark for the preservation of outworn feudal traditions. And the wretched part of the whole situation in France is that conditions are not due to the group of the nobles who suck coronated and gold-headed canes at Mass on Sunday and think that they are thus demonstrating their attachment to their order. In Paris they are foolish and frivolous. The vagaries of the Count Boni de Castellane shows what one of the leaders of the 'Catholic' party may do. In the provinces, they assume every possible feudal privilege; but, as a rule, nobody but the village curé and the more ignorant peasants are willing to accord the remnants of these feudal privileges. The Church, in the eyes of the Viscount de C. or the Marquis de B., when he talks politics, is simply the slave of Royalism,—the tool with which any republic in France may be defeated. The manner in which the majority of the French nobility received the letter of Leo XIII., approving of a republican form of government in France, showed this. And churchmen in France are only just learning that the body of Christ ought not to be bound to any political party. Such a thing is a second scourging at the pillar."

And, finally, the people of France have just had their say, and have voted strongly in favor of divorcing the church from the state. A state church at this stage of the world's enlightenment is an anachronism—a thing out of date.

Here's a funny thing! There has been organized in Chicago a Sky Pilots' union. And it doesn't relate to ministers, either. Merely aerial chauffeurs, men who operate balloons of the air-ship type. There are said to be sixty men in the union, which shows that the industry is moving up.

What's the matter with the broad humanity of the capitalist class and the patriotism of the leading manufacturers, when the factory inspectors of Wisconsin have to apply to the labor organizations to help them bring about an abolition of the miserable fine system that obtains in factories, especially those where children are incarcerated?

Who is the one to be most execrated, Senator Burton, or the other senators who are still worse enemies of the state, but have not as yet been found out! Burton was dangerous outside the senate, the fellows who make the senate an active den of thieves are the ones that should concern us most.

Comrade Ferri, the Socialist and scientist of Italy, was sentenced to fourteen months imprisonment for libelling the naval contractors of that country. But since then an investigation has shown that he did not paint the situation black enough. As he is a member of parliament, parliament must sanction the sentence, but this it will not now do, it is claimed.

The latest achievement of the capitalist courts is a decision by a higher court in Illinois to the effect that city employees must work overtime without extra pay whenever ordered to do so by their superiors. The court must have thought it was deciding for some private corporation! However, the city employees have the advantage over men working for private concerns that they stand a chance as electors of putting the law into such shape that no judge could possibly twist it to their injury.

The American consul at Christiania, Norway, complains that the American apple market in that country is injured by the "trick" of putting a few good apples at the top and bottom of each barrel and then filling in the space between with poor fruit. Its a monstrous insult. The idea that any American citizen brought up to respect our proud American institutions would try to systematically cheat his customers! Why, many of our apple growers and shippers are deacons in the church, lead at prayer-meetings and pass the plate on Sundays—does anyone suppose that men of such character would stoop to swindle anyone? As well try to accuse them of taking advantage in a horse trade. That consul over in Chris-

Upton Sinclair.

Some Editorial Comment.

A fertilizer trust with usual trust methods has just been uncovered. Whew!

"Sweet are the Uses of Disaster," is a heading under which an English Social-Democratic paper writes of the work of the capitalists in making hay out of the San Francisco earthquake. Jes so!

There seems to be no end to the graft disclosures, and they get worse and worse. It has now been testified to, that the job of state senator in New York is worth over fifty thousand dollars a year in graft opportunities!

Two more translations of "The Jungle" are under way, into Lithuanian and Italian, which makes eight languages in all. Comrade Sinclair is now engaged in dramatizing the book and arrangements are being concluded for the production of the play this fall.

The wealth of our billionaires, millionaires and potential millionaires, the gold they have heaped up in their individual piles, gives us some measure of the deprivation of the people—although an inadequate one.

It has got so in some parts of Italy that the Socialists have a walk-away for the national parliament. In Geiaccia the two constitutional nominees lost heart and now the Socialist, Prince di Cutta, is the only candidate. At the former election he only lacked a comparatively few votes of success.

French soldiers apparently sympathize with the various classes of workers on strike in that country, as they refuse to perform police duty. A special corps of gendarmes is consequently being organized for what the capitalistic press is pleased to term "the repression of strike disorders."

Speaking of these contestants in the Olympian games, what would you think of a mechanical genius who would construct a lot of automatons, one with fever in his blood, another with indigestion, another with diseased lungs, still another with corns and bunions, and others with some muscles strong and others underdeveloped from disuse in factory work, and then should try to select from these a number to serve as athletes—you'd think him pretty near crazy, wouldn't you? And yet that's about the way the capitalist system does things. Luckily other countries have still worse selections, so that we win some of the prizes.

In a leading editorial headed "In Socialism Worse than Monopoly," The Cincinnati Post prints the following invitation: "Let us get a consensus of public opinion. We appeal to every man whose business or interests would be directly injured or benefited by Socialism to state briefly or definitely just how he would be affected."

That's good. If you can get the business men to sit down and have a good sober think on the situation that confronts them, on the things they have to do in modern business that do not square with their in-born sense of right and wrong, of the way in which they are wearing out their lives—their one chance on earth—with no certainty that the great sacrifices in health and character has produced an advantage that will endure or be passed against the wolfish other fellows who are also bent on producing advantages for themselves and families, if you can get them to really consider the actual situation, we say, there will be some surprises coming in the way of notable conversions to Social-Democracy. It will be interesting to see what sort of answers the Post receives.

Child labor pays. Therefore it is impossible to abolish it, and will until the Socialists conquer the law-making power. The capitalists are against it, of course, but they don't intend to give it up, if they can possibly help it.

The Woman's Home Companion, published by the Crowell company of Springfield, O., has been put under the ban by the Printers because it refuses to grant its employees a humane work day, and to offset the feeling against it on the part of the public has now started out on a melodramatic anti-child labor crusade. In this connection it quotes one of its stockholders as saying that he is in favor of the paper making the crusade, although it will cost him five thousand dollars a year in just one of the factories he is a stockholder in to have child labor given up.

Therein is given the one reason why child labor will not be abolished by the capitalists. It says: "This one drone of the industry have alone makes an extra ten thousand dollars a year out of the children do the work instead of men. And he expects the newspaper is interested in to make more for him by denouncing child labor, which he is himself a party to, knowing that his five thousand dollars from the one factory is all likely to be put in pocket as such a crusade."

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GOVERNMENT BY SHARKS! The Scandalous Story of Spooner and the U. S. Senate!

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS
IN THE 'COSMOPOLITAN.'

[The following article, somewhat condensed, is from the series that David Graham Phillips is contributing to the *Cosmopolitan* under the general heading of "The Treason of the Senate." He shows that the big plutocratic interests own such senators as Aldrich, Gorman, Spooner, et al. and that these men, ostensibly political opponents, are in a legislative merger for the purpose of securing vast capitalistic spoils for the master capitalists and for the purpose of preventing legislation hostile to their interests. Spooner he charges with being the mouthpiece of the merger in the senate.]

For its dextrous and delicate senatorial floor-work the "merger" has many eloquent and adroit orators and debaters, all of them men whom the powerful press of "the interests" has built into distinguished and admired public figures. The head spokesman of the "merger" is John C. Spooner of Wisconsin. To begin with his first appearance in public life: Wisconsin was then dominated by two bands of thieves engaged in robbing the people of vast areas of valuable agricultural, timber, and mineral public lands. One of these bands was in control of what afterwards became the "Omaha" railway system, the other of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The United States had conditionally given to Wisconsin certain large tracts, larger than several states, to be granted to companies that would agree to build and *would build* railways. The St. Croix and Lake Superior Company, a possession of the Omaha gang, had conditionally got one of these conditional grants; but it never built a foot of railway. The Omaha problem was how to keep this land without doing anything to earn it. "Cush" Davis, afterwards a senator from Minnesota, and our Spooner, then a poor young lawyer working for the West Wisconsin Railroad, later a branch of the Omaha, got from the United States Circuit Court a ruling that—

"Such lands do not, *ipso facto*, revert to the United States by mere failure to build the road within the time specified by Congress; to effect the forfeiture, some act on the part of the general government evincing an intention to take advantage of such failure is necessary."

The Supreme Court sustained this apparently fair but really dishonest proposition, so useful to land thieves throughout the West. The courts did not take judicial cognizance of the fact that the land thieves controlled the Senate and the federal land office, and so could prevent federal interference while their legislatures were giving them the people's land.

The ruling was got in 1872—and in 1872 Spooner entered the legislature under the auspices of the Omaha gang. And in 1872 the legislature made the thieves, organized as the Wisconsin Railway Farm Mortgage Company, a present of the first large slice of the people's property. So, intending settlers, instead of getting the land for a nominal sum from the government, as was their right under the homestead act, had to pay the thieves a good, stiff price, the thieves of course having first exploited the timber and the minerals. Note the "patriotism" and "constructive statesmanship" of that ruling got from the compliant lower court and the unconscious higher court, and of the present of millions of the people's property to a GANG OF THIEVES AND BRIBERS AND DEBAUCHERS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

These two gangs, typical of the gangs working throughout the

West at "developing the resources of the country," as it is called in "high finance" circles, finally so stirred the wrath of the people that, partisan though they were in those days just after the war, they elected a "stranger" legislature. Our budding statesman "side stepped" into the job of solicitor for the Omaha. The popular fury against, not the railways nor honest railway investors, but against railway thieves, was not easily allayed. It wasn't until 1881 that the gangs could again elect a "safe and sane" legislature, and resume and complete the steal. When the steal was being completed, in the corrupt and corrupted legislature, our Spooner was not only general solicitor of the Omaha, and therefore in charge of all its legal business; he was also a stockholder and a director in the system!

Philetus Sawyer, Spooner's friend and employer in the railway system, was a powerful man in Wisconsin politics. Sawyer had had himself elected senator in 1881 by his "safe and sane" legislature. But he was coarse, rough, a buyer of men, not a diplomat or speaker. He was now in a big interstate railway combine and he needed for his more delicate work at the national capital some glib fellow, a first-class lawyer and a plausible "wind-jammer" as well. One of his local partners in those days was Isaac Stephenson. Spooner, in 1884, was put forward for the Senate, with Sawyer and the Omaha lack of him; the gang of railway rogues in control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Omaha's rival, put up Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Spooner's first introducer to "practical" politics. The Omaha crowd was the stronger, and Spooner joined Sawyer in the Senate.

Two years ago, Stephenson, at outs with his former pals, publicly charged that the legislature was bought for Spooner, that he (Stephenson) had put up twenty-two thousand dollars and Sawyer thirty thousand dollars to "do the trick." Spooner hysterically denied this.

Spooer began his senatorial career in December, 1885. Three months later there came before the Senate a bill to restore to the public domain all public lands which a railway had forfeited by not complying with the conditions of the grant. Spooner moved an ingeniously worded amendment, one worthy of the "great constitutional authority" and "constructive statesman." Its effect was to exclude from the operations of the bill a large part of two huge Iowa counties claimed by the Omaha system. Senator Plumb, chairman of the committee on public lands, exposed the scheme. Said he:

"There never has been a more flagrant violation of public right, a more complete contempt for the public, than is exhibited by the claim of this railroad company. For more than ten years after they completed their railway they never set up a single claim to these lands. But on March 12, 1886, the Spooner amendment was adopted by a Senate dominated then, as now, by 'interests' of various kinds. On March 16, four days later, Spooner, the senator, the retained and paid lawyer of the people, the sworn guardian of the people's rights, STEPPED OVER TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND APPEARED IN PRECISELY THE SAME MATTER AS THE LAWYER OF THE OMAHA.

This classic specimen of senatorial treason brought to a climax the scandal of congressmen, especially senators, openly acting in the courts as lawyers for the enemies of the people. On June 1,

Senator Beck of Kentucky introduced a bill making it unlawful for any senator or representative to act as the attorney or agent for any railroad which had received a land grant from Congress. The penalty for transgression was five hundred dollars fine or a year in prison or both. Said Beck in the debate on his measure on June 22:

"Will any gentleman insist that any man who is the attorney of any railroad, any man who is retained in any way of these roads, when these great questions involving perhaps fifty or a hundred millions to the tax-burdened peoples of this country come up for consideration, shall advocate the interests of the road whose money in the shape of retainers of fees he has in his pocket, keeping the fact concealed, professing all the time that he is acting and arguing in the interests of the United States?"

Spooer, Allison, Cullom and Frye, all doughty defenders of "the interests" then, as now, opposed the bill. An attempt was made to refer it to the judiciary committee, where it could be quietly done to death. But Beck was in earnest and forced a vote, and the Senate dared not refuse to pass it.

But—one day, when the public scandal had died down, a motion to reconsider was suddenly sprung; and though Beck fought gallantly, the motion passed, to be followed by a motion to refer the bill to the judiciary committee, which was also passed. The bill was never heard of again.

In 1890 the people of Wisconsin revolted against the shameless corruption and robbery by and under the auspices of the Republican branch of the merged political machine; they flung it out and put in the Democratic branch. It was one of those frequent amusing farces which the American people have been enacting in national, state, and local politics for a quarter of a century. Spooner was ejected from the Senate, and William F. Vilas, wearing a Democratic label, took his place and assumed his "duties." And "the interests" in whose service Vilas was an old and efficient employee HAD NO CAUSE TO COMPLAIN.

Spooer, however, was busy as ever. He still had his "private" duties as a lawyer in the pay of "the interests."

Henry Villard's wrecking of the Northern Pacific was exposed by the stockholders' committee in its scathing report of February 18, 1893. On August 15, of that year, three receivers were appointed, the chief of them, Henry C. Payne, Spooner's "next friend" in politics after the death of Sawyer, and a corrupt boss and hoodler whom death recently rescued from final disgrace. As Payne was boss of the Wisconsin merged machine, "next friend" Spooner of course became chief lawyer for the receivers. They began to cut wages on the plea that the road was in bad financial condition. After a second huge cut which reduced wages all along the line from fifteen to thirty per cent. below the market rate, the employees of the road asked for a conference with the receivers. The receivers assented. On the eve of it, Spooner and his associate, Miller, got Judge Jenkins—one of our "interests" selected, Senate-recommended, and Senate-confirmed, federal judges—to issue an injunction which prohibited the men

"from combining or conspiring to quit, with or without notice"—that is, AN INJUNCTION FORBIDDING TWELVE THOUSAND AMERICAN FELLOW-CITIZENS OF STATESMAN AND PATRIOTIC SPOONER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES TO QUIT WORK! Jenkins followed this up with a supplementary injunction forbidding these American citizens from "ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers."

This OUTRAGE UPON FREEDOM, with few parallels, if any, in all modern civilization, caused the House of Representatives to investigate through its judiciary committee. At a session of the committee at Milwaukee on April 10, 1894, Spooner denied part in the supplementary injunction, but was forced to admit his joint authorship with Miller on the "constructive statesmanship" and "constitutional interpretation" involved

in the principle that an American citizen can be forbidden and restrained, under jail penalty, from quitting work, even though he give due notice! The House judiciary committee, in its report (H. R. No. 1049-53 Congress, 2 Session, June 8, 1894) denounced Spooner's statecraft and constitutional provision, an abuse of judiciary power and without authority of law." It denounced Jenkin's proceedings as "an oppressive exercise of the powers of his court" and "an invasion of the rights of American citizens." But what did Spooner and his pals care for this? The injunction had been obeyed by the men.

AND WHAT WERE PAYNE AND HIS PALS DOING WITH THE MONEY THEY TOOK BY SUCH HIGH-HANDED TYRANNIES FROM THE POCKETS OF WORKINGMEN? The year after the injunction, on August 7, 1895, Brayton Ives petitioned the federal court at Seattle to remove the receivers on the ground of GROSS MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE. Two days later, Spooner and a long train of lawyers began to fight for Payne and his pals. When all their ingenuity was exhausted—which was not long, as this was a family quarrel between two branches of "the interests" and the anti-Payne branch had the stronger "pull"—the receivers resigned their books; the challenge was not taken up. But the resignation of Spooner's friend and his pals was confession, and the refusal to show the accounts was confirmation.

It is said that Spooner's fee in this one case was EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Certain it is that he has been well paid, as the pay of "the interests" for mere brains goes. Spooner has been at times a very rich man; again, not so rich—this according to his *luck in the street*. It must have been in one of his lean periods when, on his reentry into the Senate in 1897, he said in an interview, "The newspapers are accustomed to say I am a millionaire; but it is not true." The occasion of Spooner's 1897 outpouring about his wealth, was a charge as to the manner of his getting back to the Senate.

It was not unnaturally suspected that Spooner's friends had had to "give down" for his election. But Spooner denied this with angry virtue.

"I have nothing to say about the way in which I got to the Senate, except that it was the clean way. No improper influence of any kind was employed in my behalf."

In the Senate again, Spooner was immediately busy. We need here note only a few typical activities. An anti-trust bill came up from the House in 1900. There was in it a provision that, when a trust was declared criminal by the Supreme Court, it should be barred from the mails and from domestic or foreign commerce, just like a common ordinary criminal who gave nothing to campaign funds and owned no senators or congressmen. The House passed the bill; the Senate referred the "hasty and ill-considered" measure to Spooner's judiciary committee, and there it slept until February 5, 1901. Then a free senator, Pettigrew of South Dakota, moved that the bill be brought before the Senate. Spooner's debating on this, on February 21, 1901, was in his best vein. He fairly yearned to smash the wicked trusts, but—always that Spooner "but"—as to this bill, he had grave doubts about its constitutionality. Always the Constitution! It never interferes with "the interests"; it always solemnly stops the people; at least, that is the effect of having it interpreted in Congress always by agents of "the interests."

Next, a motion was made in the judiciary committee to report the bill without recommendation. The motion was voted down.

Finally, a motion to take the bill from the committee was forced in open Senate. The Aldrich gang "lined up," led by Aldrich himself, by Spooner, Foraker, and Fairbanks. The motion was defeated; the bill died in Spooner's committee—a peaceful death, for Spooner is not a harsh man. Another instance: In many speeches, notably on October 13, 1902, at Milwaukee he came out strongly against the corrupt and law-defying trusts. It would have made a patriot's blood leap to hear him cry out, "The American people will have no masters, either in business or in politics!"

On January 5, 1903, less than three months after Spooner's stump speech, Senator Jones of Arkansas moved that the attorney-general be called on for what evidence he might have that the coal roads and the coal operators were conspiring to monopolize coal. Up sprang Spooner. To second the motion? To call for immediate inquiry into that cruel conspiracy to rob the people through an absolute necessity, and to cause the poor to suffer

and their children to die? No; Spooner asked that the resolution be referred to his committee, his particular slaughter-pen for "the interests"—almost the equal in reasonable work of Aldrich's finance committee and of Elkin's interstate commerce committee. As the "merger" was working smoothly, there was no rude attempt to transgress "senatorial courtesy." Spooner got the resolution, bore it away to its doom; it is one of the many, many corpses of measures for the public good buried under the floor of the committee room.

Again, on March 3rd, of last year, it was Spooner who dealt the final blow to the food bill for that session and so issued the seventeenth annual senatorial renewal of license to the poison trust.

How did Spooner get reelected to the Senate in 1903?

Spooner, for obvious reasons, announced an "unalterable purpose not to be a candidate for reelection." He having thus secured himself against any public humiliation from possible defeat, the press of "the interests" and all the newspapers that do not look beneath surfaces or remember history, cried out that it was a shame "to deprive the country of a great constructive and constitutional statesman like Spooner." But this clamor—which was truly "hasty and ill-considered" and was not what decided LaFollette and his friends—decided them that the broken Spooner-Payne machine effected a combination with the Democratic machine—under the "merger" system—and announced that if Spooner was not sent back to Washington for "the interests," all the reform measures for which LaFollette and the people had been striving, would be defeated. To avert this they let Spooner return. It was a hard dilemma that was forced upon LaFollette and whether he chose wisely, it is not easy to judge.

Wisconsin—Spooer's "home folks"—has long known him, through and through. His oratory has been admired, listened to and applauded—and that is all. His presence in the Senate, despite the home opinion of him, is characteristic of our senatorships, so unrepresentative of the people except in a few more or less accidental instances. Further, everybody at Washington has long known Spooner as thoroughly as Wisconsin and his friends in the Wall Street district know him. Yet the country at large has looked on him as an almost ideal senator. He has been put forward by the leaders of the other party, by his fellow-senators, by the entire "merger," as an ideal senator and as typical of the Senate.

And Aldrich, Gorman, and Spooner are in their essence of a piece and pattern with the representatives of the foremost state in the Union, with Platt and Depew.

The Tenets of Social-Democracy

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

I. 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 organize industry and society that that private property in the means of life upon which its liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to give, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of competing capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

III. The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, 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. 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

and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic interdependence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make 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.

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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 by the people in common 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.

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 and land values, and of proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children 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 the 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 suf-

fering 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 capitalist and increase the like 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 fast 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 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 unto 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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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
334 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Our Plutocracy is Growing Blood-thirsty!

THE PEOPLE BEING DISARMED THE COAL CAPITALISTS SET UP AN ARMY OF THEIR OWN, TO INTIMIDATE AND KILL AT THEIR SWEET WILL!

The owners of the anthracite coal mines have organized a special mounted constabulary, armed with clubs, rifles and repeating guns, to enforce wages scales and mine ownership supremacy. This new idea will have to be mentioned, we fear, very often in this newspaper.

You know that the other day the constabulary organized at public expense to do the private work of the coal mine owners were irritated because the waitresses in a hotel refused to serve them and for other reasons. They persisted in parading up and down in a community where they were not wanted. Finally they shot seventeen people, killing several, a number of children among them.

Following this there came a haughty official statement from a young person named Captain. John C. Groome, commanding part of the mine owners' private shooting organization.

The picture of Captain Groome shows a very handsome looking man, as sleek as a kitten after it has been licked by its mother. He has nice hair parted in the middle, a pretty mustache, and a fancy military uniform that suggests some of the English gentlemen of the Guards whom you may find dancing around London.

Here is the statement, at which Captain Groome issues to the American people concerning the miners who don't want his constabulary around and who don't like to be shot by them.

Captain Groome said: "I have three of my troops concentrated here. The fourth troop is coming. WE WILL SHOOT, AND SHOOT TO KILL. I GIVE WARNING. IF THEY WANT WAR THEY SHALL HAVE IT."

Now, fellow citizens, isn't that rather an interesting statement to come from a smooth little man, hired by private capital at public expense to shoot common workers? It is probable that a good many people in this country would like to answer Captain Groome. We shall try to answer for them.

No, Captain Groome, the people DO NOT WANT WAR, AND THEY DO NOT CARE TO HAVE YOU SHOOT TO KILL WITH THE GUNS THAT THEY BUY AND PAY FOR.

The working men of the mines do not "WANT WAR." They do not want to be shot. They do not want to have their children shot. And they do not want to hurt any man.

What they want is good wages, decent hours, fair treatment. They want the right to organize and retain their self-respect—A RIGHT TO WHICH EVERY MAN IN

A FREE COUNTRY SHOULD BE ENTITLED.

What they want is justice, AND THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE THOSE THINGS—CONSTABLES OR NO CONSTABLES, AND NO MATTER WHAT IT COSTS THE BARS AND OTHER SELF-APPOINTED RULERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

You, Captain Groome, are simply a hired man, without intelligence or convictions. YOU WERE CHOSEN FOR THAT REASON NATURALLY. But, behind you, managing and owning you are some VERY intelligent men; men sufficiently intelligent to control a nation, and to make a joke of republican government.

Those are doing a foolish thing in hiring you, sending you abroad to notify ordinary people that you are there to shoot to kill and to give them a "the war" they want."

That is hardly the way to talk, if you want to keep this country peaceful and law-abiding, AND REMEMBER THAT THE MINUTE IT CEASES TO BE LAW-ABIDING YOU, AND THE THUGS UNDER YOUR COMMAND, AND THE PUBLIC BANDITS AND PIRATES WHO EMPLOY YOU, WILL BE IN A VERY DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT INDEED, YOU JEOPARDISE THE PROPERTY AND SAFETY OF YOUR EMPLOYERS WHEN YOU THREATEN A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY WITH WAR. And what is infinitely more important than YOUR carcasses or the stolen money of the men that hire you, you jeopardize our form of government, the peace, the prosperity and the normal development of all THE people when you talk of war, and of shooting to kill.

We should like to ask the mine owners, Mr. Baer and the rest of them, who live in Fifth avenue, New York City, Newport and elsewhere, how THEY would like it if the workers in the mines followed their example.

Those mine owners have taken a lot of mounted men and sent them under hot-headed command with guns and clubs in among their workers. Children are shot and women are shot AND THERE IS A PROMISE OF PLENTY MORE SHOOTING.

Suppose, Messrs. Mine Owners, that the workers did the same thing?

Suppose THEY gave guns and rifles and orders to shoot and sent men near your houses in Newport and in New York? Suppose they marched into your houses and forced you to wait upon them AS YOUR CONSTABLES FORCED THE WOMEN IN MOUNT CARMEL TO WAIT UPON THEM?

Suppose if something was said they didn't like, they began to shoot? Suppose they put bullets in the stomachs and backs of your children, as your constables put bullets in the stomachs and backs of the MINERS' children?

Would you stand it patiently? Would you reason calmly about it? We think NOT.

Messrs. Mine Owners, think carefully before you push this mounted constabulary business too far. Because you live at Newport or in New York, DON'T IMAGINE YOU ARE OUT OF THE REACH OF THE WORKINGMEN THAT YOU ARE SHOOTING DOWN. The man who lives in the slums near your fine house sympathizes with the people in Mount Carmel.

DON'T PUSH HIM TOO FAR; YOU WON'T FIND IT SAFE—A. Brisbane.

Unions and Judge Made Law!

The Central Law Journal of May 18, in one of its leading articles, fairly bubbles over with satisfaction because of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in which a legal body blow was landed on the solar plexus of successful trade unionism.

It was a personal injury case arising out of the 500,000 personal injuries which occur in this country every year a union man was crushed by a mass of material which fell from a hoisting machine. The action was for damages under the law.

The Supreme Court made a new law which the Central Law Journal gloats over, and which it presents to the lawyers of the master class as a very effective means of punishing union men, checking the power of unions.

The new law is this: When any union is strong enough to compel an employer to hire none but union men, then in every such case the master is relieved of all liability for damages for the injuries of the men in his employ. And the Central Law Journal shouts Hurrah and Hurrah, hit em again, good judge, noble judge, class-conscious judge, hurrah.

This is the last of a series of decisions which form the law which the master class has secured from their judges to meet the changing conditions in the industrial fight, which will never cease while there is a master and a man, a master and a "hand." And it is only the first of a series that will be delivered by judges in the future, as fast as the masters may require, to fit the changes that will come. And this judge-made law meets the union man and punishes him in his strength and in his weakness. It will reach him in the day and in the night and harass him from year to year, till he and his fellow union men learn that the judge and his power to make the law and inflict punishment, is a creation of the workers themselves; that not the master class, but the working

ready the city attorney's opinion that the law in Wisconsin forbid the granting of bay window permits.

In justice to those who were overshadowed by selfish neighboring business, who had secured such special advantages, the old permits—which had only been temporary delegations of rights—should be taken away. Ald. Deuster (D) defended the special privileges, saying they beautified the streets, took the place of sidewalk show cases, and "enabled the owners to get more rent." Ald. Melms retorted that giving certain persons special rights over others and the chance to screw up rents, was nothing to boast about. Besides it forced some people to go to the expense of building bay windows in order to keep in sight. The discussion took the shape of a general condemnation of the practice of granting such privileges, it being held that it should never have been begun, and that it ought to be stopped before it got worse, but when the minority report went to a vote it was lost, 18 to 20.

Another partial victory was won by the Socialists when the mayor's appointments came in. As usual, they objected to a suspension of the rules and the speedy confirmation of the appointments without a chance to investigate into their fitness. Ald. Seidel said that in the past he had voted against some appointees whom he afterward found were fit and had voted for certain ones whom he afterward found were unfit, and all because of the undue haste and carelessness with which a majority of the aldermen carried on the city's business. Ald. Melms moved to refer the appointment of a young man named Mendel for a place on the municipal electric light commission to the judiciary committee. He said that he had voted in favor of a man named Landek for the light commission and learned later that it was a bad appointment, a mere piece of political place making, as Landek at a political meeting had denounced municipal ownership and insulted those who favored it. His motion was carried, for a wonder.

The plan to redistrict the wards and increase the number, was sent back to committee. Ald. Grantz' ordinance to prevent chickens from running at large was passed. Ald. Buech introduced an ordinance for a municipal dredge, which was referred to the legislative committee. The other Socialist resolutions introduced were as follows:

Milwaukee City Council.

- The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.**
- IN MILWAUKEE:** Aldermen— Benjamin Baerme, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Sehranz, Nicholas Peterson, John Hassmann, Supervisors— Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts, James— Carl P. Dietz, Richard Dwyer, Constables— Herman Kovitz, Edw. Gardner, John Bremer, School-Director— William A. Arnold.
- IN RACINE:** Aldermen— J. E. Decker, H. P. Christianson, W. J. Kosterman, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors— Wm. Dittmann, John Pulea.
- IN MANTOWOC:** Mayor— Henry Stolze; Aldermen— A. J. Braemer, John Kaufmann.
- IN PLYMOUTH:** Alderman— Frank Sappars (Second Term).
- IN STATE LEGISLATURE:** J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Aldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, Sr., A. W. Strehlow, Assemblymen.

Unpopular as was the beginning of their fight against special privileges in the Milwaukee city council, the Social-Democratic alderman can now look upon their work in that regard as already in flower and ready to bear fruit. At Monday's meeting Ald. Hassmann signed a minority report from the committee on public buildings and grounds against the granting of several bay window privileges, and the debate that followed this motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was both interesting and significant. Ald. Buech referred to the fact that in Chicago the city even proposed to make property owners pay for the right to have coal holes in the walks. Ald. Corcoran, (D) said the law was different in Chicago, to which he replied that that made no difference as there was al-

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and if he doesn't soon begin to "make a noise like a socialist," you may as well give him up as a bad job.

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344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

class in this nation elect all judges direct or indirect, and vest in them all their power which they use to punish all workmen who seek self-protection in organization.

But this is politics you know, a matter not to be discussed in the union, a matter to be left to the officers of the unions, who will join with the master class at election time in condemning working-class politics and advise union men to vote for such nominees of the master class as are most "favorably inclined towards the working men—friends of labor," you know, and be sure and don't throw away your vote on nominees of the Socialists. This is orthodox trade union political action, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is only the last of the logical and orthodox results of such politics.

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Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XXXV. THE WALL STREET PIT—Edwin Markham. I see a hell of faces surge and whirl, Like mailstrom in the ocean—faces lean And fleshless as the talons of a hawk—

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dep't.

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

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

Socialism and Public Ownership. To the Editor—Extreme impossibilism was advocated by M. Kapan in a debate in Chicago on the question: "Resolved that Socialists should vote for municipal ownership while capitalism prevails."

An Appeal for Support.

It is proposed to find forty or fifty persons who will become sustaining members of the society, pledging themselves to contribute not less than \$25.00 a year for as long as the work accomplished shall warrant it.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. 1888 2,000 1892 21,000 1896 35,000 1900 122,000 1902 230,000 1904 408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Trading in vice has in late years had a rapid development in New York city. The Raines law, requiring saloons to become "hotels," has given opportunity, and a cloak of attractiveness and ease to prostitution.

Printing Plant Fund. Previously reported. \$234.02 Wm. Tews .25 G. D. Phillips 2.00 J. Sultaire .50 E. Naumann, Prentice, Wis. .50 L. Reed, Lane, Idaho .75 Ed. Hirsch .25 John Lnell 3.00 Ed. Diedrich .25 F. S. C. .50 Chr. Ritter 1.00 Elvi. Beaudett, Chippewa Falls, Wis. .40 J. H. Matherson, Brookfield, Wis. 1.00 Jno. Bannow 1.00 \$235.42

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.

IN YANKEE LAND

The Missouri state convention will be held May 30 at Jefferson city. By an error the state convention of Vermont was announced to be held May 19. It will be held at Bellows Falls, June 2.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

is only nine months young can it be said to have found its political reflex in any party extant; that is something that is in the generative stage.

ACROSS THE POND

In Aldershot, Germany, two Social-Democrats were elected to the common council without any opponents, none of the other parties caring to make a fruitless attempt.

New Jersey.

The debate between Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, and Wm. H. Berry, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, held in Newark, last week, was one of the most successful meetings ever attempted in that locality.

Dates for National Organizers.

JAMES H. BROWER: Oklahoma and Indian Territory under the direction of the territorial committee. JAMES F. CAREY: June 3, Collinsville, Ill.; 4, Staunton; 5, Taylorville; 7, Quincy; 8, Galesburg; 9, Monmouth.

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Milwaukee Fair Tickets.

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LATEST Socialist Books

The Positive School of Criminology, by Enrico Ferri, Chicago, Ill. The World's Revolutions, by Ernst Uexkull, Gresh, Wis. The Socialism of the Future, by John Spargo, Chicago, Ill.

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WHEN ORDERING SUITS

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL. UNION MADE CIGARS. IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

Notes of the Big Picnic!

The committee which has charge of the arrangements for this year's big state Social-Democratic picnic, held a well-attended meeting last Sunday. The contest between Comrades Brockhausen and Mayr, to furnish the music was finally decided by awarding the work to Mayr.

For our speakers this year it is very likely that Comrade Upton Sinclair will be secured. Although this comrade is very busy, and declines all invitations to speak, it is believed he will accept our invitation. As soon as definite news is received the announcement will be made.

At present we are getting ready for mailing 100,000 cards, which will be sent to our readers, each good for a discount of 10 cents on the price of admission. That is, each of these cards, with five cents,

will be good for a single admission to the park. In view of our readers always helping so efficiently in the sale of tickets for picnics, etc., it was thought that they deserved this advantage. So the readers will not get any tickets this time. However, all Party members will receive some. Because only members will be supplied, it will be necessary for each of them to sell all that is possible.

All the Branches and Unions in Wisconsin will be invited to attend. We have just secured reduced rates on all railroads entering Milwaukee. An open rate of a fare and one third for the round trip from points in Wisconsin from which the local one-way rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less; excursion tickets to be sold on July 14 and 15; good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 16, 1906, has been granted.

Comrade Melms, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who has charge of the Vaudeville show, promises some good features, among them being "Zim-Zim," the great and renowned magician, who will present a number of his best acts.

The other chairmen of the various sub-committees, all of whom are working hard to make the picnic enjoyable and an immense success, are:

- Refreshments, J. L. Reisse.
- Reception and speakers, Carl D. Thompson.
- Floor, M. L. Blodgett.
- Privileges, Beckley Farrell.
- Printing and Press, E. T. Melms.
- Order, Wm. Witte.
- Games, Al. Wiese.
- Music, Wm. Meller.

Don't forget the date, Sunday, July 15 at Schlitz Park.

See Zim-Zim

Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
Pierich, S., 272 Reed st.
Roth, Joe, 479 Clinton st.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Strich, Wm., 307 Florida.
Thomas, C. C., 1255 Kinnickinnic.
View, J., 310 Florida st.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic.
Cudahy, Wis.

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1st Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday in the month at 8:00 P. M., at 836 No. Water st. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 No. Water st., Sec'y.

2nd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 4th and Chestnut sts. Fred Koll, 373 Sheridan Lane, Sec'y.

3rd Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at 221 Wisconsin st. E. T. Melms, 620 1/2 Lapham st., Sec'y.

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of the month at Gaetke's hall, 1432 Greenbay ave. near Concordia ave. Chas. Kanter, 1439 9th st., Sec'y.

22nd Ward Branch meets every 3rd Friday of the month at Nic Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, 912 37th st. Sec'y.

23rd Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Frank Korsch's hall, 489 11th ave. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 15th ave., Sec'y.

Town of Milwaukee Branch meets every 1st 3rd Thursday of the month at Nash and Kent aves. (Formerly Lehmann's hall) Adolph Schultz, R. R. 7, Sta. C, Town of Milwaukee, Wis.

Town of Greenfield Branch meets every 1st Thursday of the month at H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave., Sec'y.

Cudahy Branch meets every 2nd and 4th of the month at Schinbine's hall, Cudahy, Wis. W. Powell, Sec.

South Milwaukee Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Alb. Bittmann's residence, Alb. Bittmann Box 283, So. Milwaukee.

Layton Park Branch meets every 3rd Thursday of the month at Dieterich's hall, cor. 24th and Lincoln aves. P. Bluhm, 734 25th ave., Sec'y.

Town of Lake Branch meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Geo. Pickel's residence, 240 Highland ave. Chas. V. Schussler, 287 Oklahoma ave., Sec'y.

Jewish Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every 2nd Sunday evening of the month at 427 4th st. J. Weinstein, 315 Vliet st., Sec'y.

Town of Wauwatosa Branch No. 1, meets every 1st Tuesday of the month at Aug. Trenk's residence, 49th and State sts. Hy Schuffler, Sec'y.

Finnish Branch of Milwaukee meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washington street. Mr. Tuhtanen, 755 Dover st., Sec'y.

South Side Polish Section meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Olsawski's hall, 777 7th ave. S. M. Sokolowski, 859 Midland ave., Sec'y.

County Central Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at Gijohann's hall, 274 W. Water st. Carl P. Dietz, 748 16th st., Sec'y.

Women's Branches. Meetings in the afternoon.

South Side Woman's Branch meets every 2nd and last Wednesday in the month at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washington st. Mrs. C. Germain, 502 Walker st., Sec'y.

West Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 2 P. M. at Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. Mrs. C. Menzie, 770 20th st., Sec'y.

East Side Woman's Club meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at F. Lock's Hall, 327 Sherman st. Mrs. T. H. Ramsthal, 609 Booth st., Sec'y.

North Side Woman's Club meets every 1st Thursday of the month at Gaetke's Hall, 1432 Greenbay Ave. Mrs. V. L. Berger, 1218 2nd st., Sec'y.

Big Benefit Picnic!

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 185 of this city has arranged for their yearly basket picnic in National Grove, 38th and National aves., Sunday, June 17. All the members and friends of this society are cordially invited to attend. Prizes of various kinds and all kinds of games are to be arranged. The South Side Aurora Singing Society will participate. The amount realized on this occasion will be sent to the Social-Democrats among the San Francisco sufferers. Admission will be 75 cents per family, including refreshments.

Campaign Fund.

County Central Com. Coil \$ 9.62
14th Ward Branch
Adv. from Treasurer
Wm. Zastrow, Wauwatosa
J. K. S.
23rd Ward Branch
A. J. Welch, Sten. Serv.
Mrs. A. Elvin
Robt. Buech
Max Levine
A. Moebus
W. Arner
O. Lindemann
R. Lehrwarze
Chas. Lehfeld
Paul Felker
A. J. Welch
A. Friend

State Secretary's Report for April.

Cash on hand April 1
Dues Received.
1 of Pittsville
20 of Milwaukee
1 of Boyceville
1 of Madison
1 of Fenwood
1 of River Falls
1 of Green Bay
1 of West Racine
Bohemian Branch of Racine
1 of Waupa
1 of Town of Greenfield ..
6 of Racine
9 of Sheboygan
16 of Milwaukee
5 of Milwaukee
1 of Chilton
1 of Marinette
Finnish Branch of Milw. ..
Finnish Branch of Kenosha
11 of Racine
8 of Milwaukee
6 of Milwaukee
12 of Milwaukee
2 of Milwaukee
23 of Milwaukee
1 of Clacoom
1 of Pacific
1 of Manitowish
1 of Brodhead
10 of Milwaukee
2 of Superior
1 of Kiel
14 of Milwaukee
1 of Wyoena
2 of Milwaukee
22 of Milwaukee
1 of Ladysmith
1 of Fenwood
21 of Milwaukee
Member at Large
3 of Racine
1 of Wauwatosa
1 of South Milwaukee
7 of Racine
1 of Green Bay
Woman's Branch of Milw. ..
19 of Milwaukee
1 of Irma
1 of West Allis
4 of Racine
Finnish Branch of Racine ..

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Egg, Stove, Nut, per ton
Pea (Formerly called No. 2) ..
per ton
Buckwheat (Formerly called
Pea, per ton
Soft Coal (Lump or Nut
Size), per ton
Pocahontas (Screened)
per ton
Pocahontas (Mine Run)
per ton
Coke (Egg or Nut Sizes)
per ton
Coke (Small Nut), per ton
Coke (Egg or Nut) per half
ton
Coke (Small Nut), per
half ton
Maple Wood, per cord
Maple Wood (Cull), per cord ..
Maple Slabs or Edgings, cord ..
Henlock of Pine Slabs or
Edgings, per cord
Disc ant to Bakers on wood
of all kinds, per cord
Hardwood Kindling (Maple
Flooring), per load
Soft Wood Kindling, per
load
Sawing Wood two or three
cuts, per cord
Splitting Wood, per cord
Carrying Wood, per cord
Carrying Coal of all kinds,
a ton

H. W. BISTORIUS.

Tel. Grand 2304. 344 Sixth st.

Women's Club Meetings.

The South Side Woman's Branch meets Friday afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock, at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street.

The North Side Woman's Club meets at Gaetke's hall, 432 Greenbay ave., Thursday afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock.

UNION BARBER SHOPS UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list.

- West Side.
- Austermann, A., 550 3d st. c. Walnut
- Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
- Beisner, J. C., 682 7th st.
- Benz, George, 1175 11th st.
- Betzhold Chas., 488 11th st.
- Bretzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
- Dertmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut
- Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
- Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
- Felsceker, J. P., 1422 Walnut
- Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut
- Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
- Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
- Hanschke, Albert, 2452 North av.
- Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
- Holzappel, G., 391 3rd st.
- Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago
- Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot
- Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
- Hubbard, J. H., 1930 Cherry st.
- Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.
- Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
- Kendall, Wm., 1601 Vliet.
- Lange, F., 281 3rd st.
- Locher & Stiel, 105 Grand av.
- Lutzberger, Peter, 910 Center
- Mundt, H. C., 168 Loyd st.
- Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
- Poiaski, J., 014 35th st
- Reipke, .. 531 Cherry st.
- Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
- Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
- Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
- Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
- Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet st.
- Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
- Sprink, John, 1441 Fond du Lac.
- Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
- Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
- Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
- Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.

To the Comrades of the S. D. P.

Notice! We hereby kindly request all the comrades who have in their possession any punch cards or subscription cards, to return them as soon as possible. We are about to close the books of the campaign committee and therefore urgently request you to send them in at once. It matters not how large the amount you have solicited on the same.

Hoping that the comrades respond without fail, and kindly turn them over to Comrade E. T. Melms, and oblige

The Campaign Committee.

Tenth Ward Picnic!

The Tenth Ward Comrades will hold a big picnic and ball at Rack's park, Lisbon avenue and Twenty-seventh street, Sunday, Aug. 26. Make no conflicting dates.



FISHING SEASON now open

We have a full assortment of fishing tackle at moderate prices from 50c up to \$7.50; and before going fishing see that your fishing tackle is complete—if not come and see

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DON'T FORGET

WISCONSIN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 15

SCHLITZ PARK MILWAUKEE.

Social-Democratic Party News.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Following are the meetings to be held by the various branches next week.

TUESDAY, June 5:
Town of Wauwatosa Branch No. 1 meets at Hentschler's hall, 30th and Grand ave.

WEDNESDAY, June 6:
The 3rd Ward Branch meets at 221 Wisconsin st.

THURSDAY, June 7:
The 9th Ward Branch meets at 170 8th st.
The 9th Ward Branch meets at 1216 Cherry st.
The 14th Ward Branch meets at Schacht's hall, cor. 12th and Lincoln aves.
Town of Milwaukee Branch meets at Nash and Kent aves., Adolph Schultze's residence.
Town of Greenfield Branch meets at Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st.

FRIDAY, June 8:
The 6th Ward Branch meets at Baugh's hall, cor. 3rd and North.
The 8th Ward Branch meets at Mann's hall, cor. Mineral to 4th aves.
The 11th Ward Branch meets at Bulgrin's hall, cor. 9th ave. and Orchard st.
The 18th Ward Branch meets at 402 Chambers st.
The 23rd Ward Branch meets at Frank Korchi's hall, 489 11th ave.

SUNDAY, June 10, 2:20 P. M.
Cudahy Branch meets at Scheinbein's hall, cor. Layton and Halthoff place.

territory we most need to enter. We can expect something from up there.

MANITOWOC: Read Comrade Stolze's message, printed in last week's HERALD. Comrade Gaylord spent all of the week in Manitowoc County, Mayor Stolze and the comrades cooperating in a splendid week's campaign. On Saturday night a county conference was held. Comrades were present from Two Rivers, Mishicot, Gibson etc. The Kiel comrades were to have been present, but somehow missed connections. A committee of five was appointed to take charge of the selection of a county ticket, and it was decided to ask the locals in the county to make out a full ticket and submit it to the committee, and the committee will then select a ticket as nearly to the wishes of the comrades as possible.

Gaylord writes from Manitowoc that in many respects the field in that county is one of the most interesting in the state outside of Milwaukee. With the splendid help of Mayor Stolze and the local comrades, the cooperation of the labor unions and the help of the locals in the other towns, he thinks we may carry the county this fall.

Gaylord writes: "Mayor Stolze is very enthusiastic over the situation, and thinks there is actually a chance of carrying—not only the first assembly district—but even the county."

"We gathered in three new members Saturday night, and the comrades were ready to adopt what corresponds in Manitowoc to our new 'precinct organization' in Milwaukee, for the purpose of collecting back dues, and getting new members."

"I had to leave before the meeting was closed, to get here for Sunday; but am sure that the comrades went on with the plans outlined. As I was leaving the hall, Comrade Stolze handed me \$5.00 on the 'Hurry Up' campaign fund. Please acknowledge it in the paper. They will do better. They see the larger possibilities of the movement and the party, and will go forward with more enthusiasm than ever."

There will be a good delegation at the State convention from Manitowoc, and I think that Comrade Stolze will be there."

The comrades expect to organize a German and a Polish branch soon.

KENOSHA: Comrade Seidel, our Social-Democratic alderman from the 20 ward, Milwaukee, spoke at Kenosha last Sunday, and organized a German local. Kenosha now has an English, Finnish and a German branch, and may have an Italian branch soon. Watch us grow.

LA CROSSE: Social-Democratic assemblyman, Aldrich, has made an organizing tour for the labor unions. At La Crosse he looked up the comrades and attended their local meeting. He reports the local in good spirits and prospects fine.

CABLE, Bayfield Co.: Comrade Hoffman writes that there are a few Socialists there, and the list is growing.

Every local secretary has received an appeal for campaign fund subscriptions. Has your local responded? If not, look up your secretary and get it started. "If we are to have a big campaign this fall we must start the fund. Let's pay for the campaign as we go this time. Whoever you are who reads this, if you want to help win a great Social - Democratic victory this fall, send in your subscription now and secure a card and get others to do the same. Address, Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth st., Milwaukee, Wis."

GREEN BAY: Gaylord writes: "Cold weather made our meeting at Green Bay yesterday a small one, consisting mainly of comrades. We had an informal question and answer conference, dealing mainly with the problems of constructive Socialism, which was very profitable to us all."

"At the conference last evening the nominating committee was appointed, and further plans adopted for pushing the whole campaign."

"The local fire chief has been convicted of bribery on his own confession, but still holds office. The

comrades will take the matter before the city council with a petition, and try to get the fellow put where he belongs."

SHEBOYGAN FALLS: Comrade Severin writes, "I have bought to yearly subscription cards for the HERALD and shall do something now to increase the circulation of the HERALD." Says he was surprised that the list was not larger in his community. He also sends in several new names to which we have sent samples.

Two Organizers at Work.

Comrade Gaylord and Thompson are busy stringing up five wires across Wisconsin. Gaylord has spent a week in Manitowoc, and another in Brown County and will shortly sweep up to the central and northern part of the state. He has already organized two new locals and aroused several more and is striking fire all along the line.

Thompson is managing the office work, directing the work of the party in Racine, and will start next week for a short trip through Columbia County. Later he will make a flying trip to deliver some lectures for a chautauqua in South Dakota, and on the way going and coming will make dates at different points in Wisconsin. He will be at La Crosse, June 28, on the way out and at other points on his return.

Gaylord's dates as reported last week are: Fond du Lac, June 14; Stratford, 15; Town Hall, (Fenwood) 16; Fenwood, 17; Wausau, 18; Irma, 19; Rhinelander, 20; Prentice, 21; Phillips, 22; Glidden, 23; open date, 27; Washburn, 28; Superior, 29 to July 1.

Comrades, this means great possibilities and hard work. Many comrades have already responded enthusiastically and are at work arranging for these meetings, and cooperating with us for a great campaign. The iron is hot. Strike now.

Gaylord and Thompson will both be out of the state from July 27 to August 27 in chautauqua work. During that time we hope to have a national organizer in the Wisconsin field. From Aug. 27 on, both Gaylord and Thompson will be at work constantly.

All hands on deck! Now for the state campaign! Help us make it truly great!

Sheboygan County Convention.

Those who have supposed that the Social-Democratic movement was dead in Sheboygan County were greatly mistaken. They should have attended the conference-convention, held at Sheboygan last week. Every local in the county was represented. There were eight delegates from Sheboygan Falls alone, and Plymouth had three present, including the Social-Democratic alderman, Comrade Sanders.

The conference took up and discussed every phase of the work of the party and its needs in the county. It was decided that there must be a county organization, and that a county organizer, to have general oversight of the work, was a necessity. Comrade Bauernfeind of Sheboygan Falls was the unanimous choice for this position, and after much persuasion accepted. The comrades feel elated over this, for Comrade Bauernfeind is a

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

Fifth Ward Branch, Schafkopf Tournament, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., will be held every 4th Friday of the month.

Cinoh Parties every first and third Friday of the month.

East Side Woman's Club Cinoh every first Thursday of the month in the afternoon, at the Academy hall, Milwaukee street, between Michigan and Wisconsin streets.

South Side Woman's Club, Cinoh parties, every first Tuesday of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., in the afternoon.

9th Ward, Entertainment and Ball, Sunday, Oct. 28. North Side Turner hall.

The Eleventh Ward Basket Picnic at Heim's Grove, cor. Lincoln and 29th aves., Sunday July 8, '06.

The Twelfth Ward Branch has arranged a picnic to be held at Huelsbeck's Grove, June 24.

14th Ward Branch, Basket Picnic, Heim's Grove, Sunday, June 17.

Basket Picnic under the auspices of the 6th, 13th and 21st Wards, Jones' Grove, Green Bay road, Sunday, July 1.

Aurora Singing Society, Heim's grove, Sunday, June 10. Basket Picnic.

17th Ward Branch Picnic, Huelsbeck's grove, Sunday, June 17, take Tippecanoe car to the end of the line, foot of Howell ave.

19th Ward Branch, Picnic, at Greenwald's park, cor. 32nd and Fond du Lac ave. Admission fee 10 cents. Sunday, Aug. 12.

Trolley Party, Bohemian Branch, Muskego Lake, round trip ticket 50 cents. Car will leave Cibor's hall, 1326 Fond du Lac ave., at 8 A. M.

Vorwaerts Singing Society, Basket Picnic, Sunday Aug. 26, Greenwald's Park 32nd and Fond du Lac ave.

Basket Picnic, 22nd Ward, Sunday June 10, at Greenwald's grove, 32nd and Fond du Lac ave.

loyal Socialist and an experienced worker and organizer.

The question of a county ticket was next taken up. It was unanimously agreed to put a full ticket in the field, and a committee was immediately appointed to take charge of the preliminary steps. Comrades Guthrie, of Sheboygan Falls; Sanders, of Plymouth; and Dehling, of Sheboygan, were chosen, with the county organizer as a member ex-officio. The committee met the very next Sunday and took up the work.

Plans for increasing the membership of the locals were then discussed; also ways and means for organizing the county. School house campaigning in farming districts, distribution of HERALDS, increase of its subscription list, and other plans were discussed. All methods will be used.

Altogether, it was one of the most profitable and enthusiastic gathering held by the Social-Democrats in Sheboygan county for many moons.

Keep your eye on Sheboygan County.

WISCONSIN.

WAUPACA: Comrade Kostpa called at the state headquarters this week. He reports the new local there in splendid condition. They have engaged the best hall in Town for the Gaylord meeting, which is to be held Wednesday evening, June 13.

ASHLAND: Comrade Gauthier writes accepting the date for a meeting for Gaylord—Sunday, June 24.

Comrade Kastka, of Waupaca, is going to travel through the northern part of Wisconsin. He is a great hustler and we know he will pry open some places where we can organize Social Democratic locals. Several years ago this comrade lived at Plainfield. A tailor there showed him the light of Socialism. As a result we soon held a big meeting, at which Comrade Thompson spoke. Later Kostka moved to Grand Rapids. We soon had a local there. Later he moved to Wausau and started a local there. A few weeks ago he went to Waupaca and a fine local has been organized there.

Now he will travel in the northern part of the state in exactly the

same way as we are doing here.

same way as we are doing here.

same way as we are doing here.

Ladies Shoe Sale

= \$1.95 =

Buys Patent Colt and Kid Shoes and Oxfords worth \$2.50 and up. Ladies' Canvas Oxfords in 5 colors, White, Pink, Green, Blue and Gray; see our window display. I tells and shows the bargains without asking for them. Your patronage is appreciated.

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Take-a-Pair' Quadruple Casting Reels	2.50 each
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Bamboo Jointed Rods, 25c and	.15 each
Japanese Jointed Casting Rods	.55 each
Shakespeare Celebrated Rods	.15 each
84 ft. Braided Lines	.05 each
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Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
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PHONE 2323 BLACK.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

MILWAUKEE.

The 19th Ward Branch, S. D. P., has made arrangements for an open meeting, to be held at Eckelmann's hall, Wednesday evening, June 13, 1906. Comrade Christ. Bocher will speak in German, his subject being, "What is Socialism?"

The West Side Woman's Club held a very successful card party socially last Saturday night, at the Schlitz park hall.

Please do not forget the two large basket picnics, Sunday afternoon, June 10. Aurora singing society, with its many friends, sympathizers and families, will picnic at Heim's grove cor. 29th and Lincoln aves.; while the 22nd Ward Branch, with its comrades and friends, will picnic at Voelker's grove, cor. 32nd st. and Fond du Lac ave. We hope that in both events they will be successful, and we suggest that anyone wishing a good time, at a very reasonable price, should attend without fail.

The Bohemian Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are working hard, endeavoring to make their trolley party, to be held Sunday, July 1, a grand success. Round trip tickets will be sold at 50 cents and cars will leave Cibor's hall, 1326 Fond du Lac ave., at 8:00 A. M. Tickets can be secured at the above mentioned place and at the Social-Democratic headquarters, 344 6th street.

The Russian Socialists have made all the necessary arrangements for their lecture, which is to be delivered at the North Side Turner hall, on Sunday afternoon, June 10, by Comrade Maxim Gregorie, the leader of the Russian revolutionists of the Baltic province. Quite a number of tickets have been sold at 15 cents apiece. The lecture will be delivered in the German language and an additional entertainment is going to be carried out. Comrade E. T. Melms will be chairman for the meeting on this occasion. Tickets can be secured at the Jewish Radical Library rooms, 427 4th street, A. Muench's, 905 Central avenue, and at the Social-Democratic headquarters, 344 6th street.

The East Side Woman's Club has decided that hereafter its monthly cinoh parties will take place at the Academy hall, Milwaukee street. These will take place every first Thursday of the month. The former meeting place was Wirthwein's hall, cor. 17th and Walnut streets. Their first Prize Cinoh, to be held at the Academy hall, will take place Thursday afternoon, June 7, at 2:00 P. M.

Tickets for the 6th, 13th and 21st Ward Branches' picnic, which is to be held at Jones' grove, Green Bay road, Sunday afternoon and

ET...
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Special Engagement
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As to the excellence of this attraction the patrons of the BIJOU have the personal guarantee of the MANAGER it is of the Best Offerings of the Season.

Closing Attraction: James Kyle McCurdy in "The Old Clothes Man," June 10th

CRYSTAL
HIGH VAUDEVILLE Theater
CLASS
RAYMOND TEAL
The King of MINSTRELS
Daily 2:30, 7:45, 9:30 Admission 10c, 20, 25c

YOU ARE ALL REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE
SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC
arranged by
Carpenters' District Council,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
SCHLITZ PARK,
Sunday, June 10, 1906.
Music by Ward's Military Band.
ADMISSION to Park, 10c
BALL IN THE EVENING.

NOTICE!
Grand TROLLY EXCURSION and PICNIC
GIVEN BY THE
BOHEMIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC BRANCH
at LITTLE MUSKEGO LAKE PARK, Sunday, July 1, 1906.
Cars leave Cribber's Hall, 1222 Fond du Lac Ave., at 8 A. M. sharp. Round Trip 50c Tickets for sale at this Office.

Cut Your Grass with a "Gross" Mower.

They have been the standard for years just because they are of the dependable kind—the kind that clip the grass off short and clean.

Lakewood 6.50
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Government by Injunction Jenkins to speak.
We have received the following letter from the pastor of the People's Pulpit:
Editor SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, Milwaukee.
Dear Sir: Judge James G. Jenkins will address the People's Pulpit service at the Pabst theater next Sunday evening, June 3rd, at 7:45 o'clock, on the theme, "A Danger to the Republic." It is an address which the men of the city should hear. Will you kindly call attention to it through your columns?
If you wish, I am willing to pay, to the amount of One Dollar, for a notice.
I am here with my mother, but will return to Milwaukee Saturday.
Very truly yours,
Thomas Edward Barr.
Elkhart, Ind., May 29.
On the second page of this week's HERALD is a little reference to Judge Jenkins which points out some "dangers to the republic" that we hardly think his eminence will include in his talk.

Hurry Up Campaign Fund.
They still keep cogging. Look over this list. See if your name or the name of your local is there. And if it isn't ask your secretary to read you the letters sent to him for the local, from the state organizer. They explain all about it.
Acknowledged last week \$32.88
H. Gill, Cadott50
Wm. Drdenhofer, Cadott .. 1.00
Henry Dudenhofer, Cadott 1.00
Frank Dudenhofer, Cadott.. 1.00
Anna Dudenhofer, Cadott.. 1.00
Alfred Pilling, Pardeeville. 1.00
Henry Stolze, Manitowoc .. 5.00

\$43.38
That organized two locals and aroused four or five more. Let the good work go on. Two organizers are in the field.
"Zim-Zim" the Magical Wonder.

DAVIDSON
Week of Monday, June 4
Brown-Baker Co.
IN
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES
All the Old Favorites...
PRICES—
Night, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c; Matinees: Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.
Next Play:—"Out of the Fold"

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

THE POISON-MEAT INDUSTRY.
WHY IS VEAL NEARLY ALWAYS CHEAPER ON THE WEST SIDE THAN ON THE EAST SIDE?
We had this question sprung at us by an old-time Milwaukee butcher. We had to give it up.
Can the reader guess the answer? Perhaps if you have been reading "The Jungle" you will be able to. At all events, here is the answer:
BECAUSE THE WEST SIDE IS NEARER THE PACKING HOUSES IN THE MONEE VALLEY where the government inspectors condemn newly born and unborn calves BUT DO NOT HAVE THE POWER UNDER THE LAW TO HAVE THE CONDEMNED CARCASSES DESTROYED. And also: because the local Health Office seems to have been looking the other way.
Both science and the law are at agreement on this one point at least: That "slunk calves" are not fit to go into the human stomach as food.
YET ALMOST NIGHTLY, WE ARE CREDIBLY INFORMED, CRATED BUTCHER WAGONS MAY BE SEEN SNEAKING RAPIDLY AWAY FROM THE PACKING HOUSES, LOADED WITH THE CONDEMNED CARCASSES,—after dark!
They deliver them to WEST SIDE BUTCHERS who are PARTIES to this OUTRAGE AGAINST THE HEALTH OF OUR PEOPLE. And the Health Department has been looking the other way, it appears.

In Chicago the packers have been found to use chemicals to preserve and color their products. All the chemicals that have been used in the EMBALMING OF HUMAN BODIES after death, have now been called in use to help the packers swell their enormous fortunes at the price of the HEALTH of the people.
They use chemicals to preserve and color sausage. One chemical known to the trade as "LIQUID SMOKE," but which in reality is CREOSOTE, is used to give sausage, bacon, dried beef and ham a smoked look and taste, although they are not smoked at all.
Sausage is also adulterated with potato flour, which is the refuse of the factories where potato alcohol is made. There is no nourishment in it, but it is cheaper than meat and bulks, and it is profitable to sell potato refuse at meat prices.
There is now a law in this state, as we understand it, against the use of these adulterants and chemicals, yet Cudahy residents continue talking about barrels of POTATO FLOUR and LIQUID SMOKE being received in that place. What for?

Out in Cudahy, where the stench from the packing houses is so fierce that it lowers real estate, it is said there is, or was, a regular traffic in SPOILED HAMS. The villagers call them "stinking hams," but we believe the unwritten trade-name is "sour hams." They smell the same, anyway, however, they are called.
Instead of going to the GREASE TANK as they should, we are assured that they find their way through the avenue of trade to the STOMACHS of our Polish fellow citizens of the South Side. Certain South Side butchers with shops in the Polish district, where the poverty of the people forces them to buy "cheap" food, drive out to Cudahy to get these spoiled hams, we are told, and the stuff is then retailed to their victims in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards.
Does this sort of thing help our Polish citizens to keep down their death rate? Can people, even poor people, who are looked down on as unworthy of consideration by the winners at the grab game of life, can such people, we say, keep healthy on spoiled ham, do you think!

It has long been a stock-in-trade joke in Chicago's Packingtown that the big packers turn every part of the hog—except the squeal to account and into profits. The flashlight turned on the packers by Upton Sinclair, the young Socialist writer, now shows what that boast really means to the consumers of meat. Through the concentrating tendency in the capitalist system the supplying of meat to the people has finally gotten into the hands of a few enormously powerful men, and the American people must eat whatever these men choose to put before them in the market or go without. Profit-greed has naturally caused these men to not only coin healthy meat into money, but also fetid meat, tainted, painted and deodorized, and "chemicalized" meat, tubercles, ham skins, refuse, and all—but the squeal!
It has simply been a case of PROFITS, and the profit system WORKS THE SAME EVERYWHERE. So Milwaukee need not be surprised if her fellow citizens, the big packers, give to charity or build art galleries to keep the people's minds off of what they are eating. There are tricks in all trades and if they must compete with Armour, Swift or the others, they must play the game as it is being played, or be crowded out of business. Still we hope the Health Department, now it's under a new head, will stop looking the other way.

Peppercorn and Capsicum!
Our compliments to the smoke inspector, and will he please see that the Hotel Aberdeen installs one of his favorite smoke consumers?

Milwaukee's mayoralty humiliation, according to whose philosophy everybody is purchasable, seems to have won over some of his former critics. A soft hatsir turneth away wrath.
Anyway it's some relief to feel sure that they cannot charge Milwaukee's juvenile mayor with throwing the torpedo that so startled the royal trash of Spain last Thursday. But his keepers ought to redouble their vigilance, nevertheless.

There's \$15,000 in the Fourth Ward fund and it will only cost \$7,000 to fill up the scandalous holes in the lower Grand avenue pavement, but at least one of the aldermen of the ward refuses to allow the money to be spent that way. Here's a guess at the reason: It has been the custom of certain aldermen in the past to put as many men on the ward pay roll as possible so as to have the reputation of finding jobs for the faithful and to have handy men ready for campaign times. The ward money has been spent that way instead of on the streets. It is said that a certain down-town ward is a particularly flagrant example of this, and always gets a big slice of the funds but manages to neglect its street work.

Mature Milwaukee has not yet had time to fully appreciate its "luck" in being represented by an immature mayor.
Thus far the boy has been surrounded by sheltering friends. In fact, the mayor's wife was overheard in the theater recently to say that "it was just awful the way Mr. Hooker (his campaign manager and now private secretary and actual mayor) haunts our house."
The boy official chafes under this espionage. In fact, there are already evidences that he has begun

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DAVIDSON.
The reception of the Brown-Baker company of players on their return to Milwaukee the past week was almost without a parallel. These people, during their stay in Milwaukee in the old Academy company made hosts of friends and gave the people new respect for the stage and the lives of its players, and they well deserved the ovation they received. Next week they will give Broadhurst's ludicrous



Riley Chamberlain,
farce comedy "What Happened to Jones." Albert Brown will play "Jones," James Durkin choosing another part, Miss Evelyn will play "Cissy," Lee Baker the "Bishop of Ballarat, and Miss Lamkin the Swedish servant.

WONDERLAND.
Dare Devil Dash, with his sensational ride down a ladder incline on a bicycle from which he dives into a shallow tank of water, will be at the Wonderland commencing Sunday afternoon. The perilous structure for his decent and dive was being erected at the park last night. It is ninety feet high.
The management of Wonderland announces a series of sum-

SUMMER CLOTHING

Union-Made
LATEST STYLES Straw Hats

FINE LINE of OUTING SHIRTS
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Underwear
for Hot Weather
ranging from 25c to \$1.50 a garment.

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STAR
Sunday, June 3
MONSTER AMATEUR TOURNAMENT
\$100 Given Away in Prizes

Imagine Charles Major's willful and lovable heroine to have stepped from the pages of romance. She begins an engagement of one week at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon.

STAR THEATER.
A monster amateur tournament will be held at the Star theater, Sunday, June 3, at which \$100.00 will be given away in prizes. All are invited to give their names not later than Sunday forenoon.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
Raymond Teal, the king of minstrels, will be the leading attraction at the Crystal theater next week.

IN THE CITY HALL.
At the meeting of the committee on Laws and Legislation last week some amusing arguments were made by silk-stocking Seventh warders against the joining of the Seventh and Third wards.
They said that the business done by the rich men of the Seventh ward and the taxes paid by them should be the basis on which the ward representation should be determined.
Ald Melms took the floor and analyzed the arguments one by one, making them look very ridiculous. The people of the city deserved an equal voice in the council, he said, and anything short of that should not be considered for an instant. "Furthermore," said he, shaking his finger at the men who considered riches the test of citizenship, "I want to say that if it were not for

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the working class who do all the work and keep you people alive, and who make it possible for you to grind out wealth for yourselves in your mills, your big Seventh warders would not be able to pay any taxes at all!"
Ald Yockey of the Seventh leaped to his feet to protest against having a Socialist speech crammed down his throat, but the chairman said that Ald Melms had the same right to express his opinion as anyone else, and the discomfited Yockey subsided.



mer night hops in its monster dancing pavilion at the park. The floor is of highly polished maple, said to be the best dancing floor in the city, and is sixty feet wide and one hundred and forty feet long. Clauder's orchestra. Prof. Wells is in charge of the programs.
BIJOU THEATER.
It is not surprising that Virginia Drew Tresscott should play "Princess Mary Tudor," the winsome heroine of Charles Major's beautiful novel, "When Knighthood Was In Flower." In the charm of her own personality, in her raven-haired beauty and in the glory of her great dark eyes one might also