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IMPOSSIBILISM TO THE REAR!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Socialist party is the party of progress and therefore by necessity must itself be progressive.

The recent national convention has proven that our party is willing to do this.

The recent convention of the Socialist party has proven that the days of mere abstract propositions and theories are over as far as the Socialist party is concerned.

Every great new movement in its first inception is by necessity somewhat extreme and fanatical.

In the first place, every new movement has a queer attraction for all the freaks, cranks and eccentrics of the day.

Secondly, the very fact that the adherents of a new movement are few is also apt to make them fanatical and irreconcilable.

Thus we find, particularly in the south and in the agricultural districts of the far west, where Socialists are rare and scattered far apart, that they are very often impossibilists.

Furthermore, a certain amount of fanaticism is rare and scattered far every new movement to succeed.

So we ought not to deal too harshly with our impossibilist comrades. Almost all the old Socialists were impossibilists once upon a time.

It was rather refreshing to hear Comrade A. M. Simons, who is not even a very old comrade, say from the platform in discussing impossibilism that he also "had the measles once."

But no normal man ought to suffer from measles all his life.

However it is the easiest thing in the world to be an impossibilist. It is an easy thing to learn a few class-conscious phrases and "holy words" and repeat them on every occasion.

Talk is cheap, especially on a soap-box. But it takes money to buy bread.

Our first care must be to strengthen the power of resistance in the proletariat and to make the working class a continually growing factor in our political, social and economic life.

Besides, as Liebknecht has often repeated, capitalist society will have to grow into the co-operative commonwealth. Socialism is supposed to follow capitalism as a phase of civilization.

Otherwise it is also possible that while waiting for a "great catastrophe" and for the Messiah—the catastrophe may come without a Messiah.

It is not impossible for capitalist civilization to wind up with a despotic plutocracy and the rule of a golden oligarchy.

A higher civilization might not come until the Central Africans grow up high enough to be its representatives.

We ought to take warning from the lessons of history. The future of humanity in no small degree can be learned by a careful perusal of the pages of the past.

Let us learn.

But constructive Socialism means very hard work.

To no small extent, we have to hew our own path. We have to apply the theories of Socialism to everyday life.

It takes strong men, honest men, studious men and far-sighted men. And it takes level-headed men.

And in order to succeed, the Socialist party must have them or it must develop them.

Then we shall have the Socialist revolution. Whether we shall get it peacefully or forcibly, I am not prepared to say. But only by having such men can we succeed.

And therefore it is a source of great comfort and satisfaction to me that the Socialist party of America is developing on these lines.

While the soap-box orator was still very much in evidence at the last convention—especially from the southwest and from the agricultural regions of the far west—the constructive element unquestionably formed the majority of the recent convention.

This means a new stage in the development of the Socialist party.

The convention pledged itself with an overwhelming majority to a constructive program, the so-called "immediate demands."

It pledged itself against any form of stimulated immigration and appointed a commission to investigate the problem of Asiatic immigration.

It declared for the public ownership of all the trusts, telegraphs, telephones and all the means of transportation and communication as the initial steps in the evolution of the socialization of all industry.

It laid down in its principles the maxim that religion is a private affair—and that our party is purely political and economic and has nothing to do with the religious convictions of a private individual.

It practically invited the farmers of the country to join our movement and appointed a commission to study the question in order to put the Socialist propaganda among farmers upon a materialistic basis.

It declared that we are in favor of organized labor and that we absolutely decline to dictate (or even to recommend) to the economic organizations what form their organization is to take.

These are the great questions that have been taken up.

But besides these, a great many smaller but hardly less important things were considered. For instance, the question of helping the unemployed by calling upon the United States government to use the power of eminent domain and also to lend money on bonds to states and committees for the purpose of starting public work of all kinds.

The abolition of the Senate was also demanded by the convention. Woman suffrage was given consideration and active propaganda promised.

Moreover, minor questions of organization were discussed. And a plan was adopted to put seven national organizers at work in the weak and unorganized southern states.

The national executive committee in future is to be elected by the national committee instead of by a referendum of the party—a change which may not be to the liking of very many members.

On the other hand, the delegates to the international congress in future will be elected by the referendum—one delegate for every five thousand members—a method which undoubtedly will find favor with the great majority of our party.

The party has again nominated Debs and Hanford, the standard bearers of 1904, as our candidates for 1908.

It is unnecessary to say much about them. Both are very well

The world do move—under pressure from the common folks. The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 100 to 16, adopted the Atwell Senate joint resolution providing for submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution establishing the initiative and referendum in state legislation.

Did the national convention do a wise thing in turning down the referendum in the matter of selection of a national executive committee and giving the right of selection to the national committee? We know that the last election of the national executive committee was in some directions a farce.

known to the readers of this paper—especially Eugene V. Debs. He may have made some serious mistakes during the last few years, but his good intentions and his big heart and his loyalty to the movement have never been questioned.

There can be no doubt that our ticket will roll up an unprecedented vote in November, 1908.

So take it all in all, this recent convention was a grand success. The Socialist party of America is being more and more recognized as the real political organization of the American working class—as the coming party.

And if I am not mistaken in all the signs of the times—we shall be coning a million and a half strong next November.

Members were called on to elect from an interminable list of names, many of whom were favorite local sons of the moment, nominated recklessly by thoughtless members. But this could well be remedied by a change in the methods of nomination. Our party stands for the referendum, and it urges it in national affairs, even to the election of United States Senators. Was the change in our own case a wise and a consistent one?

The capitalist organs like to beguile their readers with the idea that if the Socialists get control industry will be crippled and destruction follow in its path. Yet every thing that gets into print that might

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Principles of the Social-Democrats of the United States.

(Adopted at Chicago Convention.)

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others.

When machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irrecon-

cilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class,

furnish a "line" on the question bears witness to just the contrary state of things. A Milwaukee newspaper has just printed a page of matter about the real estate situation in Milwaukee and how the town is building up, and in it it says that the "Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards led the entire city in the number of new buildings erected within their borders in the year ending last November. The Twentieth Ward had no less than 249. These wards comprise chiefly workmen's homes, and if statistics are good for anything, they are in this case a proof of the contention so often made that Milwaukee leads the country as a city of homes." And the paper might have added that the two wards named are Social-Democratic wards and have been for years. And not only that, but in the Twentieth Ward there has been a record of probably more new factories built than in any other ward of the city, the manufacturers moving out where land is cheaper and side track conveniences just as good if not better than down town. One thing is certain, the Socialists are not likely to obstruct capitalism from running its course, and the old talk to the contrary, set afloat to sway soft headed voters, falls down every time it is squarely looked at.

SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Hongkong, China, has taken steps to drive out disorderly foreigners, mainly Americans, it is reported. The Chinese evidently cannot understand the rawness of American civilization.

It is estimated that Mrs. Gunness cleared forty-six thousand dollars by her murderous work. Back of practically every crime and every criminal in our present day society there is an economic reason.

More paternalism! The Highway Division of the Geographical Survey of Wisconsin has issued a free booklet telling how to build and care for country roads, also offering to supply free of rent drags for the purpose of getting roads into shape, providing the towns applying pay the railway cost of transporting them to and fro.

It seems to be a question whether the people shall give to charity and benevolence through the hand of Rockefeller et al, or whether they shall do their benevolences direct. Doubtless the people would prefer to do it direct. A still better way is proposed by the Socialists. Let the affairs of society be so ordered that subjects for benevolence will not be produced in the first place!

The supreme court of Germany in several decisions recently handed down has held bankers liable for advice given their clients as to investments. This is regarded as a decided step forward in placing the banking business on a solid and responsible foundation. And also it shows that the supreme court of Germany is not likely to be put in the same class with the supreme court of these United States of plutocracy.

A Milwaukee daily has this to say as part of an editorial on the national Socialist convention:

"Why is it that in no part of the world, can our Socialist friends and mentors in the ways of peace get together in conclave without having a Donnybrook fair time among themselves?"

The question propounded springs from false premises, gentlemen. Socialist gatherings are always models of order, at least as compared with the old party political meeting.

The May number of the Socialist Review of London includes a personal impression of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman by J. Keir Hardie, M. P., a description and complete vindication of the Hollesley Bay Labour Colony by Mr. Geo. Lansbury and the address of Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald, M. P. (Chairman of the I. L. P.), to the Easter conference of the party. The feeding of school children in Bradford is ably dealt with by J. H. Palin, one of the pioneers of the movement in that city. Mr. Richard Whiteing writes of "Adam Smith as an Altruist," and articles on "Woman and Agriculture" and "Housing and National Neglect" complete a most interesting and useful number of the Review, which is published officially by the Independent Labour Party at 6d net.

Morrison I. Swift continues to hold unemployed demonstrations in Boston and in spite of the opposition of the capitalist authorities, who fear to have the real state of distress the fruits of the present system made known to the public. In one of the handbills issued to as-

semble the out-of-work victims, he says: "When fire burns Chelsea, thousands are put out of home and work; the citizens instantly rush wildly about to establish food lines to feed them. But when you are hungry because no citizen gives you work, no food lines are formed, because they say it would paperize you to feed you. What is the difference between your unemployed hunger and a Chelsea fire victim's hunger? The city ought to feed you if it feeds Chelsea. If it is a crime for the city to feed you, it is a crime for it to feed Chelsea. In this sweet civilization they require cities to burn before they will feed the starving."

We heard it quite generally stated at the national Socialist convention that this coming national campaign would mark the end of the tactics of silence as regarded the Socialist campaign by the capitalist interests represented by the two old parties. That was the conviction of many delegates. It was believed that in this campaign there would take place a change from former tactics and that all the capitalist guns would be trained upon us, our utterances and our writings and proposals. And it seemed as if the manner of handling the news of the convention by the capitalist newspapers marked definitely the beginning of the new plan. For a vast amount of misrepresentation was put upon the wires and got into type in the big newspapers of the nation. Principally it was made to appear that the convention was one long drawn out "rough house."

On the contrary, while spirited, the convention was harmonious, and there was an entire absence of personal rancor. Let the capitalists train their guns our way. We invite it. It is what we have been wishing for these many years. Says the Milwaukee Sentinel: The national constitution embodies the fundamentals of our American institutions; and a party that proposes in its platform to play ducks and drakes with the national constitution practically arrays itself against American institutions. The Sentinel is referring to the new national platform of the Socialists. Perhaps the Sentinel editor has not read the history of the making of the national constitution. That document was built by men, many of whom did not believe in the rule of the people, and who fixed the constitution up so that while it had the look of democracy it was in fact filled with checks upon democracy and sanctions for the rule of wealth. Moreover, it was made when this country was in its infancy. It may have suited its time, but it is ridiculous to say that it was the final word on government. To say that is to deny the evolution of government and that improvement in government is possible. It will avail nothing for capitalist interests or their newspaper moutpiece to seek to hide behind the term "American institutions." The constitution does not represent American institutions, but an adroitly arranged denial of them—that is, it is against the American institution of rule by the people. There is nothing sacred about it. It is man-made and can be man-amended.

WE APPEAL TO YOU!

The time for talk and theorizing is past, the time for doing things for Socialism is here. This was the underlying note in the convention's proceedings at Chicago. It marked great progress in the movement. In Wisconsin the Social-Democrats have been doing, as well as theorizing. With uncompromising zeal for their principles they have nevertheless gone out into the arena of action and achieved conquest after conquest. All this has required the sinews of war, of course, and our comrades have strained themselves to the utmost and have sacrificed like the heroes that they are. The more "sinews" the more they can extend their activity. Will YOU help? It is pretty hard for the time inspired Socialist to resist such an appeal, and he ought not to. Let him send in his mite to swell the Wisconsin fund—perhaps to help send the first Socialist members to the national halls of congress and to thus swing the United States movement into the international list. Do it now! Send your help to THE WISCONSIN STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes E. H. Thomas, Sec'y 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wisconsin Literature Fund; I. H. ... 05; B. L. ... 10; Ersk. Adamson ... 50; B. W. H. ... 25; Total \$183.67.

To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin: Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige.

A SOCIAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEVELOPING

ALLAN L. BENSON'S NOTABLE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

The Social Organism is Developing the Capacity to Feel. Social Consciousness Impossible in the Early Stage of the Development of the Race.

Allan L. Benson has written for the Arena magazine an interesting article headed "The Growth of a Social Nervous System." He says: "Truth has been defined as that which will fit every other truth in the world. The tenon of a lie may fit the mortises of many truths, but it will not fit them all. So it is with the lie of innocent ignorance that

we call error. However plausible such error may be, it will sometime be tried in a mortise in which it will not fit, and thus will its real nature become known.

"It is just as certainly true that all truth tends to confirm itself. Geology tends to confirm chemistry, mathematics tends to confirm astronomy, and the falling apple proclaims again and again that all bodies have a mutual attraction for each other. When dissimilar assertions repeatedly testify in behalf of each other, the best of reasons is afforded for believing that all of the allegations are true.

"In the latter half of the nineteenth century, Darwin and Marx evolved radical theories regarding two dissimilar subjects of world-wide concern. Darwin found the most civilized part of the earth peopled with human beings who claimed a clay-man as their common ancestor. He shattered this man of mud, and, when he left the world, the protozoa sat enthroned upon the remains of Adam.

"Marx found the world committed to individualism. No man conceived that his interest lay in looking after anybody but himself. It was regarded as entirely proper for one individual to profit from the misfortune of another. The accepted method of improving the mental, moral, and material welfare of the mass of individuals was to set each individual to fighting for himself, on the theory that the status of the mass could not fail to be satisfactory, if the condition of each of its members was the object of governmental solicitude. In short, the theory of social development took little cognizance of society as a whole, except in so far as the penal laws were concerned. Everywhere it was taught that society should work together for itself. Much less had it ever been suggested that the greatest permanent welfare of the individual could be brought about, not by aiming beneficent laws at the individual himself, but by directing them at the great mass of human beings of whom he was but one. It was the day of extreme individualism. 'Let every man have the greatest opportunity to do for himself,' was the cry. 'Each man for himself—the devil take the hindmost,' was the echo....

"Marx's theory was, in short, that the social body is as real in the realm of economics as is the physical body in the sphere of fact with which Darwin dealt, and that the greatest permanent welfare of each of its cells—its individuals—can be subserved only by aiming to subserve the welfare of the body as a whole. And, in no saying, he only marked out a sociological path that ran parallel with the biological route that Darwin blazed. "The intelligent part of the world

Jane Addams on Police Administration Despotism.

The Public: The response of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, to the more than usually bitter attacks upon social settlements in connection with the Averbuch affair in Chicago, rises to the needs of the time. It appears in *Charities and the Commons*, and it stands as a well founded indictment of police practices that have had the effect of impressing upon our immigrant population a conviction that there is little difference between American liberty and Russian autocracy except the name. The specifications of Miss Addams's calm indictment will come as a surprise to readers who have depended for their news of the Averbuch affair upon newspaper falsifications. All the more should they command attention. One of her statements and comments should be spread far and wide until everybody with an American soul

realizes its significance. It is this: "There are many hundreds of adherents in the colony (Russian Jews) to the theory that the boy (Averbuch) was obscurely induced to go to the Chief's house by a man in the employ of the Russian government. Certainly nothing could happen which would so well serve the purpose of the Russian government, and the American public is taking it in exactly the way which makes it most valuable to the Russians. Would it not provoke to ironic laughter that very Nemesis which presides over the destinies of nations, if the most autocratic government yet remaining in civilization should succeed in pulling back into its own autocratic methods the youngest and most daring experiment in democratic government which the world has ever seen?"

knows what has been the result of the Darwinian theory of evolution and the Marxian theory of social development. The Darwinian theory had to combat little except ignorance, and, has already found all but universal acceptance. The Marxian theory has had to combat both ignorance and greed. It has not yet found universal acceptance, but it is steadily pushing its way. Already we have some slight conception of what is meant by such phrases as: "All for one and one for all," "from each according to his ability; to each according to his needs."

"It is the purpose of the present writer to suggest, if not to demonstrate in this article, that the Darwinian theory of evolution and the Marxian theory of social progress have confirmed and corroborated each other in one way to which attention has not been called, so far as he knows, up to this time. We all know the belief of Darwin that, in the beginning, all life resided in a single cell; that this cell had no nervous system and was therefore insensible both to pleasure and to pain; that it became, by innumerable sub-divisions and a long line of evolutionary processes, a human being who had a nervous system and could feel. And, having in mind the Darwinian theory

of the survival of the fittest, we can readily understand how it came about that all human beings now have nerves. Somewhere in the line between the one-celled organism and the modern man came an animal that developed the germ of a nervous system. When its body was attacked, and its existence perhaps imperiled, it was able to feel the pain caused by the attack, and perhaps to save its life by moving away. Of the millions of one-celled or, at least few-celled animals that existed at that time, probably a number developed, practically simultaneously, a slight capacity for feeling. The animals that possessed this faculty, even to a small degree, instantly had an advantage, in the struggle for existence, over all animals that had no nerves to warn them when their bodies were in danger from exterior sources. And, thus it came about in the long run, that the organisms without nerves were born down by their superiors, and today no child is born without these tingling fibers in his body. "Now come the facts which, as the present writer believes, tend to reinforce the theory that the individual is not the social ultimate—that above and beyond him towers

(Continued on page 4.)

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By Dr. H. L. Nahin.

Insomnia. Sleeplessness is due to agitation of the nervous system. To overcome this difficulty it is advisable to take a long walk, or some physical exercise before going to bed, or to lie down on the back and concentrate the mind on a simple and single subject. Thus the attention of the active nerve centers—which disturb sleep—will be attracted to this simple subject—which does not require any mental strain—and sleep will thereby be induced.

Another simple remedy for sleeplessness is to take a full warm bath before going to bed. The temperature of the water should be between 102 and 103 Fahrenheit, and the person should lie perfectly quiet in the bath tub for 15 to 20 minutes. This process relaxes the muscles, and produces a soothing effect upon the nervous system. No friction should be made after such a bath, since this will have a tendency to excite the nervous system.

Elimination. There are four avenues in the human body through which the bodily excrements (used up elements and waste in the form of solids, liquids and gases) are eliminated from the human system. 1. The lower bowels carry off the waste of the solid food, from which all nutritive substances have been extracted, and which must be removed to give place to other nutritive food. 2. The urinary tract filters and removes the poisonous salts and acids in the form of urine. 3. The skin also assists in the elimination of the poisonous liquids in the form of perspiration. 4. The lungs carry off the poisonous gases in the form of carbon dioxide.

Action of Bowels. The bowels must be made to move once or twice a day at regular hours. Otherwise the poisonous substances from these excrements are re-absorbed into the system, and produce a number of bodily ailments. Reading or thinking during the act is contraindicated, since by so doing the attention of the nerves is diverted from their proper function to other channels of thought, and the nervous activity of the bowels is thereby weakened.

the debasing sight of hordes of poverty stricken, and diseased people. Writers tell us that human sympathy, and love, and the spirit of brotherhood is utterly dead in that country—all because the human family is a unit, and "with what measure you mete it shall be measured unto you." The richest man in the United States, if not of the world, has recently complained that what has been said of him, hurts. That he longs for human sympathy and to be in closer touch with the mass of the people, but he has violated the law of human unity and solidarity, and nothing can save him from the penalty for this violation. There are those who are crying out that certain classes and races shall not have the same rights and privileges as other classes and races. To all such persons I can do nothing more than once again remind them of that unalterable law—"with what measure you mete, it shall be measured unto you."

Straining during the act should be avoided, as it invariably leads to the formation of piles. The tendency to constipation is best relieved by drinking a good deal of water, eating fruit, cold ablations, and abdominal massage.

Action of the Kidneys. To promote the elimination of the poisonous salts and liquids the kidneys must be made active. For this purpose, nothing equals common, simple, everyday water. The tubules and canals of the urinary tract are flushed. The useful substances are filtered through, while the poisonous salts and liquids are carried off with the urine. Alcoholic drinks in small doses and at long intervals stimulate the activities of the digestive and urinary systems, but the daily use of alcoholic drinks, even in small doses, undoubtedly impedes the functions of these organs.

The Activity of the Skin. The kidneys alone are unable to remove the poisonous liquids from the body. Hence the skin must be made active, to assist in the elimination of these products. Daily baths or ablations are the best agents we have for this purpose. By this process the skin pores are cleaned, and their mouths opened to permit the escape of the bodily perspiration. In dwellings where bath room facilities are absent, the same results can be obtained by sponging the body first with warm, and then with cold water. Two ordinary basins, one for the warm and the other for the cold water, a sponge and a towel, are all the armamentarium necessary for this purpose.

The Activity of the Lungs. Deep breathing accelerates the function of the lungs. Each deep inhalation is followed by a deep exhalation. Thus the poisonous gases are pumped out in large volumes, and the air cells become immediately filled with pure and fresh air.

Bathing. The advantage of bathing is manifold. (a) The body is cleansed of the innumerable impurities adhered to the skin, such as cotton fibres, perspiration, dust germs, etc. Thus the danger of infection from an open wound on the skin, is lessened. (b) The skin-glands and pores

are enabled to perform their proper functions. (c) The volume and rapidity of the circulation is increased, especially when the body is sponged or plunged into cold water. The colder water and the shorter the duration, the greater is the benefit to be derived. However, the individual must not feel chilly before or after the cold bath. The body should at first be exercised for fifteen or twenty minutes, then the perspiration sponged off with warm water, quickly followed up with the cold water, and then the body rubbed with a rough Turkish towel until it gets hot, dry, and red.

Besides the above enumerated benefits, many other valuable therapeutic effects are derived from the cold bath. 1. It is the best nerve and heart tonic we have. 2. The shock from the contact with cold water produces a deep inspiration. Thus air cells which are collapsed, or not expanded by ordinary breathing, are filled up with pure oxygen. 3. The cold water contracts the surface blood vessels, and the blood is driven to the inside organs. This is followed by a "reaction," by which the surface blood vessels dilate, and the blood is driven back from the deep-seated organs to the surface. Hence the surface blood is freely exchanged with the inside circulation.

This process is especially valuable in cases of high fever, where the inside blood is burning hot and the surface blood is cold. By this exchange the hot inside blood is brought to the surface, cooled off, and carried back to the inside organs. The refreshing effect upon the patient, as well as the tonic effect upon the heart and the nervous system, is marvelous. 4. In infectious diseases the cold bath augments the number and size of the "fighting cells" (phagocytes) in the blood. Their power to attack and devour the invading germs, is greatly increased. 5. The skin becomes "hardened" and acquires a tolerance to sudden hot and cold atmospheric changes. The individual thus gets an "immunity bath" against catching cold. It is extremely desirable to hasten the "reactive" process. This is accomplished by friction with a rough towel, so that the skin responds quickly to the reactive process.

Embarrassment of the Iowa Railroads.

When the railroad companies brought suit in the Federal Courts to restrain the enforcement of the 2-cent-a-mile passenger regulation in Iowa, they overlooked a possibility that has now become a reality. Instead of losing money under the 2-cent rate in Iowa, they have made money. The regulation went into effect ten months ago, and the reports for the first six months are now out. These reports show an increase of receipts on all the eight roads but two. The aggregate increase of the last half of 1907 (2-cent fares) over the corresponding half of the previous year is \$3,833,057—the difference between \$6,904,460 in 1906, and \$7,287,517 in 1907. It seems that low fares actually pay. Yet it takes a railroad expert to foresee that they won't and to be surprised that they do.—Ex.

Constitutional "Checks and Balances."

President Hadley of Yale restates the fundamental division of power under our form of government. He does not regard the old statement, that they are divided into legislative, executive and judicial, as altogether without exception. In his opinion "the fundamental division of powers in the Constitution is between voters on the one hand and property owners on the other." That is, the forces of property, with the executive and legislative powers as their instruments of warfare, and the judiciary as arbiter between them. It is an excellent statement, except that it is not quite complete. To round it out, we should remember that this arbiter between the forces of democracy and property is recruited almost to a man from the property camp. Isn't our judiciary made up of lawyers trained in the tactics of property interests?—The Public.

Swiss Factory Statistics.

Consul-General S. C. McFarland, writing from St. Gall, states that Swiss factory statistics, so far as registered establishments are concerned, show a total of 7,278 institutions in 1907, with employes numbering 307,128, as compared with 6,988 in 1906. In 1901 there were 6,080 factories, with 242,534 workmen, showing an increase since then of 16.46 per cent in the number of factories, and of 21.03 per cent in the number of workmen. The large number of house and individual workers in the different industries are not included in these figures, and Switzerland's total population by the last census was 3,345,443.

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MILWAUKEE

THE BONDS ARE READY FOR DELIVERY PURCHASE SOME AT ONCE

The annual report of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, has recently been mailed. Like all previous reports, it marks still further progress. It shows the largest regular receipts in the history of our institution. During the year a cylinder press, power paper cutter and much other equipment has been installed. This makes the inventory the largest on record. The assets are also the biggest. Much of the time and energy in 1907 was spent in disposing of our bonds, and in installing new equipment. The bonds are not all sold yet, and so we still pay six and seven per cent on some notes, which ought to be retired at once. Several of them are due in the very near future and must be paid. Therefore, if you have been reckoning on some of these bonds kindly purchase them now. Then you will enable us to take care of this indebtedness. Owing to the fact that about \$4,000 of bonds remain unsold, little can be done toward acting on the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the special meeting of stockholders held April 4, 1907: WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching—indeed, some argue it is here now—when the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, if it desires to achieve greater results and make further progress, must be represented by an English daily newspaper, and

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, by reason of its now publishing a weekly newspaper, and by reason of its possession of considerable equipment which could be used for a daily newspaper, and which is owned and controlled by the Social-Democratic party and individual Socialists, is best qualified for publishing such a daily newspaper; and

WHEREAS, Even if the Social-Democratic Herald continues to be issued weekly, its growth and the enlargement of its job department alone may make it imperative to engage larger quarters even before the present lease expires; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, at a special meeting, held April 4, 1907, hereby authorize, direct and empower the board of directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to enter into a contract whereby the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company shall secure, in consideration of a long term lease for suitable quarters at a reasonable rental, and the payment of legitimate expenses of the promotion of a realty stock company, the privilege of sharing equally with the stockholders of the said proposed realty stock company in all profits after six per cent has been paid annually on the stock of the said proposed realty company.

Just as quick as the opportunity presents itself, Social Democrats, union men, the Social-Democratic party and the Unions will be asked to provide the movement with a suitable home. Until such time, however, as the entire issue of \$12,000 of bonds is sold and paid for, little can be accomplishing toward securing this object. Yet this is the next big thing we are bound to tackle. Our plant is constantly growing. The party is bound to use more and more office room. Even with the increase in floor space of last June, there is now none to spare. And, sooner or later, we shall be obliged to issue a daily newspaper. With such conditions, the quicker we get into a building especially planned for our use, and sufficiently large to enable us to expand, the better for the movement.

The bonds are now ready for delivery. Then why not take one or more of the remaining bonds at once? What are you going to do in this triumphant march of progress? Are you going to lag behind, or are you going to get in the front ranks? Fill in the attached subscription blank and return right away, before it escapes your mind.

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H. W. Bistorius, Bus. Mgr.
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I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe and agree to pay for \$50.00 } bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, \$25.00 } issued by said company to the Citizens Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wis., as trustee.
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Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"
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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Ed. Ziegler, C. P. Diaz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. A. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Frank Bauer, F. W. Rehfeld.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

National Sec. Barnes writes: "Local organizations desiring the presidential candidates for a meeting in their towns will kindly take notice that plans are now being laid for a general tour of the United States, and locals will be notified in due time. Therefore please do not cause the national office unnecessary expense and labor by flooding it with requests for dates."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Picking up the work of the convention where our report of last week left off, the more notable doings of the convention may be briefly touched on. One of the first big contests occurred Monday morning when the report of the committee on rules was under discussion. It was over the subject of a standing trade union committee for the convention. The opposition came pretty much from certain rural districts and was the last dying kick of the self-styled "Industrialists." One remnant of the Industrial Workers had been busy peddling its literature at the doors day after day and even the Kerr Publishing House placed on the convention tables copies of a little book written by the notorious Trautmann. The debate was at times heated. One of the surprises of the convention was the declaration of Delegate Moore of Pennsylvania that "the trade union had no special significance in the Socialist movement." If such a statement voiced the attitude of the leaders in Pennsylvania then we can well understand why the party in that state has not made more out of its wonderful opportunities. The trade union committee was finally provided for, only in the interests of harmony the name was changed to "labor organizations," on motion of Comrade Toole of Maryland. Wisconsin made its position known on the subject. In the only state where steady progress commensurate with the opportunities had been made, it was shown that the movement had squarely identified itself with that of the workers progressive enough to organize for the class struggle. And Comrade Victor L. Berger made it clear that if the national party slapped the organized workers in the face it would have to cease counting on Wisconsin thereafter. But there was no danger, and the convention passed the motion calling for a committee on organized labor with a whoop.

Following this came a request from Oklahoma that a committee on the new-fangled "reform" known as government by commission, be provided for, which was done. We printed last week the make-up of the standing committees, this one included. Tuesday morning was largely taken up with a discussion of the factional situation in the state of Washington. The discussion had some regrettable developments. The division in that state seemed to circle round the personality of Dr. Titus, editor of the *Socialist*. And the Titus delegates in the convention were not very reassuring. There was about them an air of sharp practice which looked like the result of habit. The national executive committee had reported on the case, recommending that the state be not declared unorganized and the work of organization started over again under auspices of the national office, but that an organizer be sent out to the state to seek to bring about harmony. When this recommendation came on for a vote, and the previous question had been carried and two delegates were allowed under the rules to still speak to each side of the question, a Pennsylvania delegate took the floor

to speak for the opposition, and on being challenged for making a speech really favoring the other side, admitted that it had been a trick to weaken the opposition, and later in private admitted that he had been put up to it by Dr. Brown, one of the Titus delegates. The convention was shocked that such dishonest tactics should have developed in their midst. The convention seated the Titus delegates and also Comrade Hutchinson, a representative of the anti-Titus faction.

On Wednesday the liquor question was up and the convention refused to stand for prohibition and declared for temperance. The subject was treated from its economic aspects principally. The resolution adopted read as follows: "We recognize the evils arising from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, especially those which are adulterated, and we declare that any excessive use of such liquors by the working class postpones the day of the final triumph of our cause. But we do not believe that alcoholism can be cured by an extension of police powers under the capitalist system. Alcoholism is a disease and it can be cured best by the stopping of underfeeding, overwork and under wages which result from the present wage system."

It was adopted. Following this came a protracted and heated debate over the Hoehn "Letter to Roosevelt," which had been referred to the resolutions committee. The committee reported against it, holding that it would be undignified to send such a letter. If the chairman, Spargo of New York, had merely said this, the convention would have probably accepted the committee's verdict, but he denounced the letter so sharply that the curiosity of the delegates was piqued and they demanded that the letter be read. After long debate it was turned down.

Asiatic exclusion was the big bone of contention Thursday, and for a new proposition for a Socialist convention the measure fared pretty well. It tended to line up the friends of unionism and practical tactics on the one side and the sentimental brotherhood-of-man Socialists on the other. The committee report called for the suppression of stimulated immigration, with a liberal policy toward the immigrant coming from natural reasons individually and it also provided for a committee of seven to report at the next national convention which should make a thorough and painstaking investigation of the whole immigration problem, particularly with regard to the Asiatic races. The report was adopted.

On Thursday also the debate on industrialism took place, when the trade union committee made its report. The report did not satisfy the "industrialists"—that is, the professional industrialists, for the real industrialists are the trade union members who have urged the industrial form of labor organization these many years but want it to come by natural process instead of by artificially produced contention and even disruption. The "industrialists" wanted some industrialism in the report. The others opposed this, since the party would thus be meddling with the trade unions—the Wisconsin "two arm movement" formula found advocates in all directions. The unions should have charge of the economic fight and the party the political fight, neither meddling with the other. The committee's report was adopted, 148 to 43. Another hot debate came upon the report of the committee on

The National Socialist Platform—Continued

dustrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of a system of utter anarchy in production. So long as the wealth production of the country is based on individual competition the fierce struggles of this competition will inevitably lead to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

So long as our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, our government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was once the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory crowds of the palace, or with the Republican party in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent with the present system of exploitation and graft. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

Program.
1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools and canals, by reforestation of forests, by reclamation of arid lands, and by extending all other useful public works. All workers employed on such works shall be

employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist system.

2. The national ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and public power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly as guaranteed by the constitution.
7. That religion be treated as a private matter—a question of individual conscience. The Socialist movement, being an economic and political movement, it is not concerned with religious beliefs.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.
8. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:
(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.
(c) By securing a more effectual inspection of workshops and factories.
(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.
(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.
9. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
10. A graduated income tax.
11. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the senate.
13. The abolition of the power of the supreme court of the United States to pass upon legislation enacted by congress as to its constitutionality. All legislation passed by congress to be repealed or abrogated only by an act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
14. The abolition of the veto power

of the president.
15. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
16. Government by majority. In all elections where no candidate receives a majority the result should be determined by a second ballot.
17. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservatism of health. The elevation of the present bureau of education into a department, and the creation of a department of public health.

18. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.
19. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation.
20. That the right of suffrage in any state be extended to all citizens of the United States of legal age, upon a qualification of residence of ninety days in that state next preceding the day of election, and the registration be closed not earlier than five days next preceding the day of election.

21. The free administration of justice.
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

(Continued from page 3.)

the social organism that bears the same relation to him that the physical body does to one of its cells. And, let the truth of the Marxian theory be tested by ascertaining if it fit into the mortise of another truth—the Darwinian theory.

We have seen how man's physical body gradually developed within itself a nervous system. It has been made plain to us that the possession of nerves was a tremendous protection to the body, giving to those who possessed them such an advantage over their fellows that, while all the early forms of life were without nervous systems, not one of them has now a descendant in the human race.

"Is it not plain that the same evolutionary steps are taking place within the social organism that gave the physical body, for its protection and development, a nervous system? In other words, is not the social organism developing the capacity to feel?"

"Let us see. We know that in the early days of the human race, there was no such thing as social consciousness. An injury done to one was not regarded as an injury done to all. The savage, living in a sparsely settled country, had no concern for anybody's welfare but his own. The presence in his vicinity of robbers and murderers was a menace both to his life and his scanty possessions, but of this fact he had no adequate comprehension. He had not been murdered or robbed and felt no danger. In other words, the social organism, then in its infancy, had no nervous system, and there was in him no tingling chord to sound a warning. He was living in what might be called the protozoic stage of the social organism—an inexact comparison, but perhaps illuminating, nevertheless.

"Then came the time when a small minority of those wandering barbarians conceived dimly the idea that no one's life or property was safe so long as anyone's life and property were unsafe, and out of this faint realization gradually came the tribal era—though not, if we may judge from present-day opposition to evolutionary processes, without a struggle. And, thus came the first nerve of the social organism.

"It would be idle to fill in, in detail, the gap between that day and the present. Every person of intelligence knows how we have acquired—gradually, but nevertheless surely—new social nerves. The whole social body has developed the capacity to feel certain kinds of injuries, even if inflicted upon its remotest part. Murder, for instance, being one of the oldest crimes, arouses in every one a certain sense of wrong, even though the victim be unknown to him. Nerves have also been developed that send through the social body the same message of pain when the injury comes in the form of highway robbery, or arson—other crimes with which we have long been familiar.

"But when the social body is attacked in a way with which it is not familiar, no sensation is felt at first—the protozoa felt no pain when first attacked. But as necessity develops a nerve to carry the message to the seat of social consciousness, a dull sensation of pain is felt, just as the social body now feels a sense of discomfort when it becomes conscious of some new example of trust extortion, or of another legislative body corrupted by corporate criminals. We all feel a vague sense of outrage, in much the same fashion that a sleeping giant might be expected to toss about on his cot if one of his molars were growling and slumber hung over him too heavily to enable him to realize the cause of his discomfort and seek a remedy. But, except in rare instances, we do not take effective action to stop the robbery, as we should do if it were some primitive form of theft that had developed a nerve that would make us jump with pain. We know something is wrong, but the nerve that brings us the message has been but so recently developed that it does not form as good a conductor as it will when longer use will have brought

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about the strength and growth that come from exercise.
"That such a nerve exists is, however, proof of progress toward the acquirement of a social nervous system. There was a time when such wrongs produced within us no sensations of distress. There was even a time when the selling of one's vote was generally regarded merely as a cunning, and perhaps almost a humorous form of thrift. In fact, there are still some human beings who believe that the sale of their ballots is a legitimate source of revenue, and to whom ballot-box stuffing brings no twinge because neither by inheritance nor by personal experience have they any familiarity with the principles upon which free government is based. Yet, the fact that the number of such persons is constantly diminishing, and the further fact that public condemnation of such persons is steadily becoming more severe prove that this social nerve is growing and justifying the expectation that it will eventually reach the point where it will be able to carry a message that will rouse us to action as surely as do the nerves that surround an ulcerated tooth.
"Many more facts might be cited to prove that we are developing a social consciousness, a capacity for feeling social wrongs and a tendency toward considering the public welfare paramount. It is the contention of the present writer that, by evolutionary processes, we are becoming the possessors of a social nervous system; just as man's physical body became endowed with such a means of providing for its own protection and development. It is not suggested that the sensitization of the social body is proceeding with such rapidity that acute pain will soon follow all kinds of acute injuries; to do so would be to fly in the face of Nature herself, who, in providing man with a nervous system, has not yet, after millions of years, enabled him always to know when he is being injured, and to trace the injury to its source. All physical illness is due to previous injury—dietary or other—yet how many of us are able to feel all the injuries we are inflicting upon our bodies today that must inevitably make us ill tomorrow? We feel only oft-repeated assaults.

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

is manufactured from the purest materials by scrupulously clean machinery. From brew to bottle or keg it is never touched by human hands and never comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air, and perfectly sterilized tubes, pipes and sealed storage tanks.

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One block from North-Western depot. Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. Reasonable rates. Eat, drink, sleep and shop.
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NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR
The Social-Democratic Herald
FREDERIC HEATH, Editor
We take pleasure in recommending the eleventh volume of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. The HERALD will be better than ever.

Continuing during the coming year, the big feature of the HERALD will be the weekly signed editorial contributions, dealing with current matters from the standpoint of constructive Socialism, by
VICTOR L. BERGER
These editorial writings have not only attracted attention throughout the United States, but in other countries as well, and no Social-Democrat who wishes to be up-to-date can afford to miss them.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Arrangements have just been made by which the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD will print from week to week during the coming year short stories and articles from a group of the liveliest magazine writers in America today.

Some Special Features of the New Volume
"Deadly Capitalism in the Cuban War," by Henry Anielewsky.
"Socialism and Hygiene." Under this head Dr. H. L. Nahin will contribute a series of helpful papers on the subject of bodily health for workers.
"Reasons for Socialism," by H. Esell. The chapters of this masterly and popular appeal for Social-Democracy will be continued.
"Studies in Socialism," by Jean Jaures, the great Social-Democratic leader of France. Translated by Mildred Minturn Scott.
"A Foreign Letter," from week to week, by Otto F. Mack, Stuttgart.
The HERALD is purposely published for propaganda. It presents each week the best things the international movement has to offer in support of the onspring cause of Socialism.
The HERALD also gives you the authentic news of the Socialists in action in the Wisconsin legislature and the Milwaukee board of aldermen. Socialism will invade other such bodies, and you want to be fully posted on what can be done constructively in such legislative work.
We also have a host of good things promised for the coming volume, from the pens of such writers as Allan L. Benson, Ben Hanford, William H. Foster, Ex-Senator R. A. Dodge, Elizabeth H. Thomas, Henry T. Jones, Charles Sandberg, Ida Crague-Hazlett, S. L. Hoover, Carl D. Thompson, and many others.

Just a grand old Beverage—
for people who appreciate a
mild stimulant that is at
the same time nutri-
tious and healthful.

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THE TRIANGULAR LABEL
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Blatz Beer may be on sale from the keg, or bottled—or both. You may be sure of the very cream of quality if you insist on BLATZ. In many places where Blatz signs are not displayed, their bottled brands are on sale. Whether in Club, Cafe or Dining Car, ask for "Blatz."

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The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents to new subscribers.

The 7th ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC
 ARRANGED BY THE
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 WILL BE HELD AT
Pabst Park—Sunday, July 12
 Third St., Milwaukee Afternoon and Evening

Pabst Park is the most popular resort of its kind in the city, and its attractions, together with those offered by the party, will make the picnic a most enjoyable event. Remember the date and the place. This picnic is for your friends. Advertise the picnic wherever you go. **Don't forget to get PABST PARK and SUNDAY, JULY 12, firmly fixed in your mind.**

Admission to Park, 10c. Children under 12, 5c. If accompanied by parents or guardians, free. Admission to Ball, 25c.

DON'T FORGET THE TIME, THE PLACE AND THE DATE!

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 BLACK AND TANS
 PATENT LEATHER
 We make a specialty of the Celebrated
Packard Union-Made
 ...Shoes for Men...
 We Guarantee That "Every Pair is Made to Wear."



\$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.00

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 That there is not a merchant tailor who undersells us.

The Points
 Quality of goods
 " style
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WHAT WE PROVE
 is visible to you, as a wearer of clothes—their durability and shape-keeping qualities, as well as their style—fitted for your person.
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 LOTS OF THEM!
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WOMEN'S \$1.95 to \$4 **MEN'S \$2.50 to \$4**

Tan Oxfords are the thing. A good many stores can't get enough, because they didn't order soon enough. They "didn't think tans would be in." They ARE in and, as we ordered early, we have got 'em—loads of 'em. Just the wanted styles—the RIGHT styles. The prices are right, too—and you'll feel right with them on.

LUEDKE'S
 413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE 413-415

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON
 Shakespeare's idyllic love classic, "As You Like It," produced on a most pretentious scale, will be the offering of the Sherman Brown Stock Company during the four nights immediately following Maude Adams' engagement at the Davidson. Mary Hall will, of course, be the Rosalind, Edward Mackay the Orlando and Theodore Roberts the melancholy Jacques.

The woodland world of Arden, in which sonnets are affixed to ancient trees and lovers, courtiers and moralists live at ease, is replete with a freshness of spirit and an

cowboy's life and customs, Mr. Reid gives us a glance into the very soul of the West.

ALHAMBRA
 Next week at the Alhambra an event of unusual importance is scheduled in the first performances on any stage of "A Stubborn Cinderella," a new musical comedy by Adams, Hough and Howard, author of "Honeymoon Trail," "The Girl Question," "The Time, the Place and the Girl," and other successful musical plays. The piece is elaborately staged and costumed. The cast is headed by John Barrymore, Sallie Fisher and Alice Dovey, and includes Jean Salisbury, Hazel Cox, Fred Stanton, James Marlowe, Allan Brooks, Charles Prince, Dan Young and others equally well known. There is a chorus of forty.

The first act shows the campus of Chicago university, the second a train wreck in Nevada and the third an orange fete in the natorium of the Colorado Beach Hotel at Los Angeles.

Many tuneful songs and ensemble numbers, written in Joe Howard's best vein, occur in the progress of the play.



PABST.
 The English Stock Company will present for the first time in stock next week that delightful comedy of Capt. Robert Marshall's—"His Excellency, the Governor." It is truly a play of love and laughter. Capt. Marshall, the author of the piece, also wrote "The Second in Command," "A Royal Family," and "The Duke of Killcrankie," all of which will be presented by the English Stock players in the course of the current season. Miss Janet Beecher will have the part in which Ethel Barrymore had such great success.

Following "His Excellency, the Governor," the English Stock players will be seen in the grand revival of "Old Heidelberg," the greatest of all college plays.

MAJESTIC.
 Mary Norton, renowned as a caricaturist of types of American girls is the headline attraction at the Majestic Theater next week, starting Monday afternoon. Miss Norton's act is declared by those who have seen it to be one of the most entertaining vaudeville offerings now before the public. Staley's Transformation, a mystifying and highly entertaining performance, is another big attraction. Conroy LeMaire and company will present Mr. Conroy's laughing success, "A King for a Night," and Searl and Violet Allen, with their company of singers, dancers and comedians, will be seen in the sketch "A Traveling Man."

The dainty Toby Claude, one of the big hits of "Fantasia," is down for a monologue number, and will sing "My Word," the song that convulsed Milwaukee.

Wilson Brothers, German comedians; Maxuz and Mazette, in "The Tramp and the Brakeman," are other hits.

BIJOU
 There is a unique situation in the latest A. H. Woods' melodramatic success "Deadwood Dick's Last Shot," which is to be the attraction at the Bijou, twice tomorrow and all through the week, that is certain to be talked about. It occurs at the close of the first act. Dick engages in a game of cards with Buck Farren, the sheriff, who is one of the villains in the play. After putting up all their ready collateral Dick suggests that Farren place in the pot a deed to a valuable silver mine, which he purchased through artifice and trickery from Madge



Fulton, the heroine, for \$300. Dick wins the pot and secures the coveted piece of paper. After that Farren becomes his enemy and Dick's troubles begin. Dick's exciting adventures, his unswerving love for Madge and countless perils form the nucleus of one of the most exciting stage plots ever invented. The usual matinee will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

"The Cow Puncher," by Hal Reid, will be seen at the Bijou Theater opening with a matinee on Sunday, May 31. Treating of the

admission will be reduced to 3 cents, 5 cents and 10 cents for the summer. The performance will be continuous every afternoon and evening and patrons arriving at any time may remain until they have seen the entire performance. Competent singers have been engaged to present the illustrated songs, which will be the latest hits of the musical world.

EMPIRE THEATER.
 At the Empire Theater, Mitchell Street, the Morton-Jewell troupe of jugglers form the headliners for another big bill for the ensuing week. The Byrne Golson players, in a unique comedy sketch; Varian and Burr, black face comedians; Hughes and Mazie, singers and dancers, and their dancing is wonderful; Blanche Innes, the popular comedienne, and other big things are a part of the bill. And to top off on, there's the Empirescope.

CRYSTAL
 At the Crystal next week a big bill is offered, comprising the following notable numbers: Meehan's Dogs, the greatest dog act in vaudeville; Ross, Gaines & Lyons, in mirth, music and melody; Godfrey and Henderson, in a comedy sketch "A Daughter of the Gods"; Gladis Carey the violinist; Jeanette in illustrated songs, and the Crystalgraph.

STAR THEATER
 At the New Star Theater, starting Sunday afternoon, moving pictures and illustrated songs will supplant burlesque for the summer season. A program lasting one hour will be given and the price of



Christine Norman, Pabst.

UNITED SPECIAL
 Suit \$15
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 TO YOUR ORDER
 Values that are \$20 to \$25 elsewhere

UNION LABEL
 Every garment is carefully and skillfully cut and tailored by competent union cutters and tailors in our own personally supervised workshops. This label is in every garment.

SATURDAY THE LAST DAY
 We Want Your First Order

Hundreds of Milwaukee men have placed their orders with us this last week taking advantage of our introductory Free Trousers when these men will be more than pleased with their garments.

There is no immediate profit in our business under this unprecedented offer but we might spend six months under ordinary methods in securing as large a following as we are making now in a few days.

Meet and meet only in the goods we make together with the large saving of money to the customer, make permanent customers of those who order here.

In order to induce you to come and see us and examine the largest stock of woollens in the city of Milwaukee and also place your order, we will present you free of charge with a pair of made to order

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We can please you. We guarantee to do so. We can save you money for the following common sense reasons:
 First: We weave the goods we sell.
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Our imported Suitings at \$15.00 to \$25.00 will cost you \$15 to \$20 elsewhere.

Our \$15 United Special, made to your measure, is the equal to any competitor's \$20 to \$25 garment. It is made to your suit.

You will find a union label on every garment we make. By employing union help we have the most skillful and practical journeymen workmen, and our products therefore are finished garments and are exceedingly satisfactory.

IMMENSE STOCK
 We show over 2,000 bright, new, all-wool fabrics in all the latest shades, such as coffee brown, cinnamon brown, nut brown, antelope fawn, elephant's breast, tiger tan, oyster and gun metal grays, plaids, silk mixtures, English stripes, as well as an immense assortment of staple blue, black and brown serge and staple dress cloths. No such stock ever shown in Milwaukee. Come and see.

UNION MADE

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.
 WOOLEN WEAVERS AND TAILORS
 NEW STORE: 228 WEST WATER STREET
 STORES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE U. S. A.

The company has formerly paid time and a half for overtime work, the same as most industrial plants. This has had a beneficial effect, especially during the present out-of-work conditions, for it tended to increase the regular day force and thus give work to more citizens.

It appears, however, that the company came to the conclusion that it was an ill wind that could not blow somebody good, and that during the hard times was a good time to force harder conditions on the men employed in the shop. The company has a right to dictate the terms of employment in this direction, but it is certainly against public policy, and the men will not lack for sympathizers in their resistance to the new rule.

The president of the company is E. F. Warner, who resides at Wauwatosa. The superintendent, also a stockholder, is George Ferry, who resides at 2615 Vliet Street.

his old record got into the light. He needed Fischer to again whitewash him.

Fischer fell. He gave out an alleged affidavit to the effect that Carney had not forsaken his union principles in 1894. Lacking the courage to face his mates, Fischer at once resigned his connection with the central body, and since then has been hanging round the city hall waiting for the pay evidently promised him by "Slippery Joe." Now he has his job, but he will always be a marked man in this community.


The Tragedy of Industry
 The Milwaukee Motor Works, Thirtieth and Burleigh Streets, does not enjoy very good reputation as an employer of wage labor. And this past week it added to its bad record. It discharged three workmen because they refused to work overtime without extra com-

A Benedict Arnold Rewarded.
 Otto Fischer, who played the Benedict Arnold toward organized labor in the recent campaign has been given his pay by the Rose administration. He has been given a job as elevator inspector under Building Inspector Koch. Fischer's downfall is a melancholy one. For a downfall it is when a man earns the everlasting contempt of his fellows and lose his soul!

Fischer began his career as an inmate of the Reform School at Waukesha. After leaving that institution he eventually became active in organized labor and was for a time a walking delegate for the building trades, and with a bad record. One of the black marks against him was his relations with "Slippery Joe" Carney, also a pretender to love for unionism some years ago. Carney built a house with non-union carpenters and Fischer screened him. The matter was the subject of investigation in the Federated Trades Council at the time—about 1894.

Then Fischer tried to reform. He behaved himself for a number of years and finally came to the front again in organized labor circles. Finally he became president of the Building Trades Section of the Federated Trades Council. Then the recent campaign came on, and Fischer again fell under the spell of his evil genius, Carney. Carney was up for alderman at large and

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I HAVE BOUGHT THE Entire Stock ...OF THE... UNITED STATES CLOTHING CO. AT 33 1/2c ON THE DOLLAR

Consisting of men's boys and children's Suits and Overcoats—all well made and latest styles. This stock is now placed on sale at my two stores for the next 30 days and will be sold at ridiculously low prices until all is sold. We can not give prices on all the goods, but, as a leader on a few of them, look at these:

Men's Suits—black and blue and fancy mixed, all wool, value \$10 to \$12—special \$5.00

Men's Fine Suits in cheviots and Scotch plaids, worth \$12.00 to \$14.00, during this sale at \$8.00

Men's Splendid Suits in velour finished cassimeres, all sizes, positively worth \$16.00—\$9.75

Men's Pants—Fine worsted dress pants, value \$4.00 to \$7.50, now \$3.50 and... \$2.75

Men's Pants — Everyday pants, fancy all-wool values as high as \$3.00, now 95c

Dress Shirts, the best 50c and 65c value, now 39c

Working Shirts, black, blue, etc., at 40c

Underwear, light and medium weight, assorted colors, value 50c, now 35c

Socks, 15c value, now 3 pairs for 25c

Suspenders—values 25c now 19c

Children's Suits, all sizes and styles, up from 75c

Knee Pants, up from 19c

I will place my entire stock on sale, will sacrifice the same in order to raise the money quickly to meet all my obligations, to make my old friends happy, and gain new friends besides. 10 per cent off at this sale; we want our customers to get the benefit.

Ludwig Berg
 TWO STORES
 317 Third St. 824 Third St.
 Let Nothing Keep You Aways From This Big Sale—Be Sure and Get the Right Place.

Store open evenings till 9 o'clock. Saturdays till 10 o'clock and Sunday forenoon until 12 o'clock to accommodate working people.

UNION MADE GOODS A SPECIALTY

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, May 21, 1908.
 A competitive examination for the position of Water Meter Reader will be held at the above office on Thursday, June 4, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Some of the requirements are: United States citizenship; residence in Milwaukee for the last three years; immediately preceding the date of application: clear legible handwriting; good character; good general education; good character and recommendation on applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, June 1, 1908, on the proper blanks, to be obtained at the above office.

W. W. MENTYRE, Pres.
 FRED A. LANDRICK,
 IRVING B. CARY,
 FRANK A. KREHLA,
 Commissioners,
 JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

If there hadn't been so many orkingmen in the charter conven-

The sheriff is not likely to put forward his automobile bill among

And even vengeful Dave may not be able to count on the aldermen to

The real fight in this charter convention business is between the

Doubtless Rose prefers the old charter, under which things have

Monday Is Our Half-Price Remnant Day!

There's an unusual fascination about this day. Economy is the keynote throughout the whole store.

Advertisement for Monday's Half-Price Remnant Day featuring various goods like sheet music, carpets, lace curtains, and patent medicines.

Advertisement for Davidson's MAUDE ADAMS 'THE JESTERS' and 'As You Like It'.

Advertisement for BIJOU theater featuring 'Deadwood Dick's Last Shot!'.

Advertisement for 'The COW PUNCHER' by Owen Davis.

Advertisement for PABST ENGLISH Stock Co. featuring 'His Excellency the Governor' and 'OLD HEIDELBERG'.

Advertisement for Broken Assortments of Women's 2.00 Brown Oxfords, Vici Kid, Blucher and lace styles, all sizes 98c.

Advertisement for Down Go Prices on Broken Lots of Men's Furnishing Goods.

Advertisement for Trimmed Hats 4 Lots Half-Price.

Advertisement for Hugo & Rauch Department Store listing various goods and their prices.

Advertisement for Dress Goods & Silk Remnants.

Advertisement for At Half-Price and Less.

gangsters would save us from grand juries to quite an extent, but such a charter would not help Dave much in his business.

case got into the papers. But there are many cases of clerks and young men in office speculation and they are hushed up and settled in one way or another.

Advertisement for Alhambra and Empire Theaters.