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WHOLE NO.

456

The Sad Plight of the Democratic Party.

By Victor L. Berger.

At a Democratic banquet given in Chattanooga, Tenn., at which Bryan was present, John Temple Graves, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, made a speech in which he proposed that Bryan and Roosevelt be nominated as Democratic candidates by the Democratic national convention.

To this Bryan replied in substance that according to his present judgment he would not propose Roosevelt at the convention. "Mind you, I say, according to my present judgment."

The accent, of course, is on "present." Bryan certainly wished to say that this might yet come about. And why not? If ever a man mourned over his stolen thunder, that man is Bryan.

And never did any man steal thunder more successfully than Roosevelt stole it from the tribune from Nebraska.

Upon the ignominious defeat of the conservative Democrats of the Cleveland stripe under their candidate Parker, the Radicals under the leadership of Bryan and Hearst raised a shout of triumph. Twice had the conservatives treacherously permitted the radical candidates to be beaten. But now the radicals had their revenge. Parker was even worse whipped than Bryan. Nothing was left for the Democratic party, as everybody supposed, except to trust its fate again to the radicals. William J. Bryan, twice defeated, was now the recognized "logical candidate" for a third campaign.

But "man proposes and God disposes." And "the man of destiny," Roosevelt, has drawn a black line right across all calculations.

When Roosevelt entered office he solemnly promised to follow in McKinley's footsteps. If this meant anything at all, it meant that he wished to be the servant of Mark Hanna and the big capitalists.

And yet, within two years, came the most startling change that has ever taken place in any American party. Slowly, at first, and then more and more rapidly, Theodore Roosevelt shook off the McKinley policy. And before his own party fully realized the fact, he stood as Bryan's competitor for the favor of the masses in a campaign against the plutocracy.

And since Bryan could only talk and promise, while Roosevelt could act, because he sat at the source of power, Bryan soon was left in the lurch.

Poor Bryan! Such is the irony of fate.

Thus we can see how easy it is for a president to outstrip his own party if he understands the popular trend and handles the patronage and offices well.

The average business man in the Republican party—and this party is the business man's party—had looked upon Roosevelt with distrust and suspicion. He was nominated for vice-president at the Philadelphia convention to put him on the shelf and make it impossible for him to become a presidential candidate.

The "gray wolves" in the senate had no doubt arranged this. But the result turned out differently.

For the unexpected happened. Roosevelt became president. He formed his own policy. He forced from his party, and even from the senate, laws which are to them an abomination. And now Roosevelt even insists on dictating to the party who shall be his successor, since he himself cannot run again, according to his well-known statement on the eve of election. Roosevelt's candidate, as everybody knows, is Taft of Ohio. But already the leaders of the conservatives in Ohio have their knives out for Taft. They want to slaughter him at the party conventions.

In that case—this is the sense of Bryan's speech—in that case, it is possible that the Democrats may nominate Roosevelt. And why not?

Bryan maintains that Roosevelt is almost as good a Democrat as he is himself. And Bryan admits that he is about as good a reactionary as Roosevelt. Bryan admits that even the government ownership of railroads, which he proposed, and which is supposed to be the only "radical" Bryan plank, besides the referendum and the initiative, is at present out of the question, since the people want first to see how the Roosevelt regulation will turn out.

So it looks as if the conservatives among the Democrats and among the Republicans will get together, while the Roosevelt-Bryan Republicans and Democrats will form another camp. Even men like Watterson predict this. This would be quite logical and correct. But whether the thing will crystallize before the next presidential campaign, that is another question. Bryan has even proposed our Wisconsin senator, Robert M. La Follette, as a suitable candidate for the Republicans.

Truly, the Democrats are in a sad plight. Since the war of the rebellion, where they found themselves on the wrong side of the fence, they have been going from bad to worse. From Cleveland they swung to Bryan, and from Bryan to Parker—without in any case being able to get a foothold as a party. And now all they can do is to propose candidates for the Republicans, or to propose Republican candidates for themselves.

Of course, there remains William Randolph Hearst. But the Democrats cannot unite upon him. It is possible that Hearst will be put up as an independent candidate by the municipal ownership leagues in New York, Chicago, and wherever he owns papers. But Hearst's candidacy would not greatly affect the situation, because everybody would realize beforehand that he could have no possible show of being elected.

President Theodore Roosevelt, in spite of his reactionary tendencies, is popular with all those who like his stand against the big capitalists and who do not know enough to understand the trend of the times and whither it leads. And I am sorry to say that such people still form the great majority of the nation. And those who do understand the trend of the times and do know where it leads, will, without doubt, vote the Social-Democratic ticket. So Hearst, at best, could only be the candidate of a small minority and, in case he should run as "an independent," could in no way hurt the chances of our party nationally.

The stand Roosevelt has taken in the Moyer-Haywood affair will, no doubt, weaken him with the trades unions. His defense—for he was compelled to defend himself in a letter to a trades union committee—is very weak in facts, although arrogant in language. It only shows that Roosevelt already realizes the grave error he made and also the growing meaning of the labor vote. Roosevelt's haughty answer, has simply added fuel to the flames of righteous indignation. The whole affair cannot fail to hurt him, even with the conservative trades union vote.

So the chances of our party in the next presidential election are not at all bad—provided our membership all over the country, and particularly the men who are shaping the policies of the party, are wise enough to grasp the situation, and take up live issues. Let them find the issues of the day, get before the people with them, and handle them from a Socialist standpoint, without in any way forgetting or even trying to relegate to the background our permanent issue, the abolition of capitalism.

But let us select live issues and discard Socialist "ideology" and tautology.

BRAIN STORM—Reckless explosions of hate or ugliness on the part of millionaires' sons. Not applicable to common folks. UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS—Labor leaders who print out the wrongs of the capitalist system.

Roosevelt's brain storms are coming rather rapidly these days.

Nor is it forgotten that Roosevelt said that the leaders of the big Chicago railroad strike of 1894 ought to be summarily put to death.

"Let us prey," said young Rockefeller at the bible class, and then thanked God for the great opportunities which American civilization presents.

Socialism cannot bring on the millennium, cry the individualists, so they don't propose to give up any of the ills we now suffer from. Some people like to hug their troubles.

A government report states that the importation of champagne fell off the past year. You could hardly expect anything else considering that White is dead and Thaw deprived of his liberty.

France has some stormy times before it in matters industrial. Never a week passes without a big strike somewhere, and how the government functionaries—especially the teachers—are going to break swords with M. Clemenceau.

When Roosevelt was police commissioner of New York he tried to introduce a new style of policeman club—a club with iron thorns all around it, for the use of the police in dealing with strikers. And he is still trying to crown the workers with thorns!

A bill has passed the Florida legislature redistricting the city of Jacksonville, for the express purpose of denying the negro population representation in the city council. Another bill is before the legislature having for its purpose the disfranchisement of all negro citizens within the state.

The Jewish daily, Forward, of New York, puts its view of the Roosevelt-Harriman-Haywood incident into cartoon form. Teddy, bull-necked and his visage livid with the hatred of his class, sits behind the judge's bench hurling maledictions at a workman (an undesirable citizen) who stands before him, while with one hand he reaches backward for a sack of gold that Harriman has in readiness for him. It tells the story, all right.

It's amusing to see with what craft the honorable manufacturers get around the pure food law and keep on gulling the public. Talk about the deacon who puts the largest fruit at the top of the box, the sanctimonious business man—the flower of our American institutions—is even still better at deception. Here is a label on some spurious maple syrup that we noticed the other day in a grocery store: "Maple Forest Brand (that puts the idea of maple syrup in the consumer's mind), PURE (Vermont) Syrup (it doesn't actually say maple syrup, mind you), Made from Maple and Refined Sugars. Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co., E. Providence, R. I." Simply capitalist morality!

LEST WE FORGET!

"On the night of March 14 (1904) about 100 members of the Citizens' Alliance held a meeting at Red Men's hall (Telluride), after which they armed themselves, searched the town, and took into custody about 60 union men and sympathizers. In some instances the doors of residences were forced open. The men who were captured were brought to a vacant store and about 1:30 o'clock in the morning were marched to the depot and loaded into two coaches. As the special train bearing them departed a fusillade of shots was fired into the air by the mob. AMONG THE LEADERS OF THE MOB WERE BULKELEY WELLS, manager of the Smuggler mine, and John Herron,

ANDY AND HIS PALS!

The predatory rich of the country assembled to dedicate the monument to capitalist exploitation of the people in Pittsburgh the other day, and this is what the dispatches had to say about it next day:

"Pittsburg, Pa., April 13.—All kinds and descriptions of valuable articles lost by guests at the dedication exercises at the new Carnegie institute have been picked up by the institute guards and turned into the lost property room. The lost articles represent thousands of dollars. The largest find was made by Chief Fulton of the institute guards today. It is a chatelein bag containing ten rings set with large diamonds. The only other contents of the bag were a pair of woman's gloves and a handful of small coins. The jewels have not been claimed so far and there is absolutely no clue to the owner of a diamond studded garter.

"Gloves by the dozen have been picked up in the institute during the last three days and turned into the office of Supt. Cunningham, along with lace handkerchiefs, lorgnettes, a couple of gold watches, scarf pins, with brooches and innumerable other valuable trinkets."

This is a picture of American simplicity little more than a century old! The rich, so gluttoned that they shed jewels at every turn, and back in the shadows of the alleys and mean streets gaunt famine and degrading destitution. Men in a starving condition walk the streets while predatory wealth rolls by in gorgeous marriages—all built on the exploitation of man by man in a republic! A new society is necessary!

manager of the Tom-Boy mine. One of those deported was Stewart B. Forbe, secretary of the Telluride Miners' union. Another was E. H. Flosten, the local leader of the Socialist party and manager of the People's Supply company, the largest store in town. The door of his residence was broken open and he was found partly undressed, his wife having retired. A revolver was presented at him and he was wounded in the head by being struck with the butt of the weapon. He was marched from home without being allowed to put on shoes or hat. Fifteen members of the mob accompanied the train to Ridgeway, where the prisoners were ordered to get off and never to return to Telluride.—Carroll D. Wright's official report to the president on the Colorado labor disturbances of 1904, page 201.

We reprint the above because of a paragraph in Roosevelt's letter to the Chicago labor unions. That paragraph reads as follows:

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor by the formulation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter."

Now that Carroll D. Wright report was made to the president, and along with it in the government publication is a letter of comment by Roosevelt in which he says expressly that he read the report "with

the utmost care," to use his very words. Having read it with the utmost care he must have read the above in regard to Bulkeley Wells, rich mine owner and manager and officer in the state militia—as well as page after page of information equally as damaging to the mine owners' side. Yet it was Gen. Bulkeley Wells who assisted the mine owners of Idaho to kidnap Moyer and Haywood and who in person guarded the manacled labor leaders in the special train that spirited them out of Colorado and over the Rockies into Idaho. That very fact alone stamps the proceeding as lawless. Bulkeley Wells, the leader of a brutal mob in 1904, is up to his old tricks in the Moyer-Haywood case—for that case is but a sequel to the Colorado labor war of 1904. It is impossible that the president should not know this? The formation of Moyer-Haywood societies all over the country, the holding of innumerable mass meetings of labor on the subject, has been with the sole object of making public the conspiracy of the mine owners, of breaking the conspiracy of silence maintained by the capitalist press, and to so familiarize the public with the case and all the hellishness connected with the prosecution of the men, that the capitalist court out in Idaho will not dare to follow up its denial of the constitutional right of habeas corpus with a snap trial. The purpose of these organizations is not to influence the trial but to force a fair trial, well knowing that the mine owners' association is bent on rushing the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners to the gallows in order to break down that great labor organization. The president's pretention to virtuous innocence is pretty thin, especially when it is remembered that he took a hand in the last Idaho campaign in order to keep the mine owners in control of state and courts in order to help the prosecution of Moyer and Haywood.

The article on another page entitled "My Objections to Socialism" will be republished in leaflet form, and can be had from this office at 15 cent a hundred by mail post paid. A thousand by express will cost 75 cents. It will be also printed in German and English, both languages on different pages and may be had for 25 cents a hundred by mail postpaid, or \$1.00 a thousand by express, express charges to be paid by purchaser. The leaflet will be known as Little Brain Jogger, No. 2. They are handy things to drop round where people congregate, and the title is sure to attract their curiosity. But don't take our word for it—give it a trial.

The editor of the Milwaukee Free Press joins the president in cowardly inuendo against Moyer and Haywood. He says they "were undesirable citizens long before Gov. Steunenberg was murdered." He says: "they have been unmindful of their obligation as good citizens, to respect the law, which they have assumed to take into their own hands, and which they have violated and disgraced." What is this! Has the editor of the Free Press certain information that has been withheld from the public? Whence cometh his superior information? When have they taken the law into their own hands? When and how? Speak up! No dark and cowardly hints, if you please.

The people of Russia who are un-submissive are undesirable citizens.—Czar Nick. Men like Moyer and Haywood are undesirable citizens.—Czar Theodore.

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS FOR STATE INSURANCE For Old Age, Sickness, Accident and Life.

Arguments Presented to The Wisconsin Legislature by Socialist Senator Jacob Rummel and Socialist Assemblyman Carl D. Thompson.

"In our minority report on the Practicability of Government and State Insurance, we reviewed the successful operation of state insurance in New Zealand, Germany, England, Austria, France and other countries. We compared the marked success of state insurance and its benevolent effects with the astounding abuses of the private companies in this country. All of this we present as argument for the present resolution, which seeks the appointment of a committee to make the necessary study and recommend a system of state insurance to the next session of the legislature.

"State insurance takes a number of different forms, old-age pensions, sick benefits, accident and life insurance. In some cases the government even handles fire insurance. But we have confined our discussion to the former kinds. The great advantage and far reaching social benefits of accident, sickness and

old-age insurance is, we believe, of special importance. And we wish now to point out the possibilities of state insurance as a substitute for the present system of poor relief.

State Insurance as a Substitute for the Present System of Poor Relief.

"The people of the state of Wisconsin spend, according to the United States census report of 1904, \$1,005,495 annually for the relief of the poor. There are 83 charitable institutions in the state, 12 are public, 28 private, and 43 ecclesiastical, and the total cost of maintenance in 1903 was over a million dollars. It will be seen, therefore, that the problem of poor relief is truly great. And even at this, it is well known that a vast amount of suffering and want goes unrelieved.

"There is not a city, and scarcely a community, which has not its poverty-stricken mothers and children left unprotected when the breadwinner is stricken down. Every-

where about us we see the evidences of want and poverty resulting from accidents for which no one may have been directly responsible, but which, nevertheless, cripple and annihilate homes.

"It is in the interest of the whole population that every head of a family, and everyone who has others dependent upon him, should consciously and systematically make provision for the uncertainties of life. But this cannot be done through the agencies of private corporations and monopolies, whose one purpose is to make dividends, to pay enormous salaries to officers and their relatives, to pile up vast fortunes to be used in stock gambling and other methods of a vicious plutocracy. It cannot be done by private life insurance companies, whose motives and methods are such as have been disclosed by the recent investigations. These are only other means of plundering our

Let Us Have Daylight on the "Red Light."

By Victor L. Berger.

SHERBIE M. Becker, the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, has become remarkably quiet all of a sudden. Usually noisy and babbling continually like a small boy, in spite of his 31 years, now at the time when he ought to say something, he refuses to speak.

Now what is the reason? The reason is clear enough.

The chief of police, the man who had refused to open the gambling houses and to let alone the saloons of ill repute at the command of Becker—and to whose case the mayor promised "to attend"—has asked for a suspension and investigation. This the mayor refused to grant. The mayor wants to suspend the chief at a time when there will be a board appointed by the mayor to do the bidding of the mayor.

In other words, the mayor fears an investigation. He wants to punish the chief of police for refusing to open the gambling houses and for "bothering" the saloons of ill repute after Sherbie had been elected mayor of the city of Milwaukee.

No reader of this paper will accuse us of being very friendly to the chief of police. This paper has criticised him often and severely. Our Social-Democratic aldermen in the common council have often felt constrained to take a stand against him.

But we want a square deal. If the chief of police is to be removed, he must be removed for cause and after due investigation. We do not want him removed for the sole reason that he refused the request of Sherbie M. Becker to open the gambling halls and refused to tolerate the saloons of ill repute after the Sherbie boy had been elected mayor of Milwaukee.

And this brings us also to the other point, which suggested itself to us last week.

It is a well known fact, well known to every student of social conditions and municipal affairs, that gambling houses, red light saloons and places of ill fame pay "protection money" to the powers that be.

Every investigation in any large city has brought this out in glaring lights.

We all know the results of the repeated probings of this matter in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Minneapolis, San Francisco, New Orleans, in fact in almost every large city in the United States.

Now why should the conditions be different in Milwaukee? If they are, we ought to know it.

If our police is so much better than any other in the United States, our people are entitled to know it. If our police is just as bad, our people ought to know that also.

We doubt very much whether everything about our police department is as lovely as it is represented to be. Yet we have no doubt that the police department is somewhat cleaner than in any other city—in spite of having Sherbie M. Becker for mayor.

Our comrades on the board of aldermen ought to call for an investigation of the troubles between Mr. Becker, the mayor, and the chief of police.

We want daylight on this matter. We want to know who gets the protection money, if any is paid. And we want the fact brought out officially that Sherbie M. Becker asked the chief of police to re-open the gambling houses and not to bother the saloons of ill repute after he was elected mayor. And we also want to find out why Sherbie asked it.

According to the chief of police, Sherbie claimed, after being elected, that he did not want to be known as a mayor who "kept the lid on."

Now, what "lid" did Sherbie mean? And who gets the money for keeping the lid off?

Every citizen of Milwaukee has the right to know these things. Every mother of girls has the right to know why Sherbie is in favor of stall saloons.

Every father has a right to know why Sherbie wanted the gambling halls run "wide open."

And we Social-Democrats will see to it that they shall know it. And also know the whys and wherefores.

Victor L. Berger

Now, Mr. Workingman, you've got the blow full in the face. Roosevelt has removed the mask and reveals to you the face of livid class hate. He does not intend to run again, so he does not need to fool you any longer in order to get enough of your votes to make his election possible. In a letter to the Chicago trades unionists, who wrote to know if it was true that he had called Moyer and Haywood "undesirable citizens," he has finally written a reply, the gist of which is found in the following paragraphs:

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticisms upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object, I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs on the other as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman.

"But no possible outcome, either of the trial or the suits, can affect my judgement as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair dealing business men.

"They stand as the representatives of these men who, by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as quality of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence."

What Roosevelt says here is simply not so. This paper is the sort he has reference to: Our readers can judge for themselves whether it incites to bloodshed and violence. It is no milder than the Miners' Magazine, the official journal of the big labor organization of which Moyer and Haywood are the head

officers. And any reader of this paper would laugh in the face of anyone who contended for a minute that this paper advocated bloodshed. In fact it is our sad duty from week to week to chronicle the bloody deeds of the capitalist governments of earth and their constant encouragement of the military spirit in the people. And three years ago we had to publish the fearful records of bloody official ruffianism of the mine owners of Colorado, led by Roosevelt's friend the vituperative Adjutant Gen. Sherman Bell, the military bully who put Haywood in the bull-pen and who said "To Hell with habeas corpus, I'll give them post mortems instead!" Here was a man after Roosevelt's own heart, yet he charges that certain labor leaders incite to bloodshed. Truly, out of the face livid with class hate come these insulting charges.

Roosevelt's "defense" is as full of quirks and turns as a sieve is full of interstices. "I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty," he says in one place, but "it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against the denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing." This isn't expressing an opinion as to the guilt of Moyer and Haywood. Of course not!

Anyhow, our capitalist figure-head in the United States has the courage of his convictions. And it may give the Standard Oil mine owners out in Idaho the courage to convict!

The Nazarene was an agitator, too, in his day, and was looked on as an undesirable citizen, with a result that is well known. Our tenth year opens next week!



# UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS FOR STATE INSURANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

already suffering citizenship. It can only be done by the state.

"What we want is to provide a safe, an easy and attractive method by which every person who assumes the responsibilities of family life shall be able to provide during the period of his year of activity and health, for the time when he cannot work, and at the same time provide for his wife and children or those depending upon him in case of accident or sickness.

"The working man of moderate income cannot do under present conditions. It has been proved beyond controversy that great numbers of our population have incomes so scanty that it is practically impossible for them to make provision for their declining years.

"Thrifty, in this case, does not necessarily mean saving. With large numbers of our unskilled working people, there is unmistakable thrift when they rear their families in anything like decency without saving for old-age. And consequently not less than one-third of the working class over sixty-five years of age are to a greater or less extent dependent upon public relief.

"The Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor devotes the third part of its annual report for 1905 to the old-age pensions. They estimate that to give every person over 65 years of age a pension of \$200 per year on the usual conditions, would cost the state about \$2,128,000 less than is now being contributed for poor relief in the state. The report farther says:

"Consider the condition of a workman who has been a good citizen, a faithful, honest toiler, who married and brought up a family of children. His wife dies, his children either die or marry, and the old home is broken up. He is unable to work. The almshouse or workhouse is his only refuge this side of the grave.

"The old-age pension would become the poor man's insurance.

"Industrial accidents is another contingency which the working class faces constantly, and for which, under present conditions, it is practically impossible for them to provide beforehand. About 500,000 men, women and children are killed and crippled every year as a direct result of the occupations in which they are engaged. Of the twenty-nine million workers in these United States, we are told by Arthur Reeves in *Everybody's* for February, one is killed or injured every minute of the day. 69,161 men were killed and injured on the railway train service in this country last year, according to the reports of the interstate commerce commission. In

eighteen months, 415 deaths, and many times that many injured, resulted from fire damp alone in our mines. In fifteen of the mining states alone, 5,086 miners were killed and injured. The New York bureau of labor estimated that there are upwards of 32,000 factory employees killed or injured annually in the United States, to say nothing of the various diseases arising from peculiar conditions of labor, chemicals that are used, unsanitary conditions of factories and the homes of the working class.

"We have tried for a generation, and are still trying, to work out some basis in law for an 'employer's liability.' But the best we have done is still unsatisfactory. State accident insurance solves the problem. It relieves the employer, it protects the employe and the state itself of one of the greatest causes of pauperism, which always draws heavily upon its financial resources.

"In conclusion, we cannot do better than to quote from the Massachusetts report above referred to, with reference to the operation of state insurance in New Zealand.

*A most Popular Law, Yet Most Bitterly Contested.*

"The old-age pension is an institution of the highest value. It marks an epoch in civilization, as a most important step in the equalization of benefit, and the embodiment of justice and brotherhood in laws and institutions. It carries into the second childhood something of the same spirit that makes the first childhood so dear and beautiful. It centers the life of the working classes with the certainty of support in old age, in freedom and independence, and on a basis of right, instead of charity. It is a new co-operation for the common good, a new safety, an improvement and even a prolongation of life, for the effect of even a moderate pension, regularly paid, in lengthening life is well known.

"It has captured the heart of New Zealand. It appeals to the kindness of the people and their sense of justice, and is undoubtedly the most popular of all the splendid measures carried by the Liberal movement."

## ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE OF STATE INSURANCE.

"1. Economy of a unified system. There are 172 different companies doing life insurance business in this state.

"Imagine the enormous waste that this unsystematic method of handling this line of public and social utilities entails upon our people. In all of these matters there is inevitable duplication and re-duplication of expenses. Practically every company must cover the whole field with solicitors, agents, offices and sub-offices, and attorneys. The unnecessary expense involved in this fearful overloading of the field with competing companies must be enormous. This is a business that should by its very nature be a unified system, with all of the waste of this excessive competition eliminated. And, besides, the wider and more universal the co-operation and constituency, the more secure and effective the insurance. The state, therefore, should assume this business, thus securing for the people all of the economies possible through a unified and harmonious system.

"2. State insurance would make local investment of funds, thus developing home industries.

"During the year 1904 the people of the state of Wisconsin paid in premiums alone, \$5,236,026 to life insurance companies outside of Wisconsin. From these companies they received \$1,705,791 in return on policies paid.

"3. Cost of regulation and investigation. It already costs the state of Wisconsin \$19,717.96 per year to maintain the insurance commission of the state.

"It is doubtful whether it would cost much more than this to inaugurate the whole machinery of state life insurance.

"And that is not all. In spite of the fact that we have been spending \$20,000 a year to keep track of these companies, it is a well-known fact that we were not able to keep track of them. Nobody knew just what they really were doing, although everybody suspected that they were making enormous profits and exploiting the people.

"It was this suspicion that led to the appointment at the last session of the interstate commerce commission.

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

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

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

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

"Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of 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 grounds society in 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 the vast increasing

"In other words, in one single year they went out of this state \$3,530,225 to foreign life insurance companies for the enrichment of insurance officials, insurance attorneys and others whose only interest in Wisconsin lies in the amount they can draw out of our people.

"This money should have been kept at home for the development of the industrial life and resources of our state. And it would have been kept at home if we had had state life insurance.

"In every city and section of the state there is going to be a rapid development of all kinds of internal improvements. All these things require the investment of large sums of money. In order to raise it bonds are being issued and sold to capitalists outside of the state. Meanwhile our people are at the same time investing in life insurance millions of dollars every year, over and above the amount they are paying for this also goes outside of the state.

"In this way our people allow themselves to be exploited in two ways. They pay tribute to the bond holders outside of the state, and then turn around again and pay enormous profits to the life insurance companies outside of the state.

"Let the state of Wisconsin go into the life insurance business. It will then be able to keep this vast sum of money within her own borders, and invest it in her own industries, and thus save her people from this double exploitation.

"3. Cost of regulation and investigation.

"It already costs the state of Wisconsin \$19,717.96 per year to maintain the insurance commission of the state.

"It is doubtful whether it would cost much more than this to inaugurate the whole machinery of state life insurance.

"And that is not all. In spite of the fact that we have been spending \$20,000 a year to keep track of these companies, it is a well-known fact that we were not able to keep track of them. Nobody knew just what they really were doing, although everybody suspected that they were making enormous profits and exploiting the people.

"It was this suspicion that led to the appointment at the last session of the interstate commerce commission.

## Tenets of Social-Democracy.

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

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

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

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

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

"Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of 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 grounds society in 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 the vast increasing

of the legislature of a special committee to investigate the life insurance business of this state.

"This investigation cost the state of Wisconsin \$30,000 more. Attorneys' fees alone amounted to \$8,544.31. When the people have paid the final bills for this investigation, and have added that to the yearly cost of the insurance commission, I believe everyone will see that the state of Wisconsin is paying out, every year, simply to keep track of these companies enough to establish and operate a whole system of state insurance.

"4. State insurance more economical than private salaries. It is well known that the salaries paid to the officials of the private life insurance companies are all out of proportion to services rendered.

"Here is Richard McCurdy, receiving \$150,000 a year as president of these companies, and his son Robert receiving \$20,000 and more per year. These two men have held the people of this country for \$2,722,000 in the last ten years. All of this has to come out of the people. We pay for it. Every policy holder, every man who tries to provide for his wife and children has to contribute his share toward this extortion.

"It is absurd to suppose that it is necessary to pay such enormous salaries. Even the president of the United States receives only \$50,000 a year, and our cabinet officers \$30,000 a year. Very few of our most efficient college and university professors receive more than \$5,000 to \$8,000, and some of the most capable work for \$3,000 or \$4,000. The government is always able to secure men of the utmost efficiency for public service at a very reasonable salary. The enormous salaries of the officials of these private corporations are simply a means of robbing the people.

"The man who is at the head of the government management of the publicly owned railroad system of Germany receives a salary of less than \$10,000 per year—about the same as our cabinet officers.

"Here is Mr. Palmer, of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin, drawing a salary of \$25,000 per year; Mr. Merrill, the second vice-president, \$17,000 per year, and Mr. Skinner as secretary, \$15,000; Mr. Fischer, as medical director, \$12,000, and this says nothing of the sons and grandsons, cousins, uncles and aunts of the officials of these companies who also draw excessive salaries.

"Further, it is shown that these insurance companies not only rob the people by excessive rates, but they take this money and invest it again in other public utilities, thus giving them power to still further exploit us. Not only that, but as though to heap insult upon injury, they take this very money, amassed by means of this extortion, and with corrupt political life itself, thus strangling the people at the very point where they are supposed to have their greatest safeguard.

"The life insurance business, as at present conducted, is simply another form of private graft. The people have to pay the bills. Every added item of expense, every excessive salary, corruption fund or 'kick' fund is loaded onto the backs of the people who are robbed to just that extent of privileges that rightfully belong to them.

"5. Other considerations. We have already introduced this idea of accident and old-age insurance in this country to a small degree. In many cities we have an insurance for our firemen, policemen, and other special classes. And, since the beginning of our government, we have had pensions for our old soldiers.

"Upon the latter we are spending now about \$140,000,000 per year, and are assisting about one million of our many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers, but for the benefit of 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, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself.

The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trusts are but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into this midst of this strain and crisis 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 by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the working of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and ex-convict 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 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 or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political power 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 political power 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 every means in our power to secure the overthrow of the present system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

VI. We, the Socialist party, pledge ourselves to the workers of all nations to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and ex-convict 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 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 or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political power of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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people. And no one has ever thought to suggest that these aged workers would be demoralized by this means. And many of these recipients are fairly well to do, and not few of them receive thousands of dollars per year in salaries.

"To be sure, it is argued that the soldiers have served the state. But it is not equally true that the firemen and policemen serve the state? And it is not true, as Ruskin has said, that a laborer serves his country with his spade just as truly as a man in the middle ranks of life serves it with his sword, his pen, his brain or his lance?"

"Nor can it be argued that the service of the working men is less hazardous. In the recent war of the rebellion only one out of every twelve engaged was killed or injured, whereas by actual statistics of the train service of this country during recent years one out of ten engaged has been killed or injured. Every argument, therefore, that can be made for state insurance or state pension for those who serve the state in times of war may also, and with equal logic, be urged in behalf of those who serve the state in the other, the industrial, army.

"Throughout our country today, there are thousands of aged people who have drunk from the cup of life and found in its dregs only misfortune, ill-health and disappointment. Age has sapped their strength; the light of the eye is dim, the hair is silvered white with the frosts of winters; the form is bent, and the step is feeble. With tottering limbs they are starting on that journey which leads 'over the hills o' the poorhouse.' Is it not a sad comment on man's inhumanity to man that this should be so? Shall we not change it?"

"In New Zealand and many other foreign countries old men and women are cared for by the government. The old-age pensions provide them with \$2 or \$3 per week in case they have lived a good life, after reaching the age of 65, and have been residents of the state for a certain number of years. In each case both husband and wife are living, each receives a pension.

"You may say that this is paternalism. Perhaps it is. It cares for the old people in their declining days,

and surrounds them with something of the sweetness and joy of childhood. It makes them more content and happy. And, with another, I will say government affection exists in New Zealand for the old people, and hope it will continue until the last leaf of the book of life unfolds."

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My Objections to Socialism.

(By a Leading Business Man.)

The alarming growth of Socialism in recent years calls for serious consideration by all who cherish our American institutions. The Socialists are carrying on what they call a "campaign of education," and they keep eternally at it. We should meet this campaign with one of our own. How are we to do this? By exposing the fallacies of Socialism, to be sure. To do this intelligently, we must acquaint ourselves with the arguments of the Socialists to the principal objections to their theories. With this in view, I addressed a short communication to a prominent Socialist some time ago with the request that he answer the following objections to Socialism:

- Socialism would lead to Anarchism.
Socialism proposes an equal division of wealth.
Socialism would degrade woman and destroy the home.
Socialism is opposed to religion.

This is the way he answered me:

Anarchism proposes to let every man do as he pleases, and teaches that there shall be no law nor authority outside of the individual. Socialism demands direct government by the people and the ownership by the people of all important industries, to be operated for the sole purpose of supplying the needs of the people. To do this effectively, the workers must organize. Anarchists oppose organization. Socialism would extend and perfect government by making it democratic and industrial. Anarchism would destroy government.

Socialism is opposed to "dividing up."

Socialism demands that the mines, railroads and trusts be owned by the people, precisely in the same manner as our public schools, streets and public highways are now owned. You haven't heard of the people "dividing up" the schools, streets, highways and bridges, have you? Certainly not! They are public conveniences for the use of all, and even strangers are permitted to use the highways and bridges without let or hindrance. They serve the community at cost.

Abert! Coal mines, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines are also public utilities. If you desire to use them, however, you are obliged to pay tribute to private owners. They make you "divide up."

These private owners are not in business to look after the needs of the people, but to make profits—forcing us to "divide up."

Socialism would protect the home.

Homes cannot be made, nor families properly cared for, by men who receive for their labor only a bare living.

Socialism proposes better incomes for working men; better hours of labor, more education. This would insure more and better homes. Socialism demands for woman the right to vote, equal pay with men for equal service, and opportunity for self-support.

Isn't it nonsense to say that woman would be less moral because she could vote, had better pay, and was certain of a respectable living?

Both men and women would be relieved from the uncertainties of the struggle for existence, and would then be absolutely free to marry for love alone.

Socialism regards religion as a private matter.

It would be suicidal for the Socialist party to oppose religion. Our enemies know this, and that is why they try to stir up religious strife among us.

We all desire good clothes, good homes, good books, good music and all the good things that go toward making happy homes and pleasant associations. These are the things Socialism strives to obtain for all alike, regardless of race or religion. All agree on this.

We have people of all shades of belief and unbelief in our ranks, and it would be foolish for us to wrangle about these matters.

We are striving for practical results that will benefit all—for the true brotherhood of man on earth.

After reading these strong answers to my objections to Socialism, I came to the conclusion that I had been barking up the wrong tree.

So I wrote to the Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., and asked them to send me about five dollars' worth of their best books on Socialism, and I got wise.

Go thou and do likewise.

The Poor Man's Chance to Buy His Way to Justice Is Slim.

The following is taken from the address to the jury by Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago in the trial of Steve Adams, at Wallace, Idaho, a trial that was preliminary to the Moyer-Haywood case. Adams was arrested for the alleged killing of a claim jumper named Tyler, in a contest with residents of a certain district whose land was wanted by a big corporation. In the trial Adams showed that he was miles away at the time, and the jury failed to convict. His trial was pushed by the state so as to discredit him as a witness for Moyer-Haywood. He is expected to testify in the Haywood case that a false confession was extorted from him while in jail, which was intended to be used to bolster up the "confession" of Harry Orchard, on whose testimony Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested and kidnaped. Among other things, Mr. Darrow said:

"Mr. Knight, in opening this case, has told this jury that in many respects it is a remarkable case. It is remarkable. In some ways I never heard, and I never read of a case like this. He has told you that able counsel have come here from other states and other cities to defend this common working man. It is not for me to say, nor for Mr. Richardson to say, whether counsel from other states are able counsel or not. But it is true, and I have no wish to deny it, that I came 2,000 miles to defend this case, and Mr. Richardson 1,500 miles for the sake of making a defense for a man who could not possibly pay either one of us for the services we render, according to the standard that lawyers ordinarily set for their services. I do not mean to disguise the fact. I do not believe I could if I would. I do not propose to be like that bird who sooves his head into the sand and thinks nobody can see his body; because I know you gentlemen understand it. I am willing to concede the truth of every word that Mr. Knight has stated upon this proposition. Much as I love justice, much as I hate to see punishment of any sort, I have not the time nor the ability, even if I had the inclination, to go up and down this land and defend every poor man charged with crime throughout the length and breadth of the United States; and that is not the reason I am here; gladly would I do it if I could, and if I had the power and the time and the means. That is not the reason I am here, and that is not the reason that Richardson is here. Mr. Knight speaks truly—I have no desire to conceal it—when he says that back of this man are the funds of a great

organization, the small contributions of thousands of working men to give him a better defense than the ordinary poor man placed on trial in the courts of this country, with his life in danger from the law, could have.

"There are hundreds of men throughout the length and breadth of the land, men who know no trade but work, men who get their small means by the sweat of their brow, who in some unfortunate moment fall into the clutches of the law, and are tried, condemned and executed almost without defense, because without means. And if it had been that Steve Adams must rely upon himself alone, if he had had no relatives and no friends to speak for him or help him in his cause, he might have been like the rest.

"It is true, gentlemen, that a great effort has been made to defend him. It is true that I have been willing to leave my other affairs to come 2,000 miles into this little town, in the midst of these mountains, among unfamiliar people, and a jury that I am not accustomed to, for the sake of looking after his case; and Mr. Richardson has done the same. But that is not all; not only have we come here to give such aid, with such ability as we have in his defense, but the state of Idaho never yet prosecuted a man as it is prosecuting this poor, unimportant, almost nameless laborer; and they have shoved aside Shoshone county and its officers. They have employed as much ability as they could get locally, and they have gone to the capital of the state and employed as great a lawyer as there is in the state of Idaho, to ask for his blood. They have done more than that—the state of Colorado has been called upon, and months of the time of the greatest detective of the west have been given to bring him to the gallows. They have gone to the state of Washington and brought another, and used his time without stint for the same purpose, and they have gone to the state of Colorado and brought here the adjutant general of the state and one of the head officers of the Mine Owners' association, and brought his influence and his power and his money into this court to help convict this man.

"It is a remarkable case; it is unprecedented in the annals of criminal prosecution. I do not need to tell this jury that there is not a man in this courtroom who really cares to take Steve Adams' life. It is not for him, a humble, almost unknown workman, that all the machinery of the state has been set in motion, and all the mines and the mine owners of the west have been called to their aid. Not that. It is because back of all this, and beyond and over it, there is a great issue of which this is but the beginning. Because, beyond this case, and outside of this courtroom, and out in the great world, is a great fight, a fight between capital and labor, of which this is but a manifestation up here in the woods and the hills. You know it, I know it. They know it. There is not a man so blind, there is not a person so prejudiced or so bigoted as to believe that all this effort is being put forth to punish an unknown man for the murder of an unknown man.

"That is not all, gentlemen. I want to measure every word I say in this case, and although it may seem harsh, it is true. This prosecution, from beginning to end, is a crime, an outrage; there is not one jot of honesty, not one particle of sincerity, not the least bit of integrity in it, not one single moment from the day that this man was taken from his home in Oregon until now. And we say this, gentlemen, without any regard as to whether this man is innocent or guilty of the crime with which you are charging him; he is not being tried today for that. That is not the issue here. That is not the reason that calls these prosecutors from two or three states of the union, that sets this machinery in motion which would crush out his helpless life. What is this man? What does it mean? one of you were arrested, would any such power be brought against you?

"If it was, what would happen to you? Would it make any difference whether you were innocent or guilty if the great machinery of the law were turned loose to crush you? Where is the poor man that could stand up against it? Where is the man who could be taken without process of law, sent to the penitentiary, locked up for months without a charge, prosecuted by the greatest in the land and defend himself if he stood helpless and alone.

If there ever was a cause or justification for poor men standing together, this case furnishes that justification.

Consumption.

From the Youth's Companion: One of the earliest signs of consumption is a loss of strength and flesh, and this should always arouse suspicion in the case of a young man or woman when there is no other evident cause for it. In addition to the gradual emaciation there will usually be found a rapid pulse, shortness of breath, anemia, as shown by pale lips, and extreme whiteness of the eyes, a poor appetite and indigestion. There may be feverishness in the afternoon, together with a hacking cough and sometimes a little spitting of blood, but this is more commonly a sign which appears in the latter stages.

The two mainstays of the person threatened with or actually suffering from consumption are fresh air and a generous diet. In no disease should the injunction to "throw physic to the dogs" be so faithfully obeyed.

If possible, the consumptive should sleep actually in the open air, on a balcony sheltered from the north and east winds, but if this cannot be done the windows of the bedroom should be kept wide open at night, and the bed should be so placed that it is bathed in the air entering from without. The patients often fear this will give them colds or increase the cough, but it does just the opposite. Of course the sleeper should be well protected, with a hood in very cold weather and a warm sleeping robe so as not to become chilled if the bedclothes are accidentally displaced. The daytime should be passed in the open air. The patient, if weakness or a fever keeps him from walking, should sit all day on a porch or by an open window on the sunny side of the house and should practice full, deep breathing for a few minutes at a time frequently.

Bringing Ridicule Upon Us!

Cincinnati Times-Star (Capitalist): That persistent and more or less voracious Socialist of Cincinnati origin, Mr. H. Gaylor Wilshire, has embarked on that uncertain sea in which corporations sail triumphantly, or less fortunate, meet shipwreck on the rocks of dishonesty, poor management or the desire of their promoters for too quick profits. Mr. Wilshire is chronically a great enemy of the existing social order, but apparently his hatred of private property, the unearned increment and other Socialist bugaboos is not great enough to prevent him from trying to get a little more money from the people's land while waiting for the long-awaited social avalanche.

Mr. Wilshire has become head of what would be called out west a gold mining outfit. No ordinary concern is this Bishop Creek Gold Company. It owns a mountain of gold out in the golden west some place beyond the Rockies. Not a great deal of emphasis is laid upon the work, but it has already been done on this property. But the array of assay figures presented by Mr. Wilshire is truly magnificent. Mr. Wilshire made his first sales of stock in this promising concern—\$5 a share par value—to his Socialist friends at the surprisingly considerable figure of one dollar a share. The company's present price for its stock is \$2.50 per share, but Mr. Wilshire's wonderful generosity will allow him personally to sell a few more shares at one dollar each. Of course, this chance will not last long; it never does. And the best of it is that on May 1, only a few short weeks away, the price will soar to \$3 per share. We know this to be the case, for Mr. Wilshire says so himself.

Some miserable scoundrels will be sure to suggest that the Bishop Creek concern looks suspiciously like the average type of get-rich-quick scheme which is turned loose on the public on frequent occasions. Far be it from us to take such an ungracious position. Often have we wondered where the suckers upon which the get-rich-quick concerns thrive come from. But the purchasers of small blocks in the Wilshire concern will not be suckers. The mere exhilaration of the knowledge that one travels in the financial company of so altruistic and so persistently advertised a person is in itself a privilege well worth the price of admission. And as for dividends, what place have such abominations of capitalism in the Socialist structure, anyhow?

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UNION BUSTERS KIDNAPING A SPECIALTY Names Destroyed, Lives of Workmen Sworn Away. Rates Reasonable. Business Solicited.

MOTTO: To Hell With the Constitution. HEADQUARTERS, IDAHO.

MAY BEALS 424 Fifth, Lake Charles, La.

MILWAUKEE SUSPENDER MAN'G COMPANY UNION MADE SUSPENDERS 616-18 EAST WATER STREET

JOE BECKER UNION-MADE SHOES 621 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD INVESTMENT.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Social-Democratic Herald is even now not on a paying basis, its deficits being largely made up by the profits of our Job Department, called the Co-operative Printery, and

Whereas, Said Co-operative Printery has been and is now most seriously handicapped and hampered by lack of sufficient and adequate facilities, making it necessary to decline numerous jobs and submit many orders thus curtailing its product, and consequently its profits, when, instead, an increase is urgently needed, not only to provide for the deficits of the Social-Democratic Herald, but also to facilitate the starting of a daily English Social-Democratic newspaper, and

Whereas, The directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. have deemed it wise to contract for a new cylinder press, to relieve the pressure in our job department, and, rather than change the company with still another, the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the Herald, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is about a per cent more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted direct from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,121.87. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high a figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Furthermore, the growth of our job printing business is greatly hampered by our limited capital. Only last Saturday a job of more than 2,000 impressions each week for six months, or more than 1,000,000 impressions, had to be declined because we had no cylinder press. The charge for press work on this job would have been at least \$1 per 1,000 impressions, or \$10,000 for this part of the work, to say nothing of the cost of composition. Recently there was such a rush in our printery that we were required to let out work in seven different shops at one time. These are not the only instances where work had to be declined or let out to other shops. This same thing happens every week.

This shows very conclusively that no difficulty will be experienced to keep the new press busy. With the other work it ought to raise the output from nearly \$10,000 last year to more than \$25,000 a year. With the product of our job department raised to this amount, enough profit can be made not only to pay the deficits of the Herald, but also easily sufficient to pay off the principal and interest on the proposed issue of bonds.

Besides, the system of paying the proposed issue of bonds gives the company, during the next five years (which, judged by the past, will undoubtedly be a tough time to pass through financially), the opportunity of using for further development all its resources, except so much as is needed for interest on these bonds.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such care to invest an opportunity as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow. In case of an over-subscription, allotment will be made in the order subscriptions are received and preference will be given in the following order: First, to those to whom we are indebted. Second, to readers, stockholders and party members. Third, to unions. Fourth, to outsiders.

Increasing our facilities increases our opportunities for doing job work, and makes it possible to produce better work at a cheaper price. This means more jobs, and so these advantages are bound to help the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to attend to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

Subscriptions for this issue of bonds will close May 25, 1907. Bonds will be payable and ready for delivery May 25, 1907. Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, the following order as to the term of the bonds will be observed: All six-year bonds will be disposed of until exhausted, then the seven-year bonds will be taken, after that those maturing at the end of eight years from date of issue, etc., etc. Further information will be cheerfully furnished upon application.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., H. W. Bistorius, Bus. Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals this... day of... A. D. 1907.

NAME AMOUNT OF BONDS (SEAL) (SEAL) (SEAL)

A WINNER—NOW READY!

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When two of the best business colleges in the world, the Gilbert and Spencerian, joined forces Dec. 16, 1902, taking the name of the SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE there was formed one of the most eminent commercial colleges in America.

Every standpoint, methods of instruction, ability of instructors, standing in the business world and commercial success in securing positions, all these are guaranteed by the Spencerian Business College. Special information furnished on request. SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Cor. Broadway and Wisconsin St. B. O. SPENCER, Pres. A. L. GILBERT, Mgr.

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Schoenhofen Brewing Co.

TRY OUR TONIC "Edelweiss-Maltine"

446 BARCLAY STREET, Corner of Scott TELEPHONE SOUTH 104

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From VARICOSE (swollen) hemorrhoids to a cured and healthy condition, we guarantee relief. My GUARANTEE: I will refund the money if you are not cured. My GUARANTEE: I will refund the money if you are not cured.

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DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

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should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter.

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1 Let us show you some samples and give you an estimate on your next printing.

The Co-operative Printery 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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The book that makes socialists with arguments in simple, plain language. A heart to heart talk for the people. Every socialist should keep a supply on hand for unbelievers. 16c a copy, paper; 50c a copy, cloth; postpaid. Paper 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.00, postpaid.

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By UPTON SINCLAIR

David Graham Phillips says it is the "greatest American novel written in fifty years." Thomas Wentworth Higginson says "it comes nearer than any book yet published to being the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the social tragedy of our great cities."

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Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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(By Owen Spoonthorpe) is the title of the newest and most remarkable SONG that has been written since the days of John Brown.

The dramatic situation in this realistic story, which the author tells in lyric and melody with such soul-stirring vividness, burn into the brain a picture never to be effaced, and one which will warm the blood and stir the heart in righteous protest as nothing has hitherto done. It is regular song size and style. Upon the title-page, in a beautiful photo-lith engraving, appears the sweet and face of little Henrietta Moyer, together with a picture of the author, who is a well-known Socialist. This song ought to be sung at every meeting and in the homes of every workman.—N.W.

Price 20c per Copy AT THE OFFICE WEILL TEST LANE.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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The Struggle for Existence

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This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and Their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence.

A THOUSAND QUESTIONS of the greatest importance to the working class are here answered and discussed. This book will make you understand what the political economy is all about, and how it works. It is regular song size and style. Upon the title-page, in a beautiful photo-lith engraving, appears the sweet and face of little Henrietta Moyer, together with a picture of the author, who is a well-known Socialist. This song ought to be sung at every meeting and in the homes of every workman.—N.W.

Every printer who cannot do business by the book has become a failure. The book is the key to the door of success. It is the key to the door of success. It is the key to the door of success.

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



Clean Things to Eat and Drink

are as desirable as pure food. Unclean food cannot be healthful. It is the method of handling in the manufacture of a food product that makes it clean or unclean.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

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A varnish made to walk on. Can also be used for all kinds of wood-work. Put up in bright red cans only. Sold and guaranteed by reliable hardware, drug and paint dealers.

Ask for Booklet



Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, Paul Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brunsbauer, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Dierker, Chas. V. Schmidt.

CONTEMPT OF COURT—WHY NOT?

By Joseph Medill Patterson.

The people of Chicago, ever since 1899, have wanted municipal ownership of street cars. This is proved by the votes of that year and in 1901, 1903, 1905.

They are drawing these salaries today. These five figure salaries, the costs before Grosscup's court, and a lot of fat lawyers' fees came out of the pockets of the people.

They were being squeezed more and more unhealthily and indecently into street cars, while the owners of the franchises and Judge Grosscup rode in automobiles and on railroad passes.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up primarily 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.

- Program of International Social-Democracy: 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

It is now reported that the railroads have added the Bertillon system to their identification cards, by which they keep track of employees. A few years ago a railroad employe in the middle west secured a verdict against a railroad company for blacklisting him and preventing him from earning a living.

Now a system of identification presupposes blacklisting, or the fear of the blacklist held over the head of employes. Careful records are kept of all employes, as complete as in the American police departments.

The purpose of identification systems is not merely to protect different roads from unwittingly giving employment to men who have proved undesirable workmen on some one of the roads.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

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

Getting Rich Quick.

Dear Comrade: Comrades are still sending Gaylord Wilshire \$1.00 to \$2.50 per share for Bishop Creek gold stock, and I believe you should call their attention to the fact that not one dollar of the money they subscribe goes into the treasury of the gold mine company.

Consequently a bill was passed through the state legislature in 1902 giving the city that power.

The attempt, in 1900, to pass such a bill failed because street car money was against it.

In 1902 the bill passed with difficulty. In fact, physical force was necessary. Physical force was necessary because money—street car money—was promised the leaders of the Republican machine if the bill failed again as in 1900.

But in spite of those votes of 1903 and 1905 they don't own the cars yet. Why? Because of the courts.

Judge Grosscup took the Union Traction Company under his protecting wing, went through a little legal prestidigitation and presto! the people couldn't own their cars on the North and West Sides.

lieve the readers would have been bitten. The Socialists of the country do not need a guardian to protect them from printing their names, but Wilshire's methods should be exposed.

The South Side road profited by Grosscup's nullifying of the waters, for the gaping people were trying to settle with both roads at once.

Then there was also the 99-year act. In 1859 the state legislature was bribed by the horse car companies to give them a 99-year franchise in Chicago.

Grosscup, who was then operating the Union Traction cable and electric lines in Chicago, tried the case.

This decision of the United States Judge Peter Stirling Grosscup, after dinner "friend of the people" and before dinner jackal of the plutocracy, probably marks the extreme limit of judicial grotesquerie thus far attained in America in a conspicuous court.

What reasonable man can help feeling contempt for a judge who would so pervert equity and for a code of laws that it is possible so far to pervert from equity?

Madison, April 23.—Our resolution memorializing congress for a parcels' post was defeated by a large vote. Many of the Republican farmers feel sore about it, because they claim that it was a measure that every farmer's organization wanted.

back Nixon's stock and issued treasury stock in its place. If you want proof of the 90c stock send me an order for 100 shares and I'll get them in any name you wish.

And the gaping people received it all meekly. Though they have voted every year from 1890 to and including 1906 for municipal ownership, and though, in 1907, they reluctantly accepted what they supposed was at least a semi-municipal ownership measure, they are now told by a convulse of seven little lawyers down in Springfield that they shall never have it.

What will the people do about it? Will they continue to gape? Will they continue to receive as the law of their existence what is decreed by seven little lawyers down in Springfield, every one of whom was nominated by a corporation owned political machine, and every one of whom looks for remuneration to a corporation owned political machine?

The people of Illinois have been denied this decision relief from public utility masters. They no longer have the power to cast off their shackles "radically" one by one.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS REVOLUTION.

Socialists in Action!



Dear Comrade: Wilshire's Magazine this month tells of selling damaged stock for one dollar, and also tells of Wilshire's personal stock. According to his own admissions this month, there is but \$50,000 in the treasury of never was more than that amount while the comrades have sent him over \$300,000.

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GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

mine, assuring buyers of stock a liberal return for their investment. It seems to us that, as it will take several years to get the mine in working order, the prophesied panic would arrive several months before the mine gets into shape.

One of the sturdiest and most sacrificing workers the movement at Pana, Ills., Comrade Anton Wullner, was recently killed while at his work in a coal mine—killed by the very capitalism he was helping and urging the people to supplant.

Socialists in Nashville, Ills., contested the recent election with a citizen's ticket. The citizens' candidate for mayor won out with 241 votes, but Comrade Myron L. Smith came in a close second with 121 votes.

A new Socialist magazine will shortly be started from Lake Charles, La., entitled The Red Flag, and edited by Comrade May Beals.

A special congressional election will be held in the First congressional district of Kansas, May 23. The contest will be waged between Albert Kingsley (Socialist) and a Republican, the Democrats not having nominated a candidate.

Buffalo Herald, organ of Socialist local Buffalo: "Gaylord Wilshire is still prophesying a panic which will put capitalism down and out in the very near future, and at the same time is industriously advertising the Bishop Creek gold

small middle class will not support anything that they think against their interests, no matter how much the great mass of the people may need it.

A measure giving all cities that own electric and gas plants authority to sell electricity and gas for power as well as light and heat has been passed.

the facts in the above letter.) Dear Comrade: Wilshire's Magazine this month tells of selling damaged stock for one dollar, and also tells of Wilshire's personal stock.

Not only did our comrades in Finland poll 293,021 votes out of 650,000 odd cast at the recent parliamentary elections there, but, owing to the fairer electoral system of proportional representation prevailing there, Social Democracy will be represented by 80 members of the legislature out of a total of 200—the highest proportion of Socialist members of any parliament in the world.

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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 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.

passed the assembly. These measures were strongly supported by our comrades on the committees. Favors Postal Savings Banks. Postal savings banks seem to be looked upon with more favor by the assembly. Our resolution carried almost unanimously.

A Good Measure Killed. Comrade Weber's bill to provide that municipalities contemplating the inauguration of public utilities may secure the aid of experts through the state university force of engineers was summarily killed in the committee.

Bureaucracy for Milwaukee. A hard fight is being made by the friends of the Poss school board bill, and it is questionable whether the legislature will give Milwaukee an elective school board.

Brooklyn, April 19. Since the recent attacks made by Dr. W. H. Mallon, Dr. Felix Adler, Ernest Butler, Chancellor Jas. H. Day, all under the protecting cover of various institutions subsidized by and under obligations to certain beneficiaries of the capitalist system, the socialists have persistently challenged these gentlemen to meet their representatives face to face in the open where the cause of Socialism might be fairly and squarely defended before the same audience in which it should be attacked.

Price Essays on Socialism. Los Angeles, Cal., April 12: In order to encourage the study of Socialism by young people, the Women's Socialist Union of Los Angeles has offered three cash prizes to pupils of the high schools of this city for best essays upon Socialism.

Equality Before the Laws. L'Union du Travailleur, the Socialist paper published in Charlevoix, Pa., publishes the following little editorial: "Folk Engel Brandt, an ex-valet of the millionaire Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, was sentenced to thirty years of hard labor by Judge Rosalind for striking his master with a club. If Schiff had attacked his ex-employee in the same fashion he would not have received a thirty days' sentence."

TENTH YEAR BEGINS MAY 4!

The Social-Democratic Herald

DURING THE COMING YEAR THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE HERALD WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE WEEKLY SIGNED EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS—DEALING WITH VARIOUS CURRENT AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS—FROM THE PEN OF VICTOR L. BERGER, THE MOST NOTABLE CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC WRITER AND LEADER IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY. NO SOCIALIST CAN AFFORD TO MISS THESE ARTICLES.

BETTER THAN EVER THE COMING YEAR!

The HERALD is purposely published for propaganda. It presents each week the best things the international movement has to offer in support of the onswEEPing cause of Socialism. To keep abreast of the constructive Socialist movement of the world, no American Socialist can afford to be without it.

We have a host of good things promised for the coming volume, from the pens of such writers as: Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." May Beals, author of "A Rebel at Large." A story from her pen, entitled "The Girl Who Had to Choose," will appear in a few weeks.

Articles by Robert Blatchford and other foreign Socialist writers will also appear. Added to this will be valuable translations from foreign Socialist authorities that you will be the better for reading.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD NOT MISS! Special reports from the Meyer-Hayward trial, by Ida Crouch-Hazlett. So much that is unreliable has been printed that you should not miss this chance to get the truth.

NEW TYPE! NEW HEADINGS! TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The national edition costs 50 cents a year. The Wisconsin edition (double the number of pages) costs \$1.00. See the special club rates, as set forth on the subscription blank inserted in this week's HERALD, and get busy.



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 Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS: JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary. FREDERIC HEATH, 541 5th St., Rec. Secretary. HENRY HOPPE, 2118 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary. WILLIAM HAMANN, 231 Chestnut St., Treasurer. M. WEISENFELCH, 1577 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodke, Sec., J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Thomas Feeley, Wm. Cokeman, Charles Jenks, Frank Richter. Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES

ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Ecker, Frank Metzger. LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gurecki, James Sheehan, Wm. Griebling. GRIEVANCES AND ARBITRATION: F. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebling, H. L. Meyer, R. J. McMahon. SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reichert. NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorner.

LABEL SECTION Meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings, at 218 State St. Frank J. Victoria, Sec. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary, Frank Metzger, Chairman. BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 318 State St. Joseph Reib, Secretary, 308 1/2 St. Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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Always use that card in place before getting shaved or your hair cut

ADAM'S Shaving Parlor

603 CHESTNUT STREET The Model Union Shop!

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221 Third Street, Corner North Under Kurtz Bldg.

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510 CENTER STREET. P. B. LUTZENBERGER, Proprietor

EDW. BRISKE, Successor to PHIL. C. KAMMERER

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UNION BARBER SHOP

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JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Tickets, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do Third Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stenciling.

German Job Department West Water and Wells Streets

Doc's Place

WIRES AND LIQUORS. Corner City and Wells St. 281 Third St.

FRANK KORSCH, HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM

Cor. Union and Arrow Sts. Best for Cheap Parties, Weddings, Saloons, Banquets, Etc. and More.

The Pittsburg Leader, after being out seven years, has signed a contract with the Typographical union.

Spring Opening OF HATS

UNION-MADE ED. ERICKSON GENTS' FURNISHER

485 ELEVENTH AVENUE

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars

1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.

SHOES UNION MADE E. SAUDER

981 HOWELL AVE. Near Lincoln Ave.

BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS

347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee Telephone South 170.

BICYCLES BICYCLE REPAIRING and Sundries

B. URICH, 457 3rd St. Second-Hand Wheels and All Kind Models Always on Hand

If You Don't Wear SCHOTT'S CLOTHES

Made-to-Order You Ought To

R. J. SCHOTT, Tailor

1210 Walnut St.

Wm. Gerhard 907 THIRD STREET

OTTO E. FISCHER, HATTER

Successor to GED. SCHLEIBER 10th and Vliet Streets

F. DANNENFELSER, Licensed Undertaker

670 3rd St. Telephone North 31.

H. F. STEINERT, DRUGGIST

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED 315 Teutonia Avenue

R. JESKE & CO. The Timmers

GALVANIZED IRON WORKS FIRE PROOF WINDOWS 718 Grand Avenue

A. REINHARD, Scientific Optician

208 Grand Avenue. We Prescribe and Dispense.

ORGANIZED LABOR

General Labor Notes.

Harry White, ex-secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who gained some notoriety some years ago by declaring for the "open shop" and who, through other things got in bad odor with his organization, has been found guilty of "grafting" by Justice O'Gorman. President Rickers of the Garment Workers brought suit to recover \$23,000 which he asserted White had got while secretary through silent partnership in a printing office to which printing for the Garment Workers' union had been sent. White must repay the \$23,000.



Capitalist: "Workers demand their rights." Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

State Federation of Labor.

Milwaukee, April 26, '07. Tenth E. B. Sisson, W. S. F. of L., last quarter. J. J. Handley, chairman. Handley reported on his work at Fond du Lac, and on motion it was decided to send some organizer there for two weeks.

The secretary was instructed to withdraw all funds from the German-American Bank and deposit them in the Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee. A complaint from the Cigar Makers' Union of Watertown stating that a strike was on in the Wiggernhorn Bros. shop was acted upon and the secretary was instructed to advertise the fact in all Milwaukee dailies for one week.

The jurisdictional controversy between the A. F. of L. and the National Union of Brewery Workers was discussed at length and the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS the systems of production in the various industries are changing so rapidly on account of the invention of machinery used in such industries, and

WHEREAS the introduction of the new appliances in production has forced a number of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to adopt the principles of industrial unionism in order to be able to combat organized capital in such industries, and

WHEREAS those national and international unions that have adopted this system of organizing have proved the most successful in trade and labor disputes as it has eliminated the greatest obstacle to success—the jurisdictional squabbles, and

WHEREAS any deviation from the policy of industrial unionism where in use by national and international bodies must inevitably result in weakening such organizations in dealing with employers engaged in any business and who have adopted modern methods in production, and

WHEREAS it is plainly visible that a tendency toward industrial unionism is gradually developing in some of the national and international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. and that where industrial unionism is the basis of organization in conformity with the wishes and desires of the rank and file of such affiliated organizations, such desires should be encouraged and not hampered in any manner; and any attempt or proposition to interfere with the principle of industrial unionism whenever desired, as a defense to protect and enhance the interests of affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L., should on all occasions be treated as subjects foreign to the interests and welfare of all organizations that have demonstrated success and benefits to their membership, and

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has at several conventions recognized and advocated industrial form of government within our trade union movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we consider the attitude of the late convention of the A. F. of L. toward the national organization of the Brewery workers as inconsistent, reactionary, and dangerous to the future economic welfare of the entire labor movement, and further be it

RESOLVED, That should the Brewery workers by the pending referendum now before their membership approve of retaining the engineers, firemen and teamsters working in breweries in their organization, that they be permitted to do so and be left undisturbed in their retention of teamsters, engineers and firemen working in breweries, who have voluntarily joined and become members of the International Union of Brewery Workers of America.

After reviewing the general labor situations in the state and the attitudes of the legislature toward labor legislation, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred Brockhausen, Secy.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.

U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.

Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.

Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.

Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.

Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Schubert theater.

Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

Typographia No. 5, Newark, N. J. has raised its book and job scale from \$17 to \$19 per week, and the piece scale has been advanced 1 cent. The wages of the hand men on newspapers were raised from \$3 to \$3.50 for day work, and from \$3.50 to \$4 for night work.

S. and Can.)—3d and 4th Tuesdays, Lipp's hall, 11th and 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

IRON WORKERS, No. 11 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 2d Tuesdays, Bremer's hall, 11th and Washington st. Emil Ruhnke, 414 14th.

IRON WORKERS, No. 12 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 2d Tuesdays, Bremer's hall, 11th and Washington st. Emil Ruhnke, 414 14th.

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IRON WORKERS, No. 29 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 2d Tuesdays, Bremer's hall, 11th and Washington st. Emil Ruhnke, 414 14th.

IRON WORKERS, No. 30 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 2d Tuesdays, Bremer's hall, 11th and Washington st. Emil Ruhnke, 414 14th.

IRON WORKERS, No. 31 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 2d Tuesdays, Bremer's hall, 11th and Washington st. Emil Ruhnke, 414 14th.

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MILWAUKEE UNION DIRECTORY

In the following list name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting is given in some cases, and the secretary of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time or place of meeting, or of secretary, by mail or otherwise.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 200 4th st. John Reichert, 318 State St.

BAKERS, No. 205 (B. and C. W. I. U. of A.)—2d and 4th Saturdays, 526 Chestnut st. Joseph Lusk, 518 State st.

BEREAVEMENT, No. 1 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 1 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 2 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 3 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 4 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 5 (I. O. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 216 Grand av. H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

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THE NEWSPAPERS and BENEDICT GIMBEL

The manner in which the Milwaukee newspapers handled the Benedict Gimbel affair was simply sheer business cowardice.

of the crime of homo-sexuality, or Saade-ism, as it is called, this latter name being derived from the Marquis de Sade of France, who a century ago wrote a scientific book on the subject of perverted sexual relations.

Kraft-Ebing, the members of which are seeking to have the penalty for the crime abolished and the victims of such perverted inclinations treated in asylums, the same as other sicknesses are treated.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

To the Milwaukee Comrades: You will be interested to know that the solicitation for the Organization Department is going forward splendidly.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes entries for Burlington, Thiensville, Lannon, Racine, Green Bay, Irma, La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Pardeeville.

MILWAUKEE.

Branches, attention! You are hereby kindly requested to see to it as soon as possible to return the tickets for the card tournament held at Pabst park, March 31.

All hands on deck next Sunday afternoon and evening at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets.

The results have been too good so far for us to think this plan is anything but permanent.

The Party Picnic takes place on Sunday, July 21, at Pabst Park. Make no conflicting dates.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes entries for Fourteenth ward, Tenth ward, W. V. Kuchynski, Mrs. L. Sachs, Town of Lake, and Town of Lake literature.

Organization Fund. Previously reported \$738.65.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like F. W. Schoen, Theo. W. Rogahn, Tony Senz, Ernst Steckling, F. D. Tasse, Wm. McKinstry, Alex. Fisher, Anton Stanwick, M. E. M., F. Heath, Henry Moeller, Chas. D. Bremer, Aug. Jett, Joe J. Engelhardt, and Henry Schwahn.

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State Secretary's Financial Report for March.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Lists dues received from various locations like Racine, Monroe, Brodhead, Milwaukee, Kenosha, etc.

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League.

Table with 3 columns: Team, Games Won, and Games Lost. Lists teams like Forwards, Appeals, Toilers, Comrades, Jungles, and LaSalles.

Individual Averages.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Games, and Average. Lists names like Klein, Benlow, Gemoll, Pom, H. Roloff, Kolwitz, Klotz, Blum, L. Kagel, Mittenheim, A. Roloff, O. Krause, P. Krause, Perry, W. Lecher, Poehl, Panyard, Ohl, W. Krause, Koch, Bartels, W. Lexow, Schmidt, Lemko, Schuffenauer, Olson, C. Kagel, Ed. Lecher, A. Lexow, Oldenberg, O. Wild, Hoffman, Heumann, and Gumz.

If You Want Style

in your clothing you must first see that you are properly fitted. Our complete line of seasonable fabrics gives you your choice of patterns.

Walter P. Stroesser 316 STATE STREET

The Housewife's Pride

in her cooking and baking and her greatest aid in the culinary art has been the Gas Range.



DIAMOND GAS RANGES \$19.00, FAMOUS GAS RANGES \$18.00, ECLIPSE GAS RANGES \$18.00, NEW PROCESS GAS RANGES \$19.00, DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGES \$19.00.

RECOMMENDED BY U.S. GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS. BACKED UP BY THE GAS CO. Ph. Gross Hardware Co. 129-132 GRAND AVENUE



WE SELL THE "Collegian Brand" OF FINE CLOTHING. Plaum Clothing Co. 491-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

4th Ward Social-Democrats, Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Fourth ward are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Thursday evening, May 2, at 190 Eighth street.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of Social-Democracy will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin.

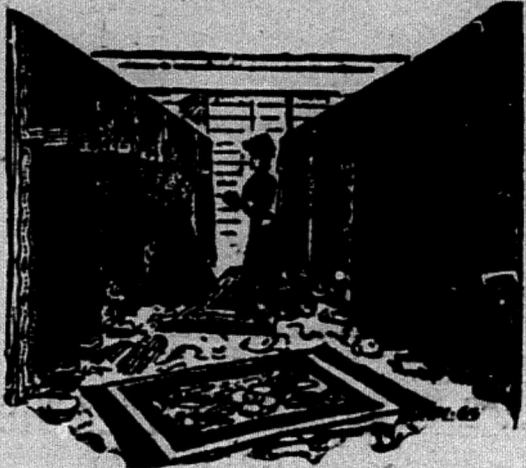
The Twenty-second ward branch has arranged for a May ball at Petersen's hall, Saturday, May 11.

Advertisement for Meyer Stores, featuring a shoe illustration and text: 'BEST FOR MEN! Nothing better than the best, you know. ONLY ONE BEST THE MEYER UNION MADE ALWAYS \$2.50'

Advertisement for Sam. R. Miller's Livery, featuring a carriage illustration and text: 'SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY 222 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.'

Sale on Lace Curtains and Rugs

Our curtain and drapery department offers special inducements at notable reductions for this coming week.



Rugs and Carpets. It is certainly worth while to visit our store to see one of the largest lines of carpets and rugs, and so reasonably priced.

PRASSER & SONS Leaders in Furniture and Bedding Supplies. Open Evenings National Av., Cor. Fourth Av.

Classified Advertising

WANTED - To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. BRADY ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Advertisement for Bruett Clothing Co. featuring text: 'Clothing for Men and Boys HATS, CAPS & Furnishing Goods'

Advertisement for Shoes That Wear Are What You Want. We have all these features combined in our footwear.

Advertisement for Lamers Bros. Shoes. 334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Advertisement for The Allowance. that you are sending to the old country is not absolutely safe, unless you are using FOREIGN DRAFTS

Advertisement for Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain or Danger. DR. YOUNG, 614-616 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

Advertisement for Security Abstract & Title Co. H. W. SHAMAN, Counsel. Telephone M. 2896. 1143-1145 Wells Bldg.



# Helping John I. Beggs!

How quickly that assurance of a municipal lighting plant crawled up on the musty shelf with other unfulfilled promises! There was a junker of aldermen and city officials round the country and then the voluble assurance by Ald Smith and Stiglauer that Milwaukee could have a plant in two years from the time the thing went through the council. And the promise was not unreasonable—only it has not been kept. The Social-Democrats made the lighting plant possible, and the city embarked in the enterprise by selecting a good site for the plant. But a year has gone and there has not so much as a spadeful of dirt been shoveled from the site. True, some borings were made to see how deep piles would have to be driven, but otherwise it has been a year of broken promises.

to Beggs' terms of a five-year contract at \$65) so that as soon as the city plant was ready the contract should cease, and that the \$65 rate be subject to such modification as the proposed state rate commission might decide on. The committee voted down the indeterminate feature of the proposed contract, but adopted the rate commission provision—and there the matter stands at the present time. And such things will go on until Milwaukee gets a majority of Social-Democrats in the city council!

Meantime the people would like to know why there is so much delay in the building of the light plant. Is it to make the experts' jobs last longer, is it to play into the hands of Beggs and his desire for a five year contract, or what?

## ANOTHER VICTORY

The Social-Democratic bill in favor of allowing a majority vote of a city council to pass a bond ordinance, instead of a three-fourths vote, passed the assembly on Wednesday. The prospects for the bill passing look bright. It has heretofore been in the power of the street railroad aldermen in the Milwaukee council to block bond issues because it only took a fourth of the aldermen to do it, and that is altogether too much power to confer on twelve men in a council of forty-six.

### SOCIAL FORUM.

H. H. Jacobs will speak on "Child Labor and Its Effects Upon Society" at the next meeting of the Social Forum, Sunday, April 28, 8 p. m., Jefferson street, near Martini. All are invited.

"Park Utility" was the subject at last Sunday's meeting of the Social Forum. Comrade C. B. Whitnall was the speaker. Mr. Whitnall maintained that true beauty cannot be present without utility. He spoke strongly against maintaining the conventional lines of our park roads and paths. "When the hard pavements and walls of our cities suggest a change—why do we persist in making our parks as near like them as possible?" he said. "Our roads, like our sewers, are just as good covered up." He also presented a very unique and practical plan for a boulevard system.

Not copied ideas, but ideas of our own, are put into every piece of printing we do. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

# Buy at a Retail Hardware Store

**THE HARDWARE DEALER**—the one in your immediate district—has spent years upon years of his life in the study of his business—he knows the ins and outs of his trade—he knows to a certainty what may be reasonably expected of the wares he sells to you—he has an interest in these wares long after the date of the sale he makes—he insists, while buying, that quality must be such that will serve a purpose—he is your neighbor—he is your friend—he conducts his business so that he can look his friends squarely in the eye—he attends to business matters personally—he is careful, painstaking. How safe, then, to do your trading with your neighbor, the experienced hardware dealer.

## Buy a Gas Stove at Your Neighboring Hardware Store

WHEN YOU BUY FROM A HARDWARE DEALER THERE WILL BE NO TEN DAYS OR THREE WEEKS' DELAY IN SETTING UP YOUR GAS STOVE—EXPERIENCED MEN WILL BE PROMPTLY SET TO WORK CONNECTING UP YOUR GAS STOVE. HARDWARE DEALERS HAVE BUSINESS TACT ENOUGH TO RECOMMEND THE SORTS OF GAS STOVES THAT CONSUME THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF FUEL GAS—THE KINDS THAT WILL REFLECT CREDITABLY UPON THEM AS RELIABLE MERCHANTS—THEY CANNOT AFFORD TO DO OTHERWISE—THEY'RE IN BUSINESS TO STAY—THEY ALSO GIVE ADDITIONAL ADVICE REGARDING THE SAVING OF GAS—AND WHO DOES NOT WANT TO SAVE ON GAS BILL?

**All Connections Free!** With quick service, experienced handling, courteous treatment, the customer's interests uppermost, you cannot secure anything but the squarest sort of a deal when buying a gas stove directly from the hardware dealer.



### WHERE TO GO for a Dependable, Economical GAS STOVE

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>SOUTH SIDE</b></p> <p>F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue<br/>Gust. A. Butter, 603 Mitchell Street<br/>Dobl &amp; Busse, 405 Grove Street<br/>H. F. Enzenback, 543 Reed Street<br/>Simon Fink, 1032 Greenfield Avenue<br/>Chas. Frisch, 503 Eleventh Avenue<br/>Gavin Bros., 709 Windlake Avenue<br/>Gaskermann Bros., 509 Second Avenue<br/>John Henk &amp; Bros., 863 Mitchell Street<br/>F. Herrenbruck, 422 Lincoln Avenue<br/>Krock &amp; Van Ellis, 1262 Kinnickinnic Ave.<br/>H. M. Krogman, 449 Eleventh Avenue<br/>P. J. Lavies, 482 National Avenue<br/>Pfugradt Bros., 1059 Muskego Avenue<br/>Pritzlaff Bros., 171 Reed Street</p> | <p>Pedersen &amp; Grobber, Corner Seventh and National Avenues<br/>Chas. Schmidt, 985 Howell Avenue<br/>S. Stollenwerk Bros., 938 Kinnickinnic Ave.<br/>Wm. Schmidt, 1303 Forest Home Avenue<br/>Pelle &amp; Srenlow, 957 Howell Avenue<br/>A. T. Trentlage &amp; Son, 389 Grove Street<br/>John Zimprich, 428 Clinton Street</p> <p><b>NORTH SIDE</b></p> <p>A. Clausing &amp; Co., 1089 Third Street<br/>John Ferdenderit, 1055 Twenty-second St.<br/>Falkenstein &amp; Kenkel Hdw. Co., 916 3d St.<br/>Edw. H. Hilger, 939 Fifth Street<br/>J. Kinnely, 806-808 Third Street<br/>Chas. Staadt, 1110 Teutonia Avenue<br/>Aug. Schoessow &amp; Son, 2715 Fond du Lac Av.</p> | <p>Alb. Schlachtschneider, 2329 Fond du Lac Avenue<br/>Henry Vetter, 980 Holton Street</p> <p><b>WEST SIDE</b></p> <p>Baumann &amp; Hiller, 597 Seventh Street<br/>F. C. Burr &amp; Son, 773 Teutonia Avenue<br/>Fred W. Burr, 2801 North Avenue<br/>R. D. Busse, 1720 Walnut Street<br/>E. H. Daniels &amp; Co., 276 West Water Street<br/>John Droegkamp &amp; Co., 1515 Fond du Lac Avenue<br/>H. Dieterich, 1217 Walnut Street<br/>Wm. G. Grosjean, 3125 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Math. John, 743 Third Street<br/>Jos. Kilberth, 1522 Walnut Street<br/>A. C. Marschalck, 2023 Fond du Lac Avenue</p> | <p>G. F. Marth, 670 Third Street<br/>Peter Paulus Hdw. Co., 367 Third Street<br/>John Prasser, 2808 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Reinhold Bros., 2225 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Emil Rechygl, 3119 North Avenue<br/>Raddatz &amp; Co., 1920 Vliet Street<br/>Rechygl &amp; Langenkamp, 2805 Vliet Street<br/>Gust. Sierdin, 2009 Vliet Street<br/>Simon Weiskopf, 1602 State Street<br/>Weinsheimer Hdw. Co., 2401 Walnut Street<br/>Louis Weiss, 1117 Vliet Street</p> <p><b>EAST SIDE</b></p> <p>Gartzke Bros., 188 Ogden Avenue<br/>Kiefer-Haessler Co., 433 Milwaukee Street<br/>James Ross, 336 Brady Street<br/>A. Schupinsky, 497 Broadway</p> |
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## Associated Retail Hardware Stores of Milwaukee

# A Good Opportunity for a Bargain!

Owing to the fact that business with us during the past year has been very good, we are compelled to put on an addition and make several other convenient changes. This again compels us, for a few weeks, to sell our clothing at very low prices, in order to dispose of some of our stock as quickly as possible, to make room for the carpenters to do their work.

So far this year, business has been improving over that of last year, which goes to show that our prices are right and our goods satisfactory.

Now that we are selling at lower prices, and as close as we possibly can, you should not fail to at least take a look at our stock and convince yourself that we are doing as we say we are doing.



**OUR MOTTO**  
"Correct Clothes at Correct Prices; Satisfaction or Money Refunded"

Our Clothing Is UNION MADE



**JANDT & BLUEMEL**  
703-5 Muskego Av. E. 2nd St.

## AT THE THEATERS.

**DAVIDSON**  
John Drew, who has won a triumph in the new Pinero play, "His House in Order," at the Empire theater, New York, will open an engagement at the Davidson theater, Monday as a benefit to Treasurer W. C. Schnell. Not only have Mr. Drew's admirers found the role of Hilary Jesson, the diplomat a delightful medium for

ning with a matinee Sunday. It is the big number one company. There is more originality and wholesome fun in "The Wizard" than in any of the imported extravaganzas or musical comedies. There is never a dull moment during the performance. The company presenting the popular spectacle this season is a large one, numbering sixty people.

**BIJOU**  
An elaborate production of the comedy melodrama "Big Hearted Jim," by Wm. L. Roberts, author of "On the Bridge at Midnight,"



W. C. Schnell  
his exquisite and effecting art, but they have given enthusiastic expression to their appreciation of the remarkable qualities of the play.

The famous elms of the Yale campus have been immortalized by the new college play "At Yale," which will be seen at the Davidson theater on Sunday next.

**ALHAMBRA**  
"The Wizard of Oz" will again wave his magic wand before the



Martha Shields, "Big Hearted Jim" comes to the Bijou tomorrow for the week. It is a wholesome, natural, convincing play that rings true of western American life and character.

**SCHLITZ PARK**  
Col. Ellery and his famous band have reason to feel gratified with the results of their Schlitz Park theater engagement. Unfavorable weather conditions couldn't keep the crowds away. Seating capacity has had to be added. This Saturday evening's program includes American Bell March, Minuet, La Forza del Destino, La Boheme, Lucia di Lammermoor. Tomorrow afternoon 2:30, Der Prophet, The Palms, Faust, Donna and Liebestimme. Tomorrow night, 8:30, Tannhauser, Inflammatus, Organ Offertory, Trumpet Solo Reminiscence of Liberator, and 1812 Overture.

**EMPIRE THEATER**  
This new, modern and up-to-date theater will open its doors to the public for the first time Saturday evening, April 27, with a program of high-class vaudeville. There will be three shows daily with matinee Sunday and Saturday. Price of admission is only 5-10-20c. It's the only theater of its kind on the south side, and is both commodious and safe.

**STAR THEATER**  
The old Star Theater building has been abandoned and will probably be turned back into stores or used for temporary purposes. Meantime the New Star, at Wells and Third streets, is nearing completion and will open up in fine style about May 5.

**CRYSTAL**  
Stryouge, the "lady Raffles," in a handcuff mystery, will be at the Crystal next week. Other leading features will be Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher in "The Half-Way House," the only Jimmie Wall in blackface, and Marie Rivers in the illustrated song "Since You Called Me Dearie."

**NOTICE, UNIONS!**  
The HERALD calls the attention of its trades union readers to the new directory of unions in this issue. Secretaries have been very negligent in the matter of keeping the officers of the Federated Trades Council informed as to meeting places, and times, and names and addresses of secretaries. Bro. Neumann of the organization committee

## WHEN YOU SELECT A GAS RANGE

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE MOST EFFICIENT IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL. THE JEWEL AND THE GARLAND GAS RANGES ARE CONSTRUCTED TO GIVE TO THE CONSUMER THE BEST SERVICE WITH THE LEAST GAS. PRICES FROM \$15 UPWARD. CONNECTIONS FREE.

### LOUIS WEISS HARDWARE 1117 VLIET ST.

has, with considerable pains, prepared the new list; but he informs us that it is still far from perfect. We ask each union member to make it a point to look up his particular organization, and, if found incorrect to send in the change needed, either to the HERALD or Sec. Reichert.

### STORE OPEN MONDAY III SATURDAY EVENINGS

## LEVY & KAHN Entire Surplus Stock From the Milton Herbert Cloak Co. 195-197-199 Adams St., Chicago

Purchased at 45c On the Dollar

1,000 COATS AND SUITS SELLING AT LESS THAN COST! DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS REMARKABLE SALE, as equal savings will probably never occur again.

Tailored Suits at Less Than Half Smart Eaton, Pony and Prince Chap models in the plain Panamas and fancy checked and striped materials, values \$15.00 to \$20.00. \$7.75, \$9.98 and \$12.50

Great Sacrifice of Coats From Milton Herbert Cloak Company NEW SPRING COATS at \$1.98 and \$3.98

These come in jaunty short loose coats in fancy fabrics, stripes, checks, etc., plain or with fancy trimmings of velvet and broadcloth at collar and cuffs, 500 coats values \$4.00 and \$6.50—to sell at \$1.98 and \$3.98

Between Grove Street and First Avenue... **LEVY & KAHN** Nos. 409-411 NATIONAL AVENUE





### Tried to Use the Police!

According to Chief Janssen, as related to us by a man who heard him tell it, the first cause of the coldness between the mayor and the police department was an unsuccessful attempt by Becker to use the police department to help his father get possession of the Schmitt Bros. & Hanson tobacco works, in which he had been acquiring enough stock to control.

The break occurred while Sherbie M. Becker was alderman. At that time he began to annex the fire department as one of his playthings and was after the police department in the same way.

## DAVIDSON

SUNDAY NIGHT ONLY—MILWAUKEE'S FAVORITE SON  
**PAUL GILMORE AT YALE**  
in the Greatest of All College Plays  
Prices—\$1.50 \$1.00 75c 50c 25c

BEGINNING MONDAY—Three Nights Wednesday Matinee  
**Monday Evening—Annual Testimonial of Treas. Wm. C. Schnell**  
CHAS. FROHMAN PRESENTS  
**JOHN DREW**  
in His Latest New York Success  
**His House in Order**  
Original Production and Cast  
Prices—\$1.50 \$1.00 75c 50c 25c

But the chief wasn't willin'. He told Sherbie that if there was violence there was an officer on the corner, and he could summon assistance if needed. Alderman Sherbie repeated his request. He evidently feared a licking. "You can do that for me, chief," he urged. But the chief shook his head. "And then," said Janssen, as he is reported to have related the story in a cafe the other night, "Sherbie walked out mad and has been an enemy ever since."

There was no violence when the Schmitts were forced out. They were forced out peaceably and effectively according to the law of the biggest pocketbook. The Beckers were left in control of the tobacco factory ever since, and the Schmitt brothers organized their new company.

**CRYSTAL** DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30  
Week of April 29th  
**SIRONJE, the Lady "Raffles"**  
HANDICUFFS KING  
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c



You cannot bring us a suit desire that we cannot satisfy here.  
We have no less than 200 styles and patterns to choose from, and the price range is broad enough to satisfy all of you.  
A special showing of All-Wool Suits, browns, blues, grays, blacks, at \$10.00. They'd be thought cheap anywhere else in town at \$12 and \$15.00.  
In hand-made, semi-form-fitting style Suits at \$15.00 we have a very large line; regular \$18 to \$20 values. If you feel like paying any more, we give best money's worth you ever saw at \$18, \$20 and \$22.  
**ALL SUITS UNION MADE**  
**Moritz Bros. & Winter**  
337-339 THIRD STREET  
Big Store Out of High Rent District

### Lace Curtains, Beds, Bedding, etc.

White Lace Curtains, fine Saxony Brussels, also novelty and Cluny patterns, per pair..... 1.50  
New 2.50 Lace Curtains, white and ecru, new weaves, plain or figured centers, pair..... 1.98  
Genuine 7.50 Elastic Cotton Felt Mattresses, assorted ticking coverings..... 6.48

**7.00 Beds Only 4.98**  
Enameled Iron Beds, with wye-on wire springs and clean white excelsior mattresses, complete  
**4.98**

**30**  
EXTRA "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS FREE  
to Anyone Presenting Partly Filled "S. & H." Green Stamp Books at Our Store on Monday, April 29th. Also, 30 "S. & H." Green Stamps Free to Anyone Starting New Books. Start as many New Books as You Like, We Will Give You 30 "S. & H." Green Stamps Free in Each Book

We give the best Merchandise Stamps, or the best Premium Stamps for each 10 cents spent in any department. Each full book of "Sperry" Gold Stamps is worth \$2.50—redeemable for any merchandise in any department.

### Sale Women's New Undermuslins

Women's Night Gowns, fine bleached muslin, yoke trimmed with embroidery inserting and tucks..... 45c  
Women's Drawers, fine-threaded bleached muslin, open styles only, 35c values..... 19c  
Women's Underskirts, very fine bleached muslin, wide cambric flounce trimmed with three hemstitched tucks and embroidery ruffle..... 96c  
Women's bleached Muslin Night Gowns, V-shaped neck, yoke trimmed with thread lace inserting, for..... 85c (and Floor.)

Women's Long Panama Coats, full back, collarless, trimmed with narrow satin bands, lined throughout with satin..... 16.95  
Women's Lawn Sacques, assorted new patterns, fitted back, trimmed with ribbon and embroidery..... 1.25  
Women's Cutaway Coats, assorted new light colored plaids, bias strapped back, rolling collar with soutache braid..... 6.50  
Women's fitted Short Coats, lined throughout with silk, velvet collar, fancy sleeves..... 16.95  
Women's Panama Dress Skirts, blue, black and brown, with inverted plaids, Monday..... 4.95

### Carpet Dep't

Extra heavy 95c all-wool Ingrain Carpet at..... 75c  
Floor Oil Cloth, from 1 to 2 yards wide, square yd..... 25c  
Best Wilton Velvet Carpet, new spring patterns..... 1.25  
Body Brussels Carpet, Persian patterns..... 1.15  
Velvet Room Rugs, new two-toned and oriental patterns, 11-3x12-6..... 20.00  
Brussels Room Rugs, new floral and oriental patterns, 10-6x12 feet..... 17.50  
New 35.00 Velvet Room Rugs, 10-6x12 feet..... 24.00  
Floral and oriental patterns of extra fine 15.00 Brussels, 8-3x10-6..... 11.50  
Brussels Rugs, new floral and medallion patterns, at..... 12.50  
Striped new Stair Carpet, per yard..... 10c  
Heavy Linoleum, new inlaid effects, 2 yards wide, per square yard..... 49c  
Made-Up Velvet Room Rugs, beautiful patterns of 25.00 values, 9x12 feet, at..... 18.50

### The Price Limit Is Reached On Monday in Authoritative Smartly Tailored Outergarments

This sale positively establishes a new standard of values for the season's handsomest tailored creations. It is an extraordinary achievement, bringing the choicest productions at the lowest prices ever attained. Prices indiscriminately reduced.

Women's new Tan Coats, loose back with stitched straps, full sleeves with cuffs, also new 6.00 Coats in tan and gray mixtures, collarless, fitted back, trimmed with braid..... 3.98  
Women's 18.00 Long Coats in assorted new plaids and mixtures, skirt effect back, trimmed with red broadcloth and piping, reduced to..... 11.50  
Women's excellent 25.00 Eton Suits, black and mixtures, plaited back, trimmed with silk braid and ornaments, double box-plaited skirt..... 18.75  
Women's Suits, black and gray checks, light-fitting coat, collarless, with narrow straps and braid, box-plaited skirt, reduced to..... 10.98



### Men's Goods

Men's blue and brown mixed Heavy Cotton Socks, per pair..... 7c  
Men's spring-weight gray all-wool Underwear, the 1.25 value..... 89c  
Men's gray mixed Balbriggan Underwear..... 25c  
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, drawers with double seat, new 50c goods..... 39c  
Men's spring-weight tan Half Wool Underwear..... 45c  
Men's Fancy Cotton Socks, reg. 19c values..... 12c

### Laces, Etc.

New 45c Corset Cover Embroideries, 18 inches wide, per yard..... 25c  
Embroideries and Insertings, in Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook, 3 to 9 inches wide, per yard..... 12c  
New 5c Valenciennes Laces and Insertings, priced on Monday..... 2c  
New Swiss Embroidered Stock Collars with tabs, 25c ones for..... 15c  
All sizes of 10c Pearl Buttons, per dozen..... 5c

### Monday Has More Than Its Share of Sensational Values in Our Basement Dep'ts

Offerings of this type are presented to keep up trade momentum and drive sales ahead of all former records.

Hugo E. Bauch's best Mixed Paint all the leading colors, for interior or exterior use, per gal..... 95c	Family Scales, weigh 25 lbs accurately by ounces..... 75c	Perforated Tissue Toilet Paper, 3 rolls for..... 1.00	Crystal Soap Co.'s 12-oz. bar Laundry Soap..... 6 BARS FOR 20c	Blued Steel Garden Hoes at..... 15c
Jagalac, also Rogers' Floor Stain, upward from..... 15c	Strong 19c Rattan Carpet Beaters at..... 10c	Hat and Coat Racks, nickel-plated hooks..... 1.00	Nickel Plated, 75c Alarm Clocks..... 55c	Strong Splint Clothes Baskets..... 9c
Radiator Aluminum, also gold enamel, including brush, Monday..... 39c	5-foot Step Ladders at..... 25c	Wooden Clothes Dryers..... 25c	1.25 Alarm Clocks, with alternating alarm..... 89c	Wash Boilers, 1.25 kind, extra heavy tin..... 98c
New 75c Curtain Stretchers with nickel-plated pins, Monday..... 58c	Tack Hammers..... 4c	New 25c Cloth Brushes 15c	Malleable Iron Garden Rakes, Monday..... 15c	Flue Stops..... 3c
2-burner Gas Stoves, worth 1.25 Monday..... 98c	Window Brush and Pole 19c	50-foot Clothes Lines..... 8c	Best White Lead, worth 9c per lb, at..... 5c	

### Women's, Girls' and Boys' Shoes

No such stocks elsewhere—no such values. These will bring crowds of eager buyers, therefore come early.  
Women's Blucher or Button Oxfords, Patent Colt or Vici Kid, hand sewed and extension soles, all sizes and widths.  
The best 2.50 values, 1.95 pair.  
The best 3.00 values, 2.48 pair.  
Girls' Dongola Lace and Button Shoes, leather or cloth tops, 98c and..... 88c

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTHSIDE  
Cor. Third and North Avenue

CORSET DEPT.—Children's seamless ribbed waists, sizes 1 to 12..... 10c  
UNDERWEAR DEPT.—Women's ribbed Cotton Vests, extra large sizes, with or without sleeves..... 19c  
RIBBON DEPT.—3-inch, plain, all-silk Taffeta Ribbon, all colors..... 12c  
RIBBON DEPT.—White Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 10 yard piece..... 10c  
GLOVE DEPT.—Women's long Lisle Thread Gloves, white or black, pair..... 50c  
GLOVE DEPT.—Women's mercerized Long Lisle Thread Gloves, black only, pair..... 1.00

### To Appoint Park Commission.

Pres. Meisenheimer of the common council has named Ald. Weil, Stiglbauer and Melms as the committee to name the eleven members of the new metropolitan park commission. As originally passed, the measure provided that the mayor

should appoint the commission, but he made such wretched work of it, belittling it by using it to pay off petty political obligations, that the council, in disgust rescinded the measure and started over again, vesting the appointive power in a committee of three aldermen. The commission is to plan for a park and boulevard system for Milwaukee for the next fifty years.

not presume to decide the question. But it is a serious thing for the state to take the right of the individual to say whether he wants his life blood left in its natural purity or not. The subject should be widely debated before a snap law is passed. In order to show that there are two sides to the vaccination question we intend to present the claims for and against such inoculation, beginning with next week's issue. The first article will be a digest of Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace's chapter against vaccination, which appears in his book, "The Wonderful Century." Prof. Wallace is a Socialist, and the greatest living scientist, and he holds that the decrease of small pox is not due to vaccination, but to the improved sanitary conditions of cities and towns. The following week we will give an authority on the other side. This is a serious question and you workingmen should consider it very carefully.

The Wisconsin legislature is now wrestling with a compulsory vaccination bill and there is a possibility that a law will be passed by which the blood of the race, so far as Wisconsin is concerned, will be systematically inoculated with the filth from cow sores—called vaccine matter—the blood of school children to be especially operated upon. It may be that pus from cow sores will prevent small pox—we do

**BIJOU**  
BEGINNING MATINEE SUNDAY AT 2:30  
The Successful Melodramatic Production  
**BIG-HEARTED JIM**  
A Success Everywhere. Strong Spirited Story. Not a Cheap Thriller, but a Big True Melodrama.  
REALISTIC WESTERN SCENES  
A Lot of Comedy. Great Cast  
A Big, Mighty Play in Big Scenes, Jim.  
WEEK OF MAY FIFTH  
The International Favorite  
**LILLIAN MORTMER**  
in Her Great Play  
"NO MOTHER TO QUIRE HER"

**EMPIRE THEATRE**  
MITCHELL STREET  
Betw. 6th and 7th Aves.  
Opens Sat. Ev'g, April 27  
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK—WITH  
**HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE**  
THREE SHOWS DAILY  
Matinee Sunday and Saturday  
ADMISSION  
5, 10 and 20 Cents

Cabinet makers are urged to stay away from Dubuque, Ia., where there is a strike on in the mills.  
**ELLERY'S BAND**  
POPULAR AND CLASSIC MUSIC  
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.  
**Schlitz Park Theatre**  
[The Best in W. Lighted and Comfortable]  
TONIGHT at 8:30—"American Belle" March "Hymn" "La Focandale" "La Boheme"  
TUESDAY AT 8:30—"Der Prophet" "The Palace" "Panic" "Fosses" "Leberhaus" "Tombrow" "Sings" "The House" "Trappes Bell" "Resurrection of Liberty" "1813 Overture" "Our Lives to Part" "Faded Street" "Pain de Lac Avenue" Eighth Street

**ALHAMBRA**  
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE—BURTON & SEAMON WILL PRESENT  
HAMLIN & MITCHELL'S ORIGINAL PRODUCTION  
**THE WIZARD OF OZ**  
Greatest of All Musical Extravaganzas—First Season at Popular Prices.  
BIG No. 1 COMPANY, with GEORGE STONE as the Scarecrow—AND JUST SIXTY OTHERS  
Record Three Years Malestic Theatre, N. Y. PRICES—15c-25c-50c-75c-1.00

**PICNIC**  
This Year's Big State Social-Democratic Picnic will be held  
**Sunday, July 21, 1907**  
Memorize the date and reserve it for that purpose.  
**PBAST PARK**

**GRAND MAY BALL**  
CROWNING of the MAY QUEEN!  
MUSIC BY MAYE  
GIVEN BY  
**IRON MOLDERS' UNION NO. 125**  
WEST SIDE TURN HALL  
**Saturday Evening, May 11**  
TICKETS 25 CENTS—AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS  
UNDER THE AUSPICES of the CONFERENCE BOARD