

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Organized Labor Has Triumphed Over Teddy!

By Victor L. Berger.

ACCORDING to the Bible there once lived a man whose name was Saul. Saul started out to look for his father's asses, and found himself called to a kingdom. In most modern times, just the contrary has happened to a man named Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt set out as a king, and found himself called an ass.

Roosevelt heard that a horde of Californians had forbidden Japanese children to sit with white children in the schools. King Theodore became enraged. And, kinglike, he solemnly swore that he would not endure it, even if he had to summon the entire military force of the United States.

When the Californians heard of this—they burst into a scornful laugh. They declared there was such a thing as a national constitution. Theodore Roosevelt was meddling in matters which did not concern him, they said. They would take no orders from him in regard to their schools. And they intimated that Theodore Roosevelt was an ass.

Thereupon Theodore Roosevelt cooled down perceptibly. And instead of sending an army to California, he sent an official to investigate the matter. This, in fact, he should have done in the first place. And after he got the report he sent no army, but let the state of California plead its case before a Federal judge.

This was indeed a most inglorious retreat for a man with so big a club as Roosevelt. Yet he still was in a false position. The best jurists of the country declared that the Federal courts could accomplish nothing. The United States had no authority in these matters.

Then came a third, still more sudden change. The president summoned the mayor of San Francisco and the members of the San Francisco school board to Washington. Instead of making war, Theodore Roosevelt entered into negotiations with Eugene Schmitz, who is under criminal indictment for extortion, and, according to Republican reform papers, is "the central figure of a complete community of interest between harlots, procurers, corporation magnates, best citizens, labor union politicians and pugilists."

And this brought the fourth change. Theodore Roosevelt himself, who, a short time before, had demanded that the Japanese should be admitted to the citizenship of the United States, concluded a compromise with the Californians. By the terms of this, the greater part of the Japanese people will be forbidden to set foot anywhere upon the soil of the United States. And he promised—according to the testimony of Mayor Schmitz—to carry through this agreement by all means against all opposition.

It will be remembered that a half-forgotten "immigration" law was expressly dug out because it contains a clause empowering the president to do this.

And a few days ago the president even instructed the immigration board not to admit Japanese and Korean laborers, "educated or uneducated," when they come with passes made out for Canada or Mexico. Japan claims that it never issues passes for any other country.

As for the other end of the bargain—the Californians promised that the children of Japanese shall be admitted to the California public schools if they understand English, and—which is the main thing—if the official examiner certifies to this.

And it may be added—with a wink—that most Japanese children will not understand it. That means that precious few will be admitted.

This, then, was the meager result which Roosevelt has gained in this bargain. Thus just the contrary of the Hebrew Saul's fate has been his—he started out as a king and found himself "written down an ass."

It would seem, moreover, that he has promised to confirm by a treaty with Japan this Japanese exclusion which now rests only on a legal authorization.

In what position does he now stand with Japan, for which he at first took up the cudgel with such fiery zeal? It is true—he seems to have persuaded the Japanese government to enter into some sort of a treaty to permit temporarily the legal exclusion of Japanese workmen. But the Japanese appear to have done this very unwillingly. There may be some trouble about it in the future.

So the last word in the case has not yet been spoken. But whatever may happen in the future—the Japanese exclusion in any case will remain a fact. It can be no longer reversed.

Remember that the exclusion of the Asiatics began with the Chinese. Now the Japanese and Koreans follow. And then may come the turn of the Arabs, Syrians and Hindoos. So the immigration to be admitted to this country will be restricted to members of European nations.

This will be pointed out as a great triumph of organized labor. So it is.

We have to thank the workmen on the Pacific coast that it has come to this strict division between Asiatics and Europeans on this continent.

Workingmen still rule the city of San Francisco. They exercise a strong political influence in all the cities of the Pacific coast.

The California commissioners in Washington were actually the representatives of the working people and fought for the white race, while the capitalists of the coast are absolutely in favor of the admission of the Asiatics.

It is unnecessary now to argue why a sharp line must be drawn between the Asiatic level of development and white workmen.

The time for arguments on that question is past. The bar is drawn against flooding America with Asiatic laborers. These two races must remain apart, so long as the wage system continues.

When capitalism comes to an end, when the Asiatics shall no longer be used merely to force down the standard of living of white workmen, then the principle of Socialist brotherhood can be realized for all humanity. Not sooner.

For the working people to let down the bars now, just "for the sake of principle," would be suicide. The American workmen have no inclination to cut their own throats. And no sane Socialist will blame them.

Victor L. Berger

In Connecticut the capitalistic interests are trying to get a law through to keep poor people from running for office; in other words, to make secure the present control of government by the wealth interests. The following extract from the proposed primary law (a law in the interests of "good citizenship," of course!) will show how they expect to accomplish their purpose: Nomination papers from any candidate shall not be deemed to be filed within the meaning of this act until the following payments have been made to the official with whom they

are directed to be filed. In the case of a state officer, representative of a large or United States senator, \$50. In the case of district representative in congress, \$100. In the case of a sheriff, \$100. In the case of state senator, \$50. In the case of judge of probate, \$25. In the case of state representative, \$25. In the case of a mayor or warden, \$50. In the case of alderman, common councilman and burgess, \$15 each. In the case of all other city or borough officers, \$10 each. If the candidate in whose behalf any of these sums has been paid receives ten per cent of all the votes cast at the primary election, or dies or withdraws before the primary, the sum so paid for him shall be returned within ten days thereafter.

Socialism has taken root in Panama, also. What follows the flag? Socialism!

Eighty-six thousand dollars have thus far been contributed toward the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners in the Moyer-Haywood case.

Comrade Ida Crouch Hazlett is giving some interesting reports from the scene of the impending trial of Moyer and Haywood, of the Montana News of Helena. They are the best reports we have seen.

The Australian Workers' union recently held its annual conference in Sydney. It has a very good record, and has done some very good work. The editor of the Brisbane Worker puts this down to its Socialist consciousness.

A club of perfumed women in Milwaukee celebrated their first right to use the ballot by endorsing for the school board a man whose name had been up in the recent grand jury graft investigations. A fine start, only it is due the rest of the women of the city to say that these club women were not representative of their sex throughout the city.

Fourteen thousand people die annually in New York City of tuberculosis. But they are not really killed by tuberculosis. They are killed by capitalism, that depletes their lives, ravishes them of the product of their labor, and consigns them to noisome tenements to fester and die. And, what's worse, many of these wretched victims invited their fate by voting the capitalist tickets.

And now Harriman confesses that at the request of Roosevelt he raised a corruption fund of \$200,000 to carry the state of New York with at the last presidential election, Roosevelt has been forced to call him a liar, and there is the dickens to pay generally. But why should Teddy be so touchy? Have the Republicans or the Democrats ever gone into a national campaign that they did not resort to the money drench method of getting the "people's verdict" as to which crowd they wanted to be governed by?

It takes lawyers nowadays to interpret the laws, and the more lawyers you have the more interpretations. And the lawyers make the laws. In 1903, for instance, the capitalist parties put fourteen lawyers in the senate of the Wisconsin

Christianity Up-to-Date.

From the "Christian Socialist." "Reverend, my husband's sick and lost his job, and we have no money in the house."

"That's too bad; did you know that Jesus died for you?"

"Yes, but I have to pay the rent to-night."

"Of course, but you know that during the flood it rained forty days and forty nights."

"Yes, I know that, but little Jimmy needs medicine."

"Of course, but you know after the third day Christ arose from the tomb."

"Yes, that's true, but we are out of wood and it's cold for the children."

"That's too bad, but Christ later appeared to the Apostles at—"

"Yes, I know all about that, but I am hungry."

"Well, that's sad, but repent or you are lost."

"Oh, what shall I do, no work, no food and soon no shelter! What a miserable world!"

"Verily, you have spoken the truth; it is a wicked world."

Just then the cat said, "No, it is an ignorant world. God made it all right, but you people both need education."

legislature—the senate is the body that most truly represents the interests in the law making work. In the next session, in 1905, the number of lawyers had increased to sixteen, and in the present year the number has again increased to eighteen. There are thirty-three senators, so that already over half are lawyers. Between lawyer made law and judge made law things are assuming a rather serious aspect.

DATE OF THE IS SET.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial has now been definitely set for May 6. That is, unless the state gets cold feet again, and finds some new excuse for gaining more time. The flat-out of the prosecution of Adams for the alleged murder of a settler named Tyler was a sore blow to the Gooding-McParland crowd, as they hoped through Adams' con-

viction to spoil him as a witness for the defense. So that if the big trial takes place on the day appointed it will be rather a surprise than otherwise. A recent development is causing some speculation. The federal grand jury is in session at Boise, probing into the extensive land frauds by the big Barber Lumber company. It is said that the late ex-Gov. Steunenberg's personality has been brought into the deliberations, as he sold many tracts to the company. A former Denver lawyer named Kinkaid has just been arrested as a result of information brought out before the grand jury. He had been mixed up with Steunenberg in land transactions, it is alleged, and it is further asserted that Steunenberg owed him a large amount of money at the time of his death, which the ex-governor had refused to pay. And just as these rumors began to pass about, one of the attorneys for Moyer-Haywood received a letter in a disguised hand saying: "If you will look into the grand jury investigation you will find why and who killed Frank Steunenberg. Treat this as confidential. (Signed) Jurymen." Whether the letter is genuine or not time alone can disclose.

Old party reformers, it would appear, have to play the game of politics as it is played. On the heels of the Chicago election comes this plaint in the Hearst paper, the Examiner:

"Busse owes his victory to the treachery of John Brennan, an convict, and 'Hinky Dink' Kenna, the keeper of infamous dens where drunkards are made every hour of the day. Nor are these all. In the plot with them are William Loeffler, who narrowly escaped the penitentiary for his participation in the tunnel theft; John F. O'Malley, the North Side saloon keeper, and John J. ('Bath House') Coughlin, Keopa's partner in the first ward infamy. Mayor Dunne was slaughtered by those he trusted most implicitly. With sublime faith he believed until the last moment that 'Hinky Dink's' promises, that Loeffler's solemn pledge, that Brennan's repeated affirmations of sincerity, were genuine and made in sincerity."

Think of a reformer of the civic conditions pinning his faith on such elements! Think of having to lean upon such people in order to save society! Sad indeed is the path of the old party reformer, and especially so if he is an honest man.

NEWS FROM THE ELECTIONS!

Two More Socialists on Milwaukee School Board—Four Aldermen in So. Milwaukee.—Chicago Meets Temporary Set Back.

Milwaukee, April 3.—In the non-partisan school board election yesterday, for the election of four school directors, two Social Democrats were chosen. Under the new law party nominations were not recognized, and each man had to run independently. The Social Democrats by referendum decided not to go into the campaign, but the Federated Trades council put up four independent candidates, all four being Social Democrats, to make the independent run in the interests of labor. The elected directors are: H. C. Raasch, S.-D., 174 plurality. A. F. Lindemann, Rep., 1,269 plurality. A. J. Welch, S.-D., 72 plurality. C. L. Kissling, Dem., 773 plurality.

Milwaukee, April 3.—Four Social-Democratic aldermen were elected in South Milwaukee, where the party had a regular ticket in the field. There are eight aldermen in all. The local fight was over what was known as the "city hall clique," which was wiped out completely. Two of the old aldermen were re-elected, these being favored by the element that was bent on cleaning up the municipal administration. The Socialists elected are: Albert Blittmann, Second ward, by 145 votes. Barth Marren, Third ward, by 167 votes. Reinhold Kleist, Second ward, by 138 votes. Anton Brull, Third ward, by 159 votes.

Chicago, April 3.—The police returns show a much smaller vote than was expected, but the official count always gives us an increase, although this year the voting was by machines. Comrade George Koop for mayor received 13,469, as against 23,034 for Comrade John Collins at the last mayoralty election. Our hope of getting into the city council has not been realized. Comrade Ambroy for treasurer received 14,770 and Comrade Mance for city clerk 15,649 votes. Comrade Morgan for judge of the Superior court also ran ahead of his ticket and polled 16,404 votes.

Manitowoc, Wis., April 3.—The Socialists get a net gain of one alderman out of yesterday's election, and a tremendous increase in our vote, although Mayor Stolze went down to defeat by the mere scratch of forty-two votes. It was a square fight of the corporations against the Socialists, and the desperate and corrupt methods of the corporations made it one of the hottest contests ever seen in the city. The two new aldermen are Comrades Bruins and Rugowski. We lose Ald. Braxmeier. Ald. Kaufman is our hold-over alderman. The strength we showed is the amazement of the city.

Kenosha, Wis., April 3.—While they did not succeed in electing any of their candidates, Kenosha Social Democrats polled their usual vote, the total number of ballots cast for their candidates for aldermen being 234. Their campaign helped the municipal electric light project, the vote standing 786 for, to 295 against public ownership of a lighting plant. Both the old parties have been obliged to stand for this project, and the responsibility of fulfilling the wishes of the people in this respect is now on their shoulders. The comrades are already making plans for further agitation along educational lines and will be prepared to take advantage of every mistake made by the old administration.

Oakland, Cal., March 27.—Complete unofficial returns show that Comrade Philbrick's vote for mayor was 1,226, a gain of 313 over Comrade Jack London's vote of two years ago, when it was claimed that London's vote was a personal and not a normal one. This year we have fourteen per cent of the total vote, showing a steady growth.

In the Wisconsin Legislature.

Madison, April 3.—We have just received the following letter from one of the Wisconsin telegraph operators: "Mr. Conway, at one time a bright railway station agent, and who was agent for the Wisconsin Central railroad at Abbotsford and Prentice, also agent for the Soo line at Minneapolis, Minn., and on account of long hours and excessive work became insane and is now here with his family. He is pronounced incurable and will be taken to Wausau, there to spend the remainder of his days, leaving behind a wife and two children to earn their living. This insanity was caused by overwork and long hours."

This is a third case of absolute nervous wreck resulting from the long hours and excessive duties forced upon the telegraph operators by the Wisconsin railway companies that we have discovered within the last few months. And yet, in the committee hearings, the railway representatives remark with staid ease—"there is no such thing as overwork of telegraph operators. We are very good to our men."

Another operator writes as follows: "I am a telegrapher of eight years' experience. Have been compelled to work six extra days in two weeks' time at an interlocking plant, where the work is very hard. In the past year I have worked 340 hours over-time, and since September, 1905, have worked 763 hours over-time, which made the work like slavery. One cannot get away, no matter where he would like to go, and when required to 'double' one must go without anything to eat, or have something cold sent in. We cannot enjoy life as other people do, but must work every day, as the salaries are too small to allow us to lay off."

Another writes: "From 14 to 16 hours and more a day, 365 days in a year, and three years at a stretch, gets to be very tiresome to a man. For the past three years I have been

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The People Should Rule Their Own Schools!

By Victor L. Berger.

IF there is one democratic institution left in this country, if there is one institution that is at least nearly Socialist, that institution is the public school. And that is only one of the reasons why the public school has many enemies, open and secret. We prefer the open enemies.

We distrust the man who claims to be a friend of the public schools, but at the same time takes great care to send his own children to private institutions. We dread the man who apparently is a friend of the public schools, but who can hardly await the time to get the child into his factory.

We do not agree with such a man on the main points. The Socialists want to keep the child as long as possible in the public schools. He wants to get the child as soon as possible. We want the public school to give the child as good an education as our present civilization can afford; to educate the hand and the brain. He wants to give simply the rudiments of book knowledge and just enough manual training to make the child useful in the factory later on. We want the child to become an intelligent and all-around cultured citizen. He, at best, wants the child to become an industrious and handy wage-worker.

To us Socialists, the public school is to be a central institution for the education and enlightenment of the next generation. To the other side it simply means, in many cases, a necessary evil—to be gotten rid of with as little expense and taxation as possible.

The public schools have no better friends than Social Democrats.

Since the Supreme court of Wisconsin has declared that the appointment of the members of the school board by the Milwaukee judges was unconstitutional, the school question has become rather prominent in the Cream City.

Now, there can be no doubt that there is a tendency in this country towards "government by commission." It is a tendency towards administration by small boards, if possible, by appointed boards. This "government by commission" is a part of the game of plutocracy—but a good many reformers are heart and hand in favor of it.

And particularly in Milwaukee—where many of the reformers are outright crooks—they are in favor of such a commission.

Of course, it is unnecessary to state that the crooks use the more honest men of the reform breed as mouthpieces. But the intention is the same. And the result is pernicious.

Now, there can be no doubt that the sentiment of Milwaukee is overwhelmingly in favor of an elective board. Any poll of the voters would show this. The election of last Tuesday showed it. And, of course, the Half-Breeds—behind whom Mr. Pearce, the present superintendent is hiding—know enough not to come out in opposition to an elective school board. Especially in view of the fact that the District Attorney, Frances E. McGovern, one of the foremost and best of that crowd, has for years advocated such a board.

But the other fact, that the Social-Democratic party is very strong in this county, is used as a pretext for at least trying to postpone an elective board. Certain crooks want the city officials—Becker, our city chief, and a few other ciphers—to appoint a board for two, four and six years, and thus get the people of Milwaukee gradually accustomed to the use of the elective franchise in school matters.

They also favor a school board elected at large—not by districts or wards—so that the contractors, grafters, merchants and manufacturers may be well represented on the new board.

Now, in answer, we will say this: We want no appointive school board. We have had appointive school boards and nothing else since Milwaukee was founded. I have seen appointive school commissioners of all kinds drink champagne furnished by book companies, and I am not certain that was all with which they were furnished.

Sherbie, as a mayor, is a disgrace to any city. But even if we had a mayor elected on the Social-Democratic ticket—and we hold our elected officials responsible—not even to him would we leave the appointment of the members of the school board.

In view of the fact that the school board has a right to levy and collect taxes, and spend \$1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money annually, we believe the voters and taxpayers—the workmen, after all, pay all the taxes—should have the right to say who shall serve on the board.

We ought not to be put "under probation" for two, four and six years like the Filipinos. We are intelligent enough to properly exercise our right of franchise right now. We elect aldermen, legislators, congressmen now. It is only right that we should also be permitted to say how our school affairs shall be managed and who shall manage them.

In the last school board, the entire northwestern part of Milwaukee, (consisting of nine wards, embracing all the territory north of Chestnut street and west of the river, and containing approximately a population of 135,000 residents) was represented only by one director. And that man evidently does not believe in the public school system, since he sends his own children to a Roman Catholic parochial school.

We favor a medium-sized board. A board of twenty-three members, one from each ward, would not be too large.

We also are willing to have the city of Milwaukee subdivided into twenty school districts and to elect four members at large making a total of twenty-four members. But we want an elective school board and not too small a board, which naturally would have to leave most of the business in the hands of the superintendent.

The fear that under the elective ward system the principals would "be going into politics" is not well founded. There is an easy way to prevent that by keeping the principals busy in the school rooms. If the school principals were compelled to do some instructional work in the class room, they would not have time to mix in school politics. We know that there are some principals in Milwaukee who are incapable of doing any class work because they have gotten out of the practice.

Besides, if Superintendent Pearce has a right to mix into politics—school politics and other politics—so have the principals. He is setting the example.

We ask that the state legislature provide for:

1. An elective board, elected by the people directly, to hold office not more than four years. If a term of four years is long enough for the president of the United States, it is surely long enough for the members of the Milwaukee school board.

2. The election of the school board by wards or school districts. We know the people who live in our own wards, and we do not always know the people—however good they may be—who live in another part of the city.

3. A special election in June next. The cost will be small—the gain to the school system will be great.

Victor L. Berger

A merchant named Kern has just been fined \$2,500 in Germany for manufacturing 55,000 gallons of wine, which went into the general consumption, the ingredients of which consisted entirely of chemicals, not so much as a trace of a grape being used. The affair has stirred up a storm in the land of the kaiser, for the German wine drinkers supposed they were sure of the wine they drank. It has even gotten into parliament, where a Dr. Roszke made the statement that 207 wine merchants of the fatherland were customers of a concern dealing in injurious chemicals for adulterating wines, and that official reports showed that more than 100,000 gallons of confiscated wines had been poured in the various German rivers. This is pretty tough news for wine drinkers, but they must not expect to escape. No one is safe from fraud so long as we live under a system that puts a penalty on business honesty and rewards rascality.

Socialism Is Permeating Our American Universities

New York Herald: Socialism has "arrived" at the American universities. The discovery made last week that at least four of the faculties of Columbia were, to use their own expression, "sympathetically interested" in the cult of Marx and Engels is followed by the realization that in most of the large institutions of learning in the United States its doctrines have many earnest supporters among professors and students. The propaganda of the movement has seized upon the most conservative seats of learning, and the "intellectuals" everywhere are showing their leaning toward ideas which ten years ago would have been tabooed in any American college.

Universities of Europe have for many years been the hotbeds of various "isms." As matters stand now, considering the spread of Socialism as a criterion, it will not be long before every college, great and small, in this country will have a large following composed of those who believe in radical reforms of society.

One of the most significant signs of the growth of Socialism in educational centers is the expansion of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which is making its way into schools founded by the surplus wealth of capitalists, which have for years stood for devotion to conservative ideals.

This state of affairs has not been the result of such a sudden mushroom growth as at first would appear, for in the last twenty years

the Socialists, even as a political party, have been rapidly gaining in numbers. Their strength in 1888 was 2,000 and in the general election of 1904 they had 470,000 votes. It is predicted by well informed Socialists that by 1908 they will be able to poll more than a million votes. They now frequently quote the remark of the late Senator Hanna that by 1912 their party will be a factor to be reckoned with in national elections. The United States is the only important country in the world that has no Socialists in its national assembly, although Socialist mayors and state officers have been frequently chosen for public office.

All this activity in behalf of Socialism which has found its way to the colleges and universities is due largely to reflex influences.

There was never a time in the history of the country in which the people were devoting so much thought to economic questions. The prosecution of the trusts, the insurance scandals, the investigation of railroad methods, the packing house disclosures and a host of exposures have all contributed to the social unrest. The activity of the "muckrakers," the agitation of all kinds of social reformers and the labors of ministers who manage institutional churches and devote themselves largely to civic problems have all had their part in jarring the present order to its foundations.

This interest in sociology has within the last three years distinguished practically every institution where young men are taught, and even the women's colleges have been influenced.

The undergraduate debating society has ceased to consider the question, "Which is the better, anticipation or realization?" and is devoting itself to the solution of the social and industrial problems. Socialism soon crosses the path of students, and the result has been that many of them have joined in its procession.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was started only last year, yet it has become a nucleus for the spread of the doctrine. Its president is Jack London; its vice-

president Upton Sinclair, and its second vice-president J. G. Phelps Stokes.

NOT HEAVILY ENDOWED.
"Capitalistically" speaking, the society is not heavily endowed, but it has funds sufficient to pay the expenses of lectures from place to place and to circulate "literature." It has a pocket five cent library of socialism bound in red, tracts done in yellow and "calls" or organization which are printed on slips of pink paper, are mailed freely. Students of sociology get collateral courses of study and are notified where the very best brochures on socialistic theories may be obtained.

The favorite method of organization is to ascertain the name of some undergraduate who is interested in socialism and to send him books and pamphlets with the request that he circulate them among his fellow students who are interested in sociological questions and to form a chapter of the league. The constitution does not require that every member shall be a socialist. He must merely be able to approach the subject with an "open mind." After he is under conviction he receives the blue slip entitled "Socialism, What Is It?" Under the caption "Objects and Plans," the constitution, which is printed on paper of a volferino hue, thus sums up the organization's reason for existing.

"In the opinion of its members, the remarkable increase of the socialist vote and the sentiment in America should serve as an indication to the educated men and women in the country that socialism is something concerning which it is no longer wise to be indifferent. Regarding its aims and fundamental principles with sympathy and believing that in them will ultimately be found the remedy for many far reaching economic evils, we purport through this organization to promote an interest in socialism among college men and women, graduate and undergraduate, by the formation of study chapters in the universities, colleges and high schools, by furnishing speakers and placing standard socialist books and periodicals in college libraries and reading rooms; also by publishing and otherwise providing literature such as may be needed."

MEMBERSHIP VARYING.
Outlines of study recommended to the chapters contain meat for strong men. There are numerous works, which contain the objections to socialism, all of which must be read so that the convert may be able to meet all arguments directed against the faith which is in him.

Statistics of the exact strength of this student organization are difficult to obtain, for its membership is constantly varying. Many of the large universities, however, have a chapter consisting of twenty or thirty enthusiasts. There are hundreds of other students more or less committed to the cult who are not enrolled. The movement is stronger in the West than in the "effete" East.

As far as the oldest institutions in the East are concerned, the league finds it most difficult to drive the entering wedge. There are, however, chapters more or less under cover both at Yale and Harvard.

"We have not been able to do much as yet in Harvard," said Mr. Sinclair, "for the faculty contains several reactionaries."

According to the socialist point of view, the country is about to sweep into the new order and there are a few misguided persons who "react" against the general current.

"Yale," continued Mr. Sinclair, "is more or less capitalistic."

"We so call it," explained T. Byard Collins, until recently the corresponding secretary of the society, "because Chancellor Day is such an apologist for the Standard Oil Company, for I believe that the university is able to get considerable revenues from that source."

One of the most flourishing chapters is in Chicago University, where learning would be more likely to have the smell of the "capitalistic" lamp than anywhere else.

Several of the most radical exponents of socialism, however, have been graduated from that institution, including Mr. Collins. The strength of the group of propagandists there is given as twenty, but the influence extends to every department of the academic life of the institution.

By far the strongest organization of student socialists in the United States is in Wesleyan University at Middletown, in the state of Connecticut. It is regarded as the model chapter and the leaders of the movement.

ment are looking forward to the coming of a prophet or two from that neighborhood.

Columbia University might be considered as unimpaired for the growth and development of the socialistic plant. Yet in the last two or three years its interest in this variety of sociology has gradually increased. It was founded in the eighteenth century on a royal charter and its progress has largely been due to the contributions of the wealthy. Its flag flies from a pole surmounted by a gilt crown, reminiscent of the days when the institution was known as King's College.

It had a vigorous student chapter of socialists last year, and this winter the "comrades" are getting ready for a more highly organized work.

In the faculty of Columbia University one of the best known men of socialistic leanings is Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of the chair of sociology and the history of civilization. He objects to the designation which is used by the followers of Marx. Prof. Giddings votes the socialist ticket when he feels so inclined. In the last campaign he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters.

Professor Charles A. Beard is also sympathetically interested to the extent of casting his ballot occasionally for the socialist standard bearers.

Others of the faculty of Columbia University who, while disclaiming the title of socialist, say they are not hostile to the cult and are sympathetically interested in it, are Professors James T. Shotwell and John Dewey. Professor Dewey occasionally goes to Helicon Hall to commune with Upton Sinclair. There is also a small following of socialists among the students of the Teachers' College, which is affiliated with Columbia.

Although the authorities of the College of the City of New York do not take kindly to socialism and pro-

vide a small amount of literature on the subject for the library, the movement is stronger there than in any other college in the city. Many of the students are of foreign parentage and have at home and in their life outside of the institution the influence of socialism. Literature of this compact pocket variety is freely circulated among them and a chapter is in process of formation. The institution, as one of the officers of the college expressed it, is honeycombed with socialism. The students take special delight in discussing all the questions which appertain to the new order of things which they are sure is soon to come. Upton Sinclair was graduated from the City College in 1897, and his influence is strong among the students.

One of the most interesting phases of the spread of the socialistic idea is evidenced in the interest shown by the feminine intellectuals of Bryn Mawr. This college for women, which is situated near Philadelphia, has a practically secret chapter, for the faculty declined to permit it to be organized within the school. There is a class, however, which meets outside of academic walls. It was last year taught by Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who delivered lectures and directed a course of reading. A strong effort is being made this year to gain a footing for the tenets of socialism in such institutions as Wellesley, Vassar and Smith colleges.

Some idea of the support which the students' movement toward socialism is receiving may be gained from reading the names of those who signed the call for the organization of the society. Among them are Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs, formerly of the University of Chicago; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Boston; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, William English Walling and B. O. Flower.

Tenets of Social-Democracy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from this 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 revive, 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 containing capitalists for the control of the vast unproductive markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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 acting, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.
The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division 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 of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence 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 cooperation 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.

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, soon 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 program of Social-Democracy is applied 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

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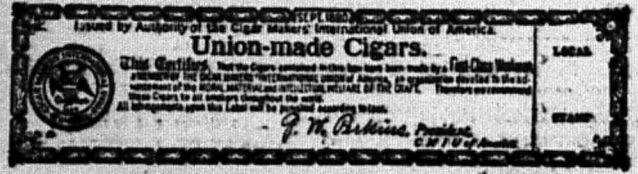


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The Modern Corporation neither Fish, nor Fowl!

PROF. ZUEBLIN OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TALKS OF MODERN PROBLEMS AND OF COMMERCIAL IMMORALITY. THE MALLOCK FIASCO.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the Chicago University, has written an article for the Philadelphia *North American*, on the subject of Commercial Morality, paying his respects to the Civic Federation and W. H. Mallock in the following language:

Before the day of machinery, industry was truly competitive; the law of competition, which had long been the boast of our economists, was in full force and operation.

But whatever may be thought of the competitive system, its advantages, or disadvantages, certain it is that it has long since passed away. With the coming of machinery, the artisan must leave his shop and independent toil, and join his labor with thousands of other workmen in the world's great factories and mills; or it may be with our railway and other public service corporations. He could not hope, with the old, simple processes, to compete with mechanical production. Organization and combination were thus everywhere the order of the day; division of labor and co-operation of effort was carried to its utmost limit.

Thus, in this age of industrial progress has been built up a harmonious industrial organism; in which each part, or individual, labors together with every other part, or individual, for the satisfaction of the mutual and varied wants of all, in one vast co-operative system.

The corporation as at present constituted is, in fact, a monstrosity from whatever standpoint considered. It belongs neither to the competitive system, nor yet to the co-operative system, toward which we are tending.

The Corporation Should be Social-Co-operative.

But if industrial society has thus become co-operative in its nature, then should our institutions be also co-operative.

In the first place, public utilities, such as railways, street railways, gas and electric lighting, as also, banks,

the character both of that coin and that ship. For these are "made dollars" standing for no just labor or return, and traded to the people ignorant of the fraud and crime; and now, in the trust and other combinations, they are used in piracy, pure and simple, on the high seas of commerce, to relieve the whole people of their substance—an act as much more heinous than common piracy as the public is more helpless against the depredation.

The Discovery of Mallock.

"The most spectacular and amusing evidence of the absence of culture in the business world, is probably the National Civic Federation's discovery of W. H. Mallock. That sober Americans should import him to annihilate Socialism, would have been incredible if it were not known that the business world is 'easy' for the ad-

venture, if he understands the business man's colossal vanity. The most trenchant criticisms of Mr. Mallock have come from opponents of Socialism, who see that he is doing damage to the cause he is subsidized to support.

"The Civic Federation would have accomplished its purpose better by employing Lucy Parsons to advocate Socialism, which would have aroused the wrath of the Socialists, who are now laughing in their sleeves.

"In the same way, fragmentary culture for a time will give head to the doubtful statistics of Robert Porter, the anti-governmental exaggerations of Hugo Meyer, the unmasking sycophancy of Chancellor Day, the obstinate superficiality of D. M. Farry, until a more enlightened business world prays to be delivered from its friends."

These boys and girls can be divided into classes and clubs. These clubs must pursue such work as minister to the mental and physical needs of their members. Let the musically inclined have their bands, and their orchestras; their quartets and their choirs. Provide them with directors, this being necessary only for some period of time, as in due time these institutions will supply their own leaders. Some have love and desire for art; let them have their clubs for sculpture and painting, and drawing, and sketching and designing. Give them teachers.

Dramatic clubs will follow stage work. Athletic clubs will perfect the physique.

Literary clubs will develop those with literary inclinations. Reading rooms must be supplied. Games can be played. The social feat must not be neglected. They must have their amusements. At these they shall shine. Their exhibitions of skill and ability will fill our hearts with delight and afford them pleasure.

Along with all this must go a course of training and preparation for citizenship that will make them the peers of their parents in understanding of our government and its institutions. This will prepare them to be useful to the country and happy for themselves.

Vice, and the Public Schools!

The following paragraphs from the address by Ald. Emil Seidel before the Social Forum, Milwaukee, will give some idea of the position he takes with regard to the public school system, and the need of its expansion into something to aid the youth forced to leave the school and enter the factory. Just now he has secured the appointment of a special committee by the Milwaukee city council to enquire into the situation of young people willing to secure self-improvement, but at the mercy of modern conditions of city life that are neither inspiring nor wholesome:

The greatest need of our schools is a staff of teachers who have chosen this vocation for the love of it.

However, let us not forget that the worry over a livelihood exercises a depressing influence upon the activities and aspirations of any person in any walk of life; and just so with a teacher.

In our GREATER MILWAUKEE we pay a teacher as little as \$400 per year, or less than \$7.60 a week. Someone will say it's more. 'Tis true, it's more. SEVEN DOLLARS AND SIXTY ONE AND NINETEEN TWENTY-SIXTHS OF A CENT. This magnanimous sum for the teacher of my boy and girl! We can not hire the most unskilled labor for that price. But the man that protects the copper penny that I carry in my pocket is started with a weekly pay of over \$16 per week—more than twice the amount we pay a teacher. If wages are a standard—then the rights of a boy and girl are only, or less than, half as sacred as the rights of a cent.

dren of the family for its citizens. And since a poor child, ignorant and ill-trained, can not be a good citizen the state has recognized its duty to see to its schooling.

But what shall we do? The course of school must not be at an end with the age of fourteen. When children must work throughout the day we must provide clubs and clubrooms for them, where we can give them a wholesome relaxation, and the so necessary recreation that they crave. Remember the youth of the city are social creatures. You cannot begin to confine them for the few hours that are allotted them.

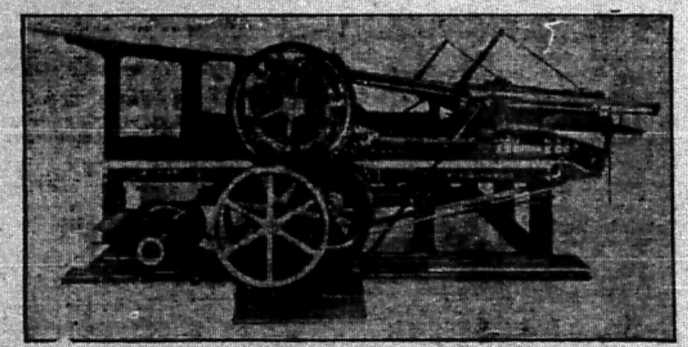
Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

But we shall hear of "confiscation of property," and Mr. Carnegie gravely assures us that "upon the sacredness of property civilization itself depends; the right of the laborer to his hundred dollars in the savings bank, and equally the legal right of the millionaire to his millions."

The term "property" does not, however, signify alone the mere fact of possession, but rightful possession as well. The same law which assures the honest toiler the peaceful possession of his wage, both punishes the thief and recovers the stolen goods.

"Funding" is not property. If it were so, the taking of the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship, would also be called a confiscation of "property!" Yet we calmly proceed to this work of "confiscation," and even go so far as to "confiscate" the liberty of each, until such time as he shall learn the real meaning of both "liberty" and "property." And these vast exploited fortunes, wrung from the toil of a whole nation, partake very largely of

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Author of "Merrie England" on the London Election Results

LONDON, March 29.—Robert Blatchford, in the *Clarion*, has this to say of the London elections:

Our friend Quelch (editor of *Justice*) regards the defeat of the Progressives with satisfaction, and wonders why all Socialists do not take the same view as he.

Now, I am one Socialist of many whose feeling is nearer to that of Hardie (leader of the Independent Labor Party) than to that of Quelch.

I was disgusted with the result of the last county council election, for several reasons. In the first place, I cannot agree that because the Progressives are not Socialists their defeat on this occasion is no concern of ours. There can be no doubt, I think, that the defeat of the Progressives was due in a great measure to the popular dread and dislike of Socialism. To the intelligent elector the Progressives were Socialists, and as Socialists he voted against them.

Quelch says that had Frank Smith and the other successful Socialist candidates stood as Socialists they would have polled no better than the candidates of the S. D. F. I agree with him. And I say that if the poll of the avowed Socialists represents the strength of Socialism in London, we have not very much to be proud of after so many years of hard work.

The fact is that for the first time the opponents of Socialism, alarmed by the success of the Labor candidates in the general election, roused themselves to action. The result, as evidenced by the polling, does, I maintain, justify Keir Hardie's description. If that is not a Socialist defeat I hope I shall never see one. Our men, in every case where they stood as Socialists, were swamped. I am unable to regard that as a Socialist success.

And then, again, I cannot help feeling that Quelch is unjust to the Progressives. They have not done all that a Socialist council would

do, or try to do. But they compare very favorably with the Moderates. And we must not forget that a representative body cannot recklessly distance the wishes of an electorate. The Progressives have not done as much as a Socialist council would have done, with a Socialist majority of the electors behind them. But it appears they have done more than the present London electorate will allow. Slowly as they moved, their pace was too great for London. London regarded them as dangerous Socialists, and accordingly turned them out to make way for the reactionaries. I am sorry London has so little wisdom; but facts are facts.

The most significant circumstance, in my opinion, was the Progressive repudiation of the Socialists. The Progressives fumed; they were so alarmed for their seats that they went back on their principles.

For the great difference between Progressive and Moderate has been the difference of principle. The Moderates stood, and stand, for individual profit or privilege, as against the collective welfare. The Progressives stood for the opposite principle: they placed the welfare of London first. They displayed some civic feeling. They proved themselves better citizens and better men than their opponents. That is their one great claim to the gratitude of London and of England. In a very imperfect way they worked toward and not against the Socialist policy. And this policy they should have stuck to. But in their panic they deserted their colors, and sacrificed their faith.

Well, I am sorry the Progressives fumed the issue. I am sorry London is so reactionary; and I am sorry the Socialists were so badly eaten.

But there is one feature of this election which has made me feel very sorry and ashamed.

I think I shall be speaking temperately if I say that the methods of the Moderates were dishonorable and blackguardly. It is a demonstrable fact that they resorted to curriolous abuse, to cowardly imputations, and to wholesale and deliberate falsehood. That is bad enough, but one might have consoled oneself with the excuse that these tactics were invented and employed by a few unscrupulous and contemptible persons of no account. I say one might have consoled oneself with such an excuse, if it had not been since made miserably apparent that the whole Moderate party, leaders as well as rank and file, have condoned the methods and accepted the rewards of the disgraceful campaign of slander and mendacity.

We are confronted, therefore, with the humiliating fact that the majority of the people of London feel no disgust and no disgrace, and are willing to accept service won by such dirty means, and to accept profit and position at such dirty hands. The majority of the London electorate, then, are destitute not only of civic spirit, but also of political honor. Before this

election I could not have believed English gentlemen capable of such conduct. I could not have believed that London had sunk so low. But the facts admit of no other explanation.

And to me this cynical contempt for the public welfare and the public honor, and this frank acceptance of any means, however base and dishonest, that will serve a private or political end are most disheartening and shameful features of the situation.

We are to understand, then, that the middle and upper classes of London are not ashamed of falsehood, of scurrility and slander, when those unclean methods will pay. We are to admit that the majority of the educated and cultured classes of a Christian metropolis are really represented by the wretched hirelings of the yellow press.

NATIONAL PLATFORM—Continued.

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 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 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 increase 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, the 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 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

Good beer—the Nation's Beverage—We have yours with the meals, adds zest to the appetite and quickens the digestion.

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I say I am sorry and ashamed. I prefer to respect the enemy. I wish to be able to feel that he is an Englishman and a gentleman. It makes a man feel dishonored to cross swords with a ruffian or a knave. But what are we to call the gentlemen of the Moderate party? If the receiver is worse than the thief, what are they? Perhaps some of the noble lords and honorable gentlemen will explain. For Bar-dolph, Nym and Pistol; we know them well. The scope of their rascality is bounded only by their cowardice. They are of the tribe who "daily pawn the dirty linen of their souls for a bottle of sour wine and a cigar." But the proud and cultured gentlemen who employed them; the superior persons who got elected by false pretenses, and who now constitute the parliament of London: What are they? What are they?

or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever we 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 into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors - E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Hummel, Emil Seidel, C. F. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

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. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Every day we read of the failure of some private business or of the swamping of some privately owned public service company, yet the people do not regard it as proof positive that private ownership is a failure. In fact, there are so many such failures of individual management that they have grown to look upon it as a matter of course.

The following nominations have been received at National headquarters for delegate to the international Socialist congress at Hamburg: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; Louis Gozario, Charleroi, Pa.; Max Hayes, Cleveland; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis; Alexander Jonas, New York City; Algernon Lee, New York City; Thomas J. Morgan, Chicago; A. M. Simons, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York City; J. C. Thompson, Blossom, Texas; Ernest Untermann, Chicago; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; Comrades Morgan and Untermann have declined the nomination.

work with only 4 hours rest. "Recently I was on duty 36 hours on account of day operator being sick." "My regular time is 12 hours, 30 minutes, 7 days in a week, 365 days in a year. There is no provision for any holiday. When I was sick last fall, I was obliged to work as long as I could sit up and answer my call."

Another: "56 hours on duty; day operator sick; 36 hours duty not infrequent. As often as once a month perhaps, on an average, I have been required to work overtime. I can recall many cases of 48 hours work."

No doubt the railroad officials have been too busy to gather information in regard to the long hours and excessive duties of their employees. But the Social-Democratic party is the political expression of the interests of the working class. It is our business to know these things, and to bring them to the attention of the people.

Milwaukee: At last Monday's meeting of the city council the re-elected resolution as to a Metropolitan park commission was enacted, only that this time the appointive power is placed in the hands of a committee of three to be named by the president of the council, it being understood that one of the three is to be a Social-Democrat. The former action was rescinded because of the boy mayor's use of the opportunity to pay off petty political debts, by which he made a laughing stock of the commission.

IN YANKEE LAND The annual Socialist convention of the state of Washington will be held in the city of Seattle, Saturday, May 4. By a recent referendum Paul Canone, Sr., New Orleans, was elected national committee member for Louisiana. J. G. Kroon has resigned as state secretary of Arizona, and Charles Pollard, Globe, is filling the unexpired term.

counted scores of cases similar to these reported above. What we have mentioned here are only the cases that have come to our attention since the above article was written. We shall insist upon the passage of the bill that is now pending for eight hour day for telegraph operators. We shall do everything in our power to see that this measure becomes a law.

Comrade Seidel's bill to prohibit the use of false pretenses in procuring labor has been approved by the committee on manufacture and labor, and will be reported for passage. The eight-hour bill for the employees in dynamite plants has been killed in the committee, the two Social-Democrats voting for it, of course.

The sparks flew at Monday's meeting when the ugly head of the old Sixth street viaduct was again reared. Because of a network of railroad tracks in the Menomonee valley in the geographical heart of the city a viaduct a half mile in length is now required, and the contention has been as to whether the railroad could be compelled to build the entire new viaduct or whether it need only build that part of it extending over two bunches of tracks at either end.

IN PLYMOUTH: Alderman - Frank Sanders (Second Term.) Milwaukee: At last Monday's meeting of the city council the re-elected resolution as to a Metropolitan park commission was enacted, only that this time the appointive power is placed in the hands of a committee of three to be named by the president of the council, it being understood that one of the three is to be a Social-Democrat.

IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE: J. Rumel, Senator. Wm. J. Allridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fredrick Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen. IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen - John Kaufmann, Henry Bruins, A. C. Ruzowski. IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen - Conrad Hoffman, David Grover. Supervisor - Ernest Teagle.

which members of the legislature are going to dance to their tune. Comrade Thompson is keeping a "Book of Remembrance" in which the records of the members on all labor measures will be carefully kept. FOR PUBLIC ATTORNEYS. Madison, April 2.-The Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature have introduced a bill providing for the election in each county of a public defender. His duties are to be "to attend to the courts, to institute and prosecute actions for the collection of wages where the amount claimed is less than seventy-five dollars, to institute and prosecute actions for damages, to appear for and defend all persons charged with violation of law, who are without counsel and without means to employ counsel, and who desire an attorney to appear for them; to appear in his county in the interests of justice, and to advise with, and appear and act for any person in need of legal advice or legal services, and without means to employ same."

At the hearing before the judiciary committee last Thursday, Comrade Gaylord showed that the workingman's wages are often dishonestly withheld. For accidents they often get no remuneration. Instalment dealers, dishonest lawyers and loan sharks cheat them out of their hard-earned wages. Cases are also frequent where working men are imprisoned for debts incurred to these parasites.

edly getting subsequent increased offers turned down, it was finally decided by the council to accept the offer of the road to build the two ends of the structure, and to have the city build the middle portion subject to litigation afterwards, to see who must pay for it. This did not look very bright to the Socialists, but it prevailed, and the city attorney was instructed to go ahead and prepare for the litigation.

ST. LOUIS. The "Post Dispatch" prints an editorial, in which occurs the following: "In some of the wards of the city the candidates for the house of delegates of both the Republican and Democratic parties are unworthy of the support of good citizens. Monopolistic interests through their political allies in both parties have fixed the tickets so that they will win, no mat-

ACROSS THE POND The Social-Democrats of Switzerland have carried another city, that of Biel, over the old parties. The New York Volkszeitung publishes a cablegram from Helsingfors, Finland, stating that the election for members of the legislature resulted in a grand victory for the Social-Democrats. The count is incomplete, but it is shown that the Social-Democratic party captured 81 seats, the Old Finn party 47, the Young Finn party 28, and the Swedes two. There is no question but that a strong anti-Russian policy will be declared and internal improvements will be pushed, even though the legislature's powers are limited.

Social-Democratic Herald - Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Grand 2304. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages - One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to any one unless paid in advance.

Receipts for Remittances on Subscriptions are acknowledged by THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. Separate receipts are never sent. ter which candidate of the two leading parties is elected. "There is a third party ticket. The 'Post-Dispatch' has no sympathy with state Socialism as a political propaganda. That is the case not even in St. Louis as a municipality. The only point where the municipal issues touch any form of Socialism, is the question of municipal ownership, and municipal ownership of public utilities is endorsed by both the Republican and Democratic organizations. So that Socialists, in this respect, are no worse than Republicans or Democrats."

Prince Edward's Island. Strathalbin, P. E. Island. Dear Comrade: I have been in this country since December, 1906. It is a beautiful country, usually called the "Garden of the Gulf." It is an island, 140 miles long, from 2 to 34 miles wide, and an area of 1,307,991 acres of fertile land, surrounded by the briny ocean.

From Our Book Table. ETHICS AND THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY, by Karl Kautsky. Translated by John B. Ashew. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Cloth, 206 pp., 50 cents. Without a doubt the foremost Marxist of today is Karl Kautsky, the editor of the Neue Zeit, the German Socialist scientific weekly. This book is an evolutionary materialistic explanation of the various ethical epochs. The first chapter deals mainly with the Grecian philosophers. From here the author takes up the ethics of the Renaissance when ethics took a secondary place to natural science, and the rising capitalism beheld the philosopher's stone that was to enable them to follow their own inclinations.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

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Dates for National Organizers. JOHN W. BROWN: - Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee. E. E. CARR: - April 7, Richmond, Va.; 8, enroute; 9, 10, 11, Hagerstown, Md.; 12, Barfloe; 13, Enroute. J. L. FITTS: - West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee. GEO. H. GOEBEL: - Oregon, under the direction of the state committee. LENA MORROW LEWIS: - March 31, Findlay, Ohio; April 1, Fremont; April 2, Saadusky; April 3, Toledo; April 11, Conneaut. J. Milton Barnes, Sec.

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Start the new year right. Make your money do double duty. Look over this proposition and wonder how it is possible. \$2.50 worth of Socialism for \$1.00. The chance of a life-time. Here is the list. Look it over. 1 copy Confessions of Capitalism \$.05 1 copy New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism05 1 copy The Promise of Peace, song with words and music50 1 copy The Torch of Liberty, song with words and music50 1 copy Songs of Socialism25 1 copy Honest Answers to Honest Questions05 2 copies Socialism in the City10 2 copies Labor Unions and Political Parties10 2 copies Eight Letters to an American Farmer05 20 copies Rapid Growth of Socialism05 20 copies The Right of Economic Might05 15 copies What Republicans and Democrats Have Done for the Workingman05 The great Socialist card game "Strife"35 Total \$2.50 Send in at once and get the whole bunch for \$1.00 Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.



The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, Telephone Grand 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Freis Gemalnde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS: President, FRANK J. WEBER, 218 State Street. Executive Board: Emil Brode, Sec'y, J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Edw. Deussenberg, Wm. Coetzan, Charles Joska, Frank Meiser.

COMMITTEES: ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Williams, Thomas Feiler, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Jauch, Frank Meiser.

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ORGANIZED LABOR



visit the Broommakers to explain to them the matter of the printing of the label bulletin. Communication from People's Distilling company was referred to label section.

One from the A. F. of L. was received in which it was held that the employes of the Milwaukee Gas company should be organized direct under the A. F. of L.

The chair appointed Bros. Sheehan, Raasch and Wittaker as the committee on investigation of society of equity.

Announcement made that executive board would audit the books Sunday, April 14.

The patternmakers presented resolutions calling for legislation against the action of the street car company in case of accidents, etc.

An early adjournment was taken to enable delegates to attend the school board meeting at the West Side Turn hall.

Receipts for evening; disbursements \$112.35. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Garment Workers says that it doubts the value of the general organizers of the A. F. of L. to the affiliated organizations, as when there is organizing to be done it is generally done by local effort.

The Executive Board reported that it had audited Sec'y Reichert's report on the donations to the striking molders and found same correct.

Withdraw From I. W. W. Secretary McCabe, of the San Francisco labor council has received a communication, in response to a letter of inquiry, from the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners.

WHEREAS, Mongolian and other Asiatic labor is a detriment not only to the progress of American workers, but to that of the nation as a whole; and

WHEREAS, There was introduced a joint resolution in the assembly of the Forty-eighth session of the Wisconsin legislature, requesting congress that the Chinese exclusion act be made to apply to all Mongolian, or Asiatic labor; and

WHEREAS, The said joint resolution was indefinitely postponed by the Republican assembly, thereby placing the Republican party of Wisconsin on record as to being in favor of having Mongolian or Asiatic cheap labor to come to our country and compete with American workmen and force them to lower their standard of American manhood and civilization.

RESOLVED, By the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee that the unrestricted importation of Mongolian or Asiatic laborers as approved by the wise solons of the Republican assembly of Wisconsin, is a menace to not only the working class of these United States, but a peril to our republic and to our civilization; be it further

RESOLVED, That the indefinite postponement, by the Republican assembly of the Forty-eighth session of the Wisconsin legislature of joint resolution No. 28, relating to coolie and Mongolian labor, places the Re-

cil, is in formed that the Western Federation of Miners is no longer paying dues to either faction of the Industrial Workers of the World. This action was taken after the convention held in Chicago last fall, where a bitter fight took place between two factions of the I. W. W. delegates, and the result of which was a split in the organization.—Labor News.

The One-Man Print Shop. From the "Typographical Journal": Looked at from any point of view, the one-man shop is not only a handicap to this organization, but is fast becoming a menace to the welfare of those who are paying in their good money and working for the betterment of conditions for the craft.

While there is undoubtedly a sentimental feeling which would prompt us as an organization to protect and assist a member who desires to go into business for himself, there should be a limit placed on that sentiment to keep it from working an injustice on the organization. The International Typographical Union is a business proposition and should be conducted along business lines, and it is high time that our general laws were so amended as to make it possible for the union to fulfill its mission—bettering the conditions of those who earn the wages. And right here it might be well to remark that the owner of a one-man-shop never will be in the class of the wage-earners. He earns the wages all right, but he is so eager to get that little job of work which might go to some other shop that he will put the price down to where the wage he receives would be hard to find with a magnifying glass.

The majority of them figure that as they have no help to pay off, all they get out of a job above the cost of stock, etc., is profit, making the point that when they do their own work the labor costs them nothing. If a man's time is worth anything when working for himself, it is a pity that such a man is a dangerous competitor of the man who tries to make the foreman think his time is worth what the scale calls for.

If we can do anything in the way of assisting the proprietors, let our efforts be directed toward assisting the proprietors of shops which employ the men and pay the wages, and there by we will benefit ourselves and the union will be performing the functions for which it was intended.

These resolutions were passed Wednesday evening by the Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Mongolian and other Asiatic labor is a detriment not only to the progress of American workers, but to that of the nation as a whole; and

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every city central body of organized labor in the state of Wisconsin and published in the public press.

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Quarterly Report of Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

Quarterly financial report of the secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, for the quarter ending March 31, 1907.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include Amalgamated Woodworkers, Brewery Workmen, etc. Disbursements include Amalgamated Woodworkers, Brewery Workmen, etc.

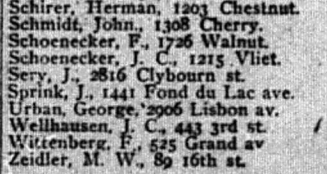
Continued on Page 6

Union Barber Shops UP-TO-DATE.

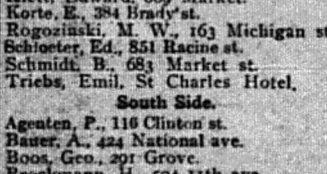
The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list:

- West Side: Amstermann, A., 559 3rd st. c. Walnut. Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State. Beitz, George, 117 1/2 11th st.

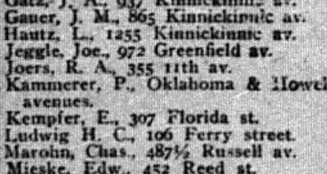
New Labor Members of School Board!



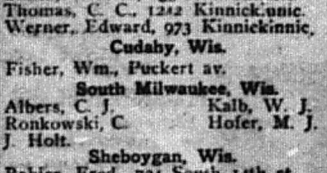
HENRY C. RAASCH



ALBERT J. WELCH



A. W. HAAS



S. J. PEARLMAN

Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, Recovering, Repairing Baby Carriage Parasols a Specialty. 630 Third Street...

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT. EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHIER, 115 First Ave. E. DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis.

The MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO. COAL COKE and WOOD BUILDING SUPPLIES. OFFICES AND YARDS: 3007 BROWN ST. 1206 BREMEN ST. 400 GROVE ST. Phone West 748

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

- LIST OF UNION BAKERIES: Berger, H., 2067 Lisbon Ave. Braun, Isidor, 3311 North Ave. Deuster, Frank, 2101 Lloyd St.

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS. OUR SPECIALTY. Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUP PLATES, and COFFEE, suitable for Wedding Gifts, at the lowest possible price.

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MINERAL WATERS

KAISER BREWERY. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS. TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

I'VE GOT 'EM! A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Edw. Hafemeister 1088 TEUTONIA AVE.

UNION HAT CO. BEST \$3.00 & \$2.00 Hats All Union-Made. 224 GRAND AVE.

DO YOU USE AMERICAN DAIRY MILK AND CREAM. Bottled Milk Specialty. Orders Promptly Delivered. O. E. SIEGMUND, Proprietor. Phone Grand 89. 1523 Vliet Street

WM. LORENTZ DRUGGIST NOW LOCATED AT E. W. COR. GREENFIELD AND 19th AVES. FRANK KORSCH HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM Cor. Union and Arrow Sts. Hall for Chinch Parties, Weddings, Scholastic Tournaments and Meetings.

DR. CHURCHILL EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT 418 Mitchell St. Near First Ave.

MAYR'S Military Band & Orchestra FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC. Tel. Brook 9552. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANITZ POPULAR ORCHESTRA Furnishes up-to-date music for all occasions. Phone West 128. 2156 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.

JOHN LUELL MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS 607 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS. My Branch—Santiago de Cuba, City League 100 Cigar Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 52 in Cigar.

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES We Understand French, German and English Watches THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER. DR. YOUNG, 414-416 Ger. 414-416 Ger. 414-416 Ger. Hours—8:30 to 9—Sundays 9 to 11. Phone 2364 GRAND. CORRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS 2nd GENTS' FURNISHERS 347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee Telephone South 1200

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season. 611 HOWELL AVENUE.

REMOVAL SALE THE American SHOE STORE 554 MITCHELL STREET

NOTICE! Delegates to the Central Committee. At the next meeting of the central committee (April 8), the matter of the purchase of larger school yards by the city will be a special topic for discussion.

EMIL BACHMANN 811 Third St., near North Ave. JEWELER and OPTICIAN

A.W. STRELOW Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining

Comrade MIES BE YOUR TAILOR! The only UNION TAILOR in Bay View

H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED

OTTO E. FISCHER Successor to GEO. SCHLEIBER HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy Con. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices

Adolph Heumann 271 3rd St. SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

Doc's Place WINES AND LIQUORS 261 Third St.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY 339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

BOTH GAINS AND LOSSES IN MANITOWOC!

Manitowoc, April 3.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in a phenomenal gain for Social-Democracy. The Social-Democratic vote was increased in every ward.

the corporations, our candidate, Wright, for alderman, polled sixty-one votes. The highest vote ever polled in that ward before was eighteen.

others are considered as Social-Democrats, but they are not yet members of the party. One of these is expected to join the organization now.

any ward. We are winning and the next step will be to at once begin preparations to get a full ticket in office next time. We are going to lead.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Full reports of the various city campaigns will be in next week. Now for the big crop of new members. Every member must get another before July 1, 1907 or pay a fine!

There are several comrades who have NOT paid their share toward the One-Day's Wage Fund. If one-half the members would do this, the deficit would melt away like butter on mother's flapjacks.

The National Peace society, with headquarters at Washington, has got wind of Comrade Thompson's speech against the Jamestown appropriation and has set for copies of the speech.

When they first appeared on the scene two years ago they were regarded as almost another order of beings, a lower one, and for a time were treated as outcasts.

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Table with financial data: Dues received, Dues Received from 1st Congressional District, etc.

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MILWAUKEE.

Table with financial data: Donation, L. O. Reilly, Total Receipts, etc.

Table with financial data: One-day's Wage Fund, Previously reported, H. Kanitz, etc.

Table with financial data: County Campaign Fund, Previously reported, J. Seebold, etc.

Table with financial data: Picnic Tickets, Previously reported, Oscar Schwartz, etc.

Table with financial data: Minstrel Tickets, Previously reported, James Hein, etc.

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MILWAUKEE.

To the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee County: We hereby cordially invite all those who can see the necessity of our organization in Milwaukee county to join the organization as soon as possible.

Watch our list of ward meetings in the HERALD each week. Attend one of them, and ask for an application blank; and then get busy doing something for the party and organization that is doing something for you, Mr. Workingman.

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Milwaukee Notes.

The Vorwaerts Singing society has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, Sunday, April 21, 2:30 p. m. Admission 50c.

All news items to go in this column must reach E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street, by Wednesday morning.

The North Side Women's club donated \$15.00 on the press fund last week. Good for the North Siders, that will help to make a link in the plutes.

Be sure to read the list of amusements published in these columns, and please do not fail to attend, and thereby assure their success. It depends largely upon our comrades and sympathizers to help the good work along.

The Danish comrades enjoyed themselves at their sociable at Nic. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, last Saturday evening.

Have you already sent in that day's wages? If not, why not? Do you want a prize? Then attend the Nineteenth ward branch card tournament tomorrow at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.

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Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

Our 5% Rebate Offer On every order of 25c or over we give a rebate of 5 PER CENT, which entitles you to 25c WORTH OF MERCHANDISE when your purchases amount to \$5.00.

Great SUIT SALE LEVY & KAHN BEST VALUES of the Season

\$15.00 to \$18.00 Smart Pony and Eton Suits \$12.50

At the very beginning of the spring season we offer values that should at once create the most aggressive buying.

Women's Skirts \$5.00 Women's Skirts in the correct styles and fabrics—Panama and Mohair in black and colors; also an unlimited assortment of Fancy Mixtures in light, medium and dark tones.

LEVY & KAHN CO. 409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

Wis. Federation of Labor Report Continued from Page 6

Table with financial data: Journeymen Barbers No. 153, Journeymen Tailors No. 225, etc.

R. JESKE & CO. The Tinnors GALVANIZED IRON WORKS FIRE PROOF WORKS

THE HOME TEA CO. 393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ALBT. ROLOFF'S Bowling Alleys 635 Pearl St. Phone Connection.

Otto G. Laabs DRUGGIST 1929 Villet St., Cor. 26.

J. Waifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES 3026 Vliet Street

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COMRADE F. DANNENFELSER Licensed Undertaker 670 3rd St.

SHOES UNION MADE E. SAUDER 281 HOWELL AVE.

Style in Tailored Clothing Is not made by making one model fit every man, but is made by a careful study of the individuality of each man.

WALTER P. STROESSER 316 STATE STREET \$22.00 up

Consultation Free A. REINHARD, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN 288 Grand Avenue

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker 425 Grove St.

FRESH FISH for LENT AT TEW'S FISH MARKET 271 First Avenue



From Us Direct to You

Buying of us means buying direct from the manufacturer—no middle-man's profit. The clothes we sell are made by us for you, the consumer. We have a thorough and intimate knowledge of the make and trimmings, seen and unseen. They suit us—they'll suit you.

M. BENDER & SON
450 Eleventh Av., Cor. Scott St.

Moyer-Haywood Meeting in Racine!

Racine.—A ringing address on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case was delivered at Dania hall last Saturday night by State Organizer Frank J. Weber of Milwaukee. President E. J. Hermes of the Racine Trades and Labor council presided over the meeting and introduced Wm. Jones, of the cigar makers' union, chairman of the committee in charge of the demonstration. Mr. James spoke briefly on the manner in which the public had been kept in ignorance of the inside history of this case, and then introduced the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Weber prefaced his subject by referring to the Easter season, graphically portraying the manner in which Jesus was put to death 1900 years ago at the behest of the ruling class of his day, and because he stood for the rights of the laboring class. Other martyrs to the cause of labor were referred to and the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were held up as parallel instances of persecution. In referring to Judas Iscariot the speaker said: "The Judas Iscariot of Christ's day had one redeeming trait, one spark of manhood. When he recognized the enormity of his crime he went out and hung himself. If the Judas Iscariots of today were to imitate his example, the pine trees of Colorado and Idaho would be hanging full."

Mr. Weber gave a detailed history of the case, pointing out the manner in which the fundamental rights of American citizenship had been trampled upon. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of the speech the following resolutions were introduced and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The labor war that has been waging in the western part of the United States during the past few years has been a peaceful war between the working class and the capitalist class—the Mine Owners' association—for the mastery of the industrial situation, and

"Whereas, In that peaceful war the working class was gradually winning its battles for justice, love and liberty against the combined forces of capitalism, it became necessary, in order to prevent the working class from obtaining justice, for the capitalist class to resort to conspiracy, trickery and military intimidation, and

"Whereas, The arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the culmination of an uncompromising fight between the Western Federation of Miners and the Mine Owners' association, and

"Whereas, The imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for over a year past without trial, in defiance of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution of the United States, is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' association, worked out through the state governments of Colorado and Idaho with the undisguised assistance of the national administration at Washington, as is so clearly set forth in Justice McKenna's dissenting opinion, and

"Whereas, It has been the history of all ages that those who have proclaimed and maintained unwavering loyalty to the cause of labor, as did Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, must pay the penalty meted out to every emancipator of the race, from Jesus Christ to John Brown; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this mass-meeting, held under the auspices of Racine Trades and Labor council, demands that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone be given a speedy, fair and impartial trial, because out of the mouth of a justice of the supreme court of this nation the governors of the two states and their hired thugs stand convicted of conspiracy—a conspiracy to murder men whose only crime is that they dared to demand justice for themselves and their fellow workmen, their wives and their children.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the public press and sent to the Western Federation of Miners."

While there was a fairly large crowd in attendance, the number present was nowhere near as large as it should have been.

Classified Advertising

WANTED
WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 34 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be held from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING**, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bond, with stub only 25c. The Co-operative Printery, 34 Sixth St.

Errand Boy Wanted.
Co-operative Printery,
344 Sixth Street.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, \$5 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 50 each, or two for \$5. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for \$5. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HOUSE COAL
Scranton Hard Coal, egg, stove, nut, \$7.50 del. Pea (No. 1 nut) for furnace and stove \$5.25 del. Milwaukee Coler, all sizes, \$5.00 del. Not in any trust. Orders promptly filled. **SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO.**, No. 18 1/2nd Floor, Center Bldg., First Grand 6th.

EXPERT CHIROPDIST
CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHUBERT**, 119 North Ave., near Fulton.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
Miss Rose Coghlan needs no introduction to Milwaukee audiences. Miss Coghlan will be seen at the



Miss Rose Coghlan.
Davidson for three nights and Saturday matinee, beginning Thursday, in Bernard Shaw's greatest and most discussed play, "Mrs. Warren's Children."

ren's Profession. The play of the great English Sociological playwright and author holds an accusing mirror up to modern life and bares many of its social crimes and smug hypocrisies as only Shaw can do. It has had big houses everywhere, and no one can afford to miss it. The cast is a noteworthy one.

BIJOU THEATER.
A. H. Woods is not afraid to spend money. His latest production "Ruled Off the Turf," which opens at the Bijou tomorrow for a week, is described as a triumph in scene building. Its four acts contain ten elaborate stage pictures, each starting in its realism. A stable of six



Georgie Mack in "Ruled Off the Turf."

race horses and a \$15,000 automobile are also part of its equipment. "Ruled Off the Turf" contains plenty of very funny situations, and also tells a pretty love story.

"The Cow Boy Girl" comes to the Bijou theater week of April 14.

ALHAMBRA.
George H. Primrose and his band of merry minstrel men will invade the Alhambra Sunday afternoon for the week. The name of Primrose has been associated with minstrelsy so long that it is indeed a label of good things. Besides the principals, there is a background of twenty musicians, a male chorus of



Primrose.

twelve voices, and many lights, all contributing to the success of a gigantic first part. Mr. Primrose has introduced an elaborate series of stage pictures in the second part, portraying the Sunny South in all its beauty. One feature that will undoubtedly come in for appreciation is a return to a number of the old sentimental ballads of the past.

STAR THEATER.
The "Imperial Burlesques" will take the town by storm next week at the Star, beginning Sunday. The well-known comedians, Frank Murphy and Jack Magie will have leading parts in the two burlesques.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal, next week, George K. Spovis' company "Christmas Gifts" will have a big bill of attractions, included in which are Pete Baker in dialect, the Douglas and Douglas comedy acrobats, Mueller and Mueller in songs and dances, Crystalgraph views of Daniel Boone, etc.

Is a Timely Measure!

Following is the text of the ordinance relating to street cars, introduced at the last council meeting by Ald. Melms:

An ordinance to compel all persons and corporations operating street railway within the city of Milwaukee to file semi-annually a verified schedule or timetable with the city clerk.

The mayor and common council of the city of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

Section 1. All persons and corporations operating street railways within the city of Milwaukee, whether such street railway lines shall be entirely within said city or shall be a part of a line or system extending beyond said city, shall, immediately upon the passage and publication of this ordinance on the first Monday of January and July of each year, file a schedule or timetable, duly verified by the president

or manager of such corporation, with the city clerk. Such schedule shall specify as near as may be the time when the first and last cars leave the starting point of each and every line which shall be wholly or partly within said city, the times when the first and last cars arrive at the terminus of each and every one of said lines, the exact headway maintained on each such line, and the number of single truck cars used on each such line.

Section 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and each and every day in which such person or corporation shall be in default shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

The Tract Books Again.
We have received the following letter from Supervisor Lenicheck in reply to our article criticising him for his activity in opposition to the effort to save the new tract books from being logged down with the same old errors that appear in the old books. Our criticism was based on the fact that he had been in the abstract business, had sold out to the Milwaukee Title Co., and had a brother who had an abstract business that would be benefitted if the county's books are unreliable. In answer he says:

"First, I did not favor the letting out of a \$66,000 contract on public work without getting bids from others.

"Second, I have absolutely no connection, direct or indirect, with any abstract business.

"Third, I have always, and do now, favor the Torrens system of registration; and, in looking up the files of the 'Milwaukee Daily News,' you will find an article written by me some twelve years ago, favoring that system. Some nine years ago I introduced a resolution in the board of supervisors endorsing that system.

"Fourth, I am in favor of a law which would give the board of supervisors, or the people, the right to establish and maintain a public abstract office.

"Fifth, the suggestion to have a more comprehensive set of tract indices, embracing EVERY MATTER affecting the title to real estate, originated with me, and the present work is an evolution of my suggestion and idea.

"Sixth, the suggestion was made for the benefit of the public and also that if the Torrens system were adopted, or if a public abstract office were created, the public would have a complete set of indices.

"Seventh, the subject of erroneous and indefinite descriptions which is now in controversy, in my judgment, is within the existing contract, and persons who are familiar with this class of work, I think, will agree with me. I do not believe that any appropriation can be made legally in excess of the contract price. The true intent of the contract should be carried out, and Milwaukee county given a full, complete and accurate set of tract indices.

"Eighth, I do not propose to do anything that might release the surety on the contractor's bond, and I believe the district attorney should at all times advise the committee.

—Frank J. Lenicheck.

In answer to the above we would say that the first item would seem to be a quibble, inasmuch as no one was shut out from seeking the work from the county. As to his seventh point, that concerning the erroneous descriptions, which we understand Supervisor Lenicheck has himself said was a matter of notoriety, the records being full of them. Supervisor J. J. informs us that when the contract was drawn up with Contractor Weeks the committee made the express arrangement that the contractor was not to be liable for existing mistakes in the records, as their number was an unknown quantity, and it would be unreasonable to require him to correct and investigate them, as there might be so many that it would add months to his work and involve an expense that would be merely an exploitation of the contractor, besides making it impossible for him to get bondsmen to take such an uncertain risk. He says if the district attorney's office now claims the committee meant different it does not know what it is talking about.

Free Congregation.
Mr. William Otto Soubron will deliver a sermon on "God and Man" on Friday evening, April 12, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street, between State and Cedar streets. The Mozart quartet and the young people's section of the "Freie Gemeinde" will open and close the service with their songs. Mr. Soubron, who for many years has been a staunch advocate of free thought, deserves an attentive and appreciative audience. His sermon will be in English. All are welcome.

A WINNER!—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

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

No sympathizer with the struggle of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work:

POVERTY
By ROBERT MANTON.

An aid to Socialist workers, this book has no equal. It is brimful from cover to cover with facts gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

Paper, 12 ms. 25 cents.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

WANTED AT ONCE—Three bright and energetic young men as solicitors for subscriptions to the Social-Democratic Herald. An exceptional opportunity for young persons with the necessary qualifications and sufficient energy. Much of this work must be done evenings, and will not greatly interfere with your regular daily occupation, if employed. So, if you wish, you need not quit your present employment to give this work a fair trial and test your qualifications. Good commission is paid, which to the right person ought to add materially to present income. If, after a thorough test, you satisfy both yourself and the publishing company, a good, permanent and steady position can be had. 344 Sixth St., Milw.

Evening Entertainment and Ball

ARRANGED BY THE

Doppel Quartett Freie Saenger

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1907

IN THE

Barden Maennerchor Hall

Sixth Street between Winnebago and Villet Streets

Tickets 10c At the Door 25c

The Racine Election!

Racine, April 3.—A strenuous campaign by two capitalist candidates for mayor, by which the working men of the city allowed themselves to be blinded to the real issues involved in the contest, resulted in a decrease in the Social-Democratic vote in Tuesday's election. Arne F. Peterson, the candidate for mayor, received a total of 533 votes, this being slightly less than the number cast for the other city candidates, the fierce contest between the Republicans and Democrats over the mayorship causing this. In the only two wards in which the Social-Democrats stood any show of winning, a combination of the two old parties was successfully worked, with the result that Alderman Christensen in the Fifth and former Alderman Nielsen in the Ninth wards were both defeated leaving the party without representation on the city council. Horlick Republican candidate for mayor, defeated Secor, Democrat, by 472 votes. Both are wealthy manufacturers, and represent the capitalist class. The saloon question was injected into the campaign, Mr. Secor charging that his opponent proposed to close saloons on Sunday, stop baseball games, and in general put the "lid" on Racine. This issue obscured the real question at stake.

The comrades are not at all discouraged by the result, but realize that the situation calls for a vigorous educational campaign, which will be taken up at once.

The Particular Chef PREFERS NUTRITO

to all other Cereal Coffees, because it has a clean and wholesome flavor all its own.

Nutrifo is to be had at the following grocery stores:

NORTH SIDE
F. Winkel, cor. 23d and Hadley Sts.
Alb. F. Mallwitz, cor. 11th and Hadley Sts.

WEST SIDE
Schiffler & Cook, 2130 Cherry.
E. O. Haensel, cor. 17th and Villet Sts.
L. Knack, cor. 14th and Chestnut Sts.

DIETZ & CO., Distributors
1210 WALNUT ST.
Phone North 984 Milwaukee

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League.
Standing of the Clubs

| Clubs | Games Won | Lost | Per |
|-----------|-----------|------|--------|
| Forwards | 81 | 54 | 27 666 |
| Toilers | 81 | 42 | 39 518 |
| Comrades | 81 | 41 | 40 506 |
| Appeals | 72 | 36 | 36 500 |
| Jungles | 75 | 32 | 43 426 |
| La Salles | 78 | 28 | 50 358 |

Individual Averages.

| Games | Average |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1 Buelow | 24 178.0 |
| 2 Klein | 51 173.3 |
| 3 Gemoll | 45 168.23 |
| 4 Klots | 21 166.7 |
| 5 Boll | 15 164.11 |
| 6 Pom | 54 164.8 |
| 7 H. Roloff | 33 163. |
| 8 Kolwitz | 63 162.8 |
| 9 Blum | 33 160.15 |
| 10 L. Kagel | 63 159.22 |
| 11 O. Krause | 42 157.14 |
| 12 A. Roloff | 57 157.54 |
| 13 Mitzenheim | 48 157.4 |
| 14 Poehl | 59 155.15 |
| 15 Perry | 65 154.26 |
| 16 P. Krause | 66 154.1 |
| 17 Panyard | 77 154.4 |
| 18 Ohl | 57 153.11 |
| 19 W. Krause | 48 153.7 |
| 20 Koch | 60 153.6 |
| 21 J. Ohlson | 21 152.18 |
| 22 Bartels | 33 151.24 |
| 23 Schmidt | 57 151.30 |
| 24 Lemke, Jr. | 75 151.3 |
| 25 W. Lecher | 51 150.40 |
| 26 W. Lexow | 18 150.7 |
| 27 Schuffenhauer | 81 149.77 |
| 28 C. Kagel | 63 149.25 |
| 29 Olson | 54 148.3 |
| 30 A. Lexow | 42 146.10 |
| 31 Oldenberg | 48 145.27 |
| 32 Ed. Lecher | 78 144.71 |
| 33 O. Wild | 66 143.59 |
| 34 Heumann | 75 143.14 |
| 35 Gunz | 61 141.63 |
| 36 Hoffmann | 64 141.42 |

SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

MEN'S SHOES UNION MADE

Geo. A. Schick
GRAND AVE., COR. THIRD ST. MILWAUKEE

YOU HAVE NO DOUBT

purchased your Easter outfit in Shoes. Soon it will be getting warmer, and summer footwear will be the next topic. It is our duty to inform you that our stock of Oxfords, in all styles and all leathers, as well as canvas, will be complete to meet all demands. When you are ready to buy, give us first consideration; we will use you well and treat you right, and our prices will be as low as the lowest. What more?

Lerner Bros.
284 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Smoke

10c-TAMPANOLA-10c

CIGAR

Manufactured by **HERM. BUECH**
by 575 16th Ave. Phone 8953

BE SECURE!

Life and Fire INSURANCE

place the mantle of protection around the home. It secures the future of your family against adversity. A postal or telephone will bring the facts.

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Abstracts of Title to All Real Estate in Milwaukee County.
Telephone M. 2856. 1143-1145 Wells Bldg.

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SPECIALIST
In the treatment of complicated and chronic diseases.
Hours: 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays: 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
226 Grand Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Club, Casino and Wedding, Banquet, Entertainment, Reception, etc.
Serving every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.
21st Ave. and Grand St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUST. SCHMIDT,
Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars
21st Street, cor. 19th Street.

PICNIC

This Year's Big State Social-Democratic Picnic will be held

Sunday, July 21, 1907

Remember the date and reserve it for that purpose.

PBAST PARK

SAME CAUSE--SAME EFFECT

John I. Beggs and his private profit barons have their tentacles and suckers also securely fastened upon St. Louis. Result: Bad service and a more and more exasperated public. Read the following from the current issue of the St. Louis Labor:

"John I. Beggs' gas and electric monopoly charges the people exorbitant prices for light and fuel. Light is as essential to human life as fresh air, water and bread. It is of vital importance that the people of St. Louis be provided with the best of light at the lowest cost possible. Every home, no matter how poor and humble, should be provided with the best system of lighting. Disease and crime find their breeding spots in darkness. Every dark alley and stairway add to the dangers of contagious diseases and crime. Every new light in the streets and alleys increases the public safety.

The present lighting of our public streets is a disgrace to a modern city. Every effort should be made by the citizens to put this monopoly out of business by establishing municipal gas and electric lighting plants. Gas for light and fuel could be furnished in St. Louis for fifty cents per thousand feet. St. Louis is today producing electricity for lighting the old courthouse, the old and the new city halls, the four courts, and five engine house No. 1 for a trifle over one cent per kilowatt hour. But for lighting the streets and alleys St. Louis is paying John I. Beggs' monopoly five times as much as it costs the city to produce electricity in its own plant. AND THE CITY PAYS MUCH HIGHER WAGES THAN JOHN I. BEGGS. The quicker this \$150,000,000 gas, electric and street railway trust is put out of business by municipal ownership the better for the people of St. Louis."

Stirring up Glass Hatred!

The chief business of the editorial writers of the *Evening Wisconsin* just before election was to stir up class feeling against the four school board candidates put forward by the Federated Trades Council. It did this under the pretense of keeping the class issue out of the election. It urged its readers to go to the polls and stamp out class candidates by voting for its own class candidates! It is the old game. The capitalist class wants the exclusive right to the offices for representatives of its own class on the smooth pretext that representatives of its class always "represent all classes." In an editorial in its issue of April 1 it says:

"The prominent issue of the canvass preliminary to the election has been as to whether school directors should be selected as representatives of a single class or interest or as representatives of the whole people. This issue is discussed at length in another article on this page.

The feeling that the defeat of the Federated Trades Council ticket is important for the well-being of the schools is so strong that many women voters as well as many men will concentrate in favor of Messrs. Lindemann, Richter, Kissling and Tadych.

In another column it said, among other things: "AN UNWORTHY and RECKLESS APPEAL. . . There are mischievous possibilities in the propaganda of the Ohi-Welch-Raasch-Handley combine. The free text book proposition has been considered by the public and rejected on various grounds, including that of needless expense to the taxpayers. But what of the new proposition that the number of children per teacher in the public schools shall be reduced to a minimum of twenty-five, and a maximum of thirty? This would have to be effected not by decreasing the number of pupils, but by increasing the number of teachers. . . Are the taxpayers ready to meet the cost of the projects favored by the Federated Trades Council candidates for school directorship?"

This is the same sort of rabid ruling class fulminations that used to be found in the newspapers when organized labor was a conspiracy of the "rabble" under the law and trades union members were put in prison as rebellious subjects of the master class.

From the above, it seems as though self-interest and dollars are the main motive and object of the association. It naturally rouses a feeling of scorn and contempt in us for an organization which proves untrue to its mission, and which allows itself to be so easily swayed and biased by the evident motive of self-interest.

We don't want children, nor adults either, worked to the verge of exhaustion. We are merciful enough to protect horses against over-work; now let us try to improve and make more tolerable the hard conditions of work-worn humanity.

Every shop and factory is alive and whirling with labor-saving machinery. Machinery produces wealth for the employer, and on the side of labor it should grant shorter hours of toil. In fact, a shorter work-day is a matter of public policy to make it possible for everyone to earn a living.

DAVIDSON
Commencing Thursday
Three Nights, Saturday Matinee
Manager Sherman Brown Announces
Mrs. Warren's Profession
WITH
ROSE COGLAN
And a Large Supporting Cast.
Price \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

Twice Daily **STAR** 2:30 8:15
Ladies Day
Commencing Sunday Matinee
10c
20c
30c
50c
Fri. Sat. and Night
Next **Mrs. Warren's**

DAILY AT 2:00 7:45 and 9:30
Week of April 8th
GEO. K. SPOOR'S CO.
"CHRISTMAS GIFT"
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c

That Railway Exchange Fire

The insurance men are up in arms over the fire the other day at the Railway Exchange building by which the top floors were gutted and the lower floors flooded with water. The fire department had to take its hose up on the iron block, nearly half a block away, and send the streams of water up and over the long stretch of intervening roofs. And all this because the standpipe in the Railway Exchange building was found to be a misfit. The couplings were found to be of a different thread than the department's hose, so that the stand pipe was as useless as if it had never been installed. This is a reflection on the present management of the fire department, as it is the department's business to see that all such things are right before a fire occurs. The captains of the department and the chief are supposed to keep inspecting the large buildings to see if everything is right, and they take plenty of inspecting offs to do it in. An investigation may be called for, as the way the Railway Exchange fire was handled a large amount of property was ruined.

Dist. Atty. McGovern's challenge of the legality of the jury panel provided for the pending graft trials will not prove very palatable to the graft fraternity. It might be even more of a public service than appears on its face if it could reach backward and require the retrying of certain graft cases that were so promptly decided by the juries, contrary to what appeared to be the probabilities as to the defendant's guilt.

BIJOU
Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
A. H. WOODS Offers
A Thrilling DRAMA of the Race Course
Ruled Off the Turf
With **GEORGIE MACK**
and Company of Selected Players.
10 MASSIVE SCENES 10
30 IN THE CAST 30
6 REAL RACE HORSES 6
NEXT "THE COWBOY GIRL"

An Exhibit and Sale of Stylish Spring Suits and Coats

THAT will easily take the lead over any effort ever made by this "Reliable" store. We have no hesitancy in saying that we are in a position to furnish more for the money in the way of elegant and ultra-fashionable Outer Garments than have ever been offered in this city. These will certainly interest you.



- WOMEN'S COATS**—Full length, large and small plaids, the new Gibson effect, trimmed with blue broadcloth, Monday. **12.00**
- WOMEN'S ETON SUITS**—Gray and tan striped, satin lined coat, braided vest, plaited skirt. **15.00**
- WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS**—Small black and white plaids, tight-fitting coats, gray satin lining. **12.50**
- CHILDREN'S SHORT COATS**—with full back, collarless, braided and button trimmed. **2.00**
- CHILDREN'S COATS**—Full length, round yoke effect, with stitched box-plaits. **7.00**

- WOMEN'S COATS**—Half-fitted back, rolling collar, full sleeves, small pockets, trimmed with covered buttons. **5.00**
- MISSES' SUITS**—Light and dark mixtures, plaited skirt, short box coat, green silk trimming. **9.95**
- WOMEN'S COATS**—Cutaway style, with or without Gibson effect, gray, tan and black. **12.00**
- WOMEN'S PONY SUITS**—Large and small checks, skirt with inverted plait, satin lined. **23.50**
- WOMEN'S COATS**—Tight-fitting shepherd checks, full length, rolling collar. **9.95**

- WOMEN'S COATS**—Half-fitted back, assorted checks, back with bias straps, full sleeves, green collar and cuffs. **7.50**
- CHILDREN'S LONG COATS**—Light and dark plaids, yoke effect, Gibson effect shoulders. **9.95**
- WOMEN'S ETON SUITS**—Tan and brown mixtures, box-plaited skirt, coat trimmed. **15.00**
- CHILDREN'S COATS**—Red, brown blue and tan, black silk straps and braided trimming. **2.50**
- CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—White lawn and dotted mull, trimmed with lace and ornaments for. **3.50**



\$5 Don't Fail to See the New Hats in Exquisite Tastes **\$5**

They comprise the newest and most cherished creation of foreign and domestic designers, also the very choicest conceptions by our own milliners. We believe this showing is more representative than any displayed elsewhere at 8.00 and 9.00, and unhesitatingly leave the verdict to the discriminating women of this city.

Monday's Wash Goods Sale

- Will Surpass Any and All Past Efforts
You will agree with us when you see the great number of money-saving opportunities.
- 7 1/2 Yard for New 12c Organadies**
Embroidered Dot Swisses, white and black grounds, with colored dots, checks and floral effects, also very sheer white ground Batiste, in new checks, dots, floral and figured effects, including the best 20c values, choice at. **12c**
 - Silk Embroidered Novelty Voiles at 20c**
New Dainties in half-line stripes, printed in neat figures and floral effects, also linen-finished chambray in plain shades and staple checks. **15c**
 - New 15c Organadies Will Sell for 9c**
Very Sheer, Beautiful Floral Patterns
Silk plaid Tissue, also white ground Swisses with embroidered black dots, both high-class novelties. **45c**
 - Batiste and English Lisle**
Voiles, fancy weaves in new plaid and checked effects. **29c**
 - New Cob Webs, Bannal Silk**
—Silk Louisiana and Sole Armure, this season's newest novelties. **50c**
 - White and Cream Panama Cloth, woven checks and plaids, also memorized Zephyrs in new Scotch plaids and assorted shepherd checks. 25c**

Spring Styles of Our Ever-Popular "U-GO" Brand Shoes for Women

- It will give us pleasure to show you the new assortment of this beautiful, perfect-fitting footwear.
- Women's Shoes, patent or vicil kid, lace or button styles with flexible or extension soles, matt or cloth tops, special \$3.00 shoes. 2.39**
 - Women's New Oxford Ties from 1.95 to 3.50**
In patent kid, patent colt and vicil kid, hand-turned and welt sewed soles—all sizes, all widths.
 - Girls' Vicil Kid Shoes, Lace and Button Style**
Sizes 8 1/4 to 11, at 88c pair; Sizes 11 1/4 to 2, at 98c pair. Boys' School Shoes, satin and box calf leathers, blucher and lace styles, all specials: Sizes 9 to 13, at 98c, 1.09 and 1.39; Sizes 13 1/4 to 2, at 1.09, 1.29 and 1.49; Sizes 2 1/4 to 5 1/4, at 1.29 and 1.09.

Dress Goods, Silks, Linings

- Dame fashion has restricted her choice this season to a variety of exclusive fabrics, and if you go outside of these prescribed materials and colors your spring gown will fall short of the requirements of a real smart creation. All these exclusive fabrics are here in the much wanted shades.
- Gray All Wool Suiting, 54 inch, plain and mixed effects, light and dark shades, 1.25 and 1.50 values. **98c**
 - Black and white All Wool Shepherd Checks, the correct fabric for dress skirts and shirt-waist suits. **69c**
 - 50 inch black and colored Brillantines, also 42 inch Panama Suiting, with self-colored checks in black and new shades, and 56 inch 85c value broadcloth finished suiting, either fabric on Monday. **59c**
 - Corded 50c Habutai Wash Silks, cream, black and colors. **29c**
 - The 75c quality plain colored Messaline Silk—black, cream and colors—with a soft lustrous finish, also new novelty silks, in neat effects for shirtwaist suits. **49c**
 - Cheney Bros. spot proof Foulard Silks, neat designs, on colored grounds, best 1.00 silks for. **75c**
 - Lining Dept.—Taffeta finished percaleine, black and all new shades, special 25c quality for. **15c**
 - Lining Dept.—Highly mercerized sateen, permanent finish, new spring colorings; instead 35c. **25c**

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Etc., Attractively Priced Monday, April 8th

- There'll be many pleasant surprises for you. Great values go hand in hand with little prices, and the variety is vast. We are ready to serve you, and the goods themselves give you special invitation. Careful reading of these items, followed by critical scrutiny of the offerings are earnestly recommended.
- Complete new showing of White Lace Curtains in 48 and 50 inch widths, priced on Monday, per pair. **98c**
 - White Lace Curtains in Saxony Brussels effect, also white and ecru cable net curtains, in the most pleasing designs, per pair. **2.25**
 - An Extensive assortment of White Lace Curtains, in plain novelty and ecru effects, per pair. **1.50**
 - Very choice assortment of ecru Lace Curtains, patterns suitable for dining and sitting rooms, some in the new colonial effects, others in French nets, per pair. **3.00**
 - Colored Madras, neat effects, 29c a yard
 - 36 inch Sash Curtain Swisses, 8 1/2 yd
 - Oak Curtain Poles and Fixtures, 9c each
 - Reversible Cottage Carpets, 28c a yard
 - Best All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 60c a yd
 - Body Brussels Carpets, Monday 95c yd
 - Half Wool Ingrain Carpets, 40c a yard
 - Japanese and Chinese Matting, 15c yd
 - 9x12 foot Brussels Rugs, two-toned and oriental effects, only **10.50**
 - Seamed 9x12 foot Velvet Rugs, also Axminster Room Rugs. **19.50**
 - Velvet Rugs, 9x10-6, two-toned and oriental patterns. **14.50**
 - New Spring patterns of 9x12 foot Ingrain Room Rugs. **3.98**
 - Fringed All Wool Ingrain Rugs, size 9x12 feet, Monday. **7.98**
 - 9x12 foot Columbia Brussels Rugs, reversible patterns. **8.50**
 - Choice patterns of 9x12 foot Body Brussels Rugs, at. **22.50**

We Give Reliable Trading Stamps
The best stamps of both kinds at that. Either "Sperry" Gold Stamps—the best merchandise stamp—each full book is worth \$2.50, redeemable for any merchandise in our store—or "S. & H." Green Stamps—the best premium stamp, redeemable for thousands of valuable premiums.

Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons
No. 1—5c a yard. No. 5—15c a yard.
No. 1 1/2—7c a yard. No. 7—18c a yard.
No. 9—12 1/2c a yard. No. 9—30c a yard.
Dresden and Roman striped Ribbon, No. 7 and No. 9, 50c quality on Monday. **1 1/2c**

Woolrich

Railroad Fares Refunded
Out of town buyers who purchase goods to the extent of 30.00 or more at our store or any of the stores belonging to the Retail Merchants' Division of the Greater Milwaukee Association, will have their railroad fare rebated one and one-third on all distance up to 100 miles from Milwaukee. Ask us for Rebate Book.

- Men's New Coat Shirts, with cuffs attached, also figured and striped new madras shirts, this season's best 75c values. **50c**
- Men's unadorned 45c white bosom shirts, with linen bosom, all sizes. **38c**
- Men's spring weight gray and tan half wool Underwear, all sizes. **45c**

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Another big turn hall meeting on the school question last Wednesday night—more people present than at the first meeting, the *Free Press* to the contrary notwithstanding. Lists for signatures were given out, petitioning the legislature to provide for the election of a school board by wards at the earliest possible moment. The lists, when filled are to be left at the store of Bunde & Upmeyer, East Water and Wisconsin streets. A committee of fifty citizens was appointed to go to Madison in the interests of an elective, ward-representation school board, and it was decided that all legislators representing Milwaukee in the legislature should be invited to a meeting to be held in the council chamber of the city hall Saturday evening, the public being also invited, so that they could be shown just what Milwaukee wanted.

Several members of the fire department, known to stand in with the chief, have been given short vacations and donned citizens' clothes. It is said they will show up at Madison Tuesday when the Kannenberg bill is up. This bill provides that firemen cannot be discharged at the whim of the chief, but must be given a trial and the right to present witnesses, before being discharged and losing their

rights and equity in the pension fund. It is understood that Clancy, being under indictment, will not dare to show himself in the lobby, but will have trusted members of the force there to claim that the men do not want the right of trial.

The citizen who doesn't read the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* these days is behind the times. The news of the alleged crookedness in the graft just was first printed in the *HERALD*, and last week we told about the abolition of the secretaryship to the jury commissioners on the ground of illegality. The daily papers were a week behind the times. There's nothing slow about us, even if we are a weekly!

It looks as if one link in the graft fraternity "chain of safety" had been broken. The only pity is that some of those grafters can not be tried over again before a jury that is not fixed!

The *Sentinel*, organ of the street railway company, is enthusiastic over the election of Ikey Karel to the Probate court bench, and speaks of "his high sense of duty," and his "undoubted integrity." Is the *Sentinel* referring to Karel's root record in the Wisconsin legislature, when he did some mighty suspicious

stunts by which the railway company escaped a big amount in taxes, or to his alleged happy faculty each election of pretending that the Bohemians of the city were so ignorant that he could deliver their votes to the side that enlisted his sympathies? Ikey spent plenty of money to get elected. "I'll be elected, if money can do it," he declared, the day before election—which was an expression of "his high sense of duty," probably.

Before election the *Wisconsin* undertook to tell people who they should vote for for school directors, and among others picked out August Richter, Jr. A fine selection! Who is August Richter? A former school director and real estate man so in love with the city's interests that in 1893 he engineered through that deal by which the city located a public school at a dangerous grade crossing at Thirty-first and Brown streets and paid an outrageous price for the land, into the bargain! The whole deal smelled to the heavens, and especially as the site selected was away from the settled part of the district, besides being by the side of a death trap for children.

The firemen who are interested in having the Kannenberg bill pass the legislature, in order that no firemen can be discharged without a fair trial, passed around a petition among the men, for the purpose of presenting same to the legislature.

Chief Clancy's spies in the department got hold of the paper and turned it over to the chief, who is alleged to have destroyed it. If he has not destroyed it he still has it, and it might lead to interesting developments if the legislature called on him for it. His conduct in this particular is a fair sample of the petty carism he maintains in the department. The fire department is made up of self-respecting citizens who serve the city faithfully, and at the risk of their lives. The city should serve them decently, also, by stamping petty carism out of the department.

The appearance of Thomas J. Neacy on a committee appointed by the Merchants & Manufacturers' association to draw up a child labor law bill, shows that the world "do move" after all. There was a time that Mr. Neacy, immersed in the selfish pursuit of making as much profit as possible out of the Filer

& Stowell plant, had a pretty raw record as a labor grinder. He was loud in his contempt for the workman, having a good deal to say about laziness and evincing no interest at all in the efforts of the working class at improved citizenship flowing out of more humane and satisfactory work conditions. But Mr. Neacy, although looked on as the Milwaukee representative of the Parry organization, also had ambitions to get into public life, and in the intervening years, particularly in the last year or two, there have seemed to be evidences of his having been born again. He is not quite the ogre toward the working class that he once was, and it is even possible that he may be willing to do quite a little compromising as a member of the child labor committee in order that a truly humane bill may be drawn up. Public life is a good thing for a man of his type; it tends to make him mellow.

ALHAMBRA
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MAT. FIRST TIME AS POPULAR SERIES
George Primrose's ALL-STAR Minstrels
THE DAILY SHOW 50 JOYFUL JOYMAKERS
Never Before in the History of Milwaukee Has Such a Splendid Company Been Offered
Grand Vocal, Vocal Duets in the World
PRICES—Mats. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c; Evenings 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c