



Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Roosevelt, who likes to hobnob with autocrats, declined to visit the president of the Swiss republic. How our idol does behave!

True patriotism consists in applying ourselves to putting our own house in order. Not drums and bullets and guns, but adequate living conditions, the abolition of wage exploitation, the problem of getting justice for the industrious.

It is more blessed to receive than to give, according to capitalism's philosophy. Just now it is in a quandary over the problem of having to give enough in wages to keep the people from mutiny over what it takes from them in high prices.

"No child should be compelled to be a bread-winner; every child has a right to at least eighteen years of childhood," is a splendid declaration made by the Social Settlement of Rochester. That proposition ought to be enacted into law by society.

The present king of England is generally believed to have been a much more moral man than his father. The old king, while Prince of Wales, was a moral reprobate, a defiler of womanhood, and a notorious hunter-down of actresses. The old fiction that "the king can do no wrong," shielded him even in his days as Prince of Wales.

"Big business" is but a timid term for capitalism-in-full-flower. Likewise "the interests" is used as a reference to capitalists, by editors who fear to indict the whole capitalist system and delude themselves, or their readers, with the idea that those referred to are governed by "pure cussedness" and not by the inevitable and logical workings of the capitalist system itself.

The commissioner of the National Metal Trades association at Cleveland urges the premium plan whereby employees "share profits in addition to their daily wages," as necessary "in order to furnish an incentive to increased output." This is typical of the spirit of most industrial "philanthropies." It pretends to be humanity but is in fact centered on the thought of added profits.

Says National Secretary Barnes: "The feasible and most economical form of propaganda for the national office to conduct in the future is a systematic distribution of literature." * * * For the same amount of money which the national office is obliged to spend to maintain national organizers in the field millions of pieces of literature could be furnished locals at the mere cost of shipment.

The increased cost of living has been called by Gifford Pinchot "one of the problems of human conservation." It was but natural that the conservation of forests and natural resources should in turn suggest human conservation, as both forests and humans are alike the spoil of insatiate capitalism, and it is significant, too, that the appeal for conservation had to first be made on behalf of commercial things.

Now that the supreme court of Illinois, influenced doubtless by an unmistakable public sentiment against the diabolical court injunction secured by some Illinois Tom Neceys, has declared the law limiting the work of women to ten hours valid and constitutional, there is likely to be more legislation along like humane lines. Yet it is a sad fact that in our capitalistic legislatures it is easier to get humane laws for brute animals than for human ones.

Says one mother, quoted in The Survey: "It just seems that everything creeps up a little bit more each week. If I fed the children what they ought to have there wouldn't be enough to go around."

What is this but famine—a commercially enforced slow starvation with the most pitiful victims the innocent childhood of our working population? And to some dead souls a social system that begets such a horrible situation is a hallowed one.

Twenty thousand workmen participated in the London May Day demonstration. There were one hun-

rest, and for the sake of his own reputation for veracity he has to sing a different song. Even several years ago he had to admit that "there is no doubt that it is becoming harder and harder as business gravitates to immense corners, for a young man without capital to get a start for himself." The capitalist system no longer administers to the general well being of the people, and a system that serves less than a majority, a smaller minority every day, in fact, is doomed beyond all hope. In its infancy the system served the industrious. Today it despoils the industrious.

The new king of England has several own children in Canada, who are forbidden to call him father and whom he has, in accordance with the church-sanctioned custom of the royal breed, deserted. Their mother, whom he regularly married years ago, (and lived with for several years, and afterwards turned adrift) died a few years ago in Canada, of a broken heart. This was looked upon as all right by society, "since marriages 'below their station' by royalty can be ignored, and the children disowned—perhaps for fear some pure blood might get mixed in with the royal syphilitic blood.

The countess of Warwick has again resumed her activity in the Social-Democratic ranks in England. She presided at a recent meeting at which H. M. Hyndman delivered a lecture. Lady Warwick declared that she was unable to understand how Christians could defend the present social system, which permitted the existence of starving children, homeless people and foul slums. Word comes also that the well-known Socialist dominie, Canon Hicks, has been appointed bishop of Lincoln. The bishop of Birmingham is also a Socialist.

It is announced that the Steam Shoelers' union, that some time ago, in a moment of idioy, conferred trade union membership on President Taft, will discipline him because he attended a game of a boycotted baseball team. The conferring of memberships on men like Taft is a stain on trade unionism, and if anyone ought to be disciplined it is the union itself. There would be just as much sense and reason in conferring trade union membership on employers as on a president who, before all things, represents the employing class.

Can a stream rise above its source? Ex-United States Senator Billy Mason, declares that one-half of the seats in the United States senate are purchased.

He says it was common talk in the Illinois-legislature that the senatorial toga would go to the highest bidder. In such cases the bidder who is not himself a multi-millionaire easily gets the money from the gigantic corporations and his subsequent career in congress consists in doing the bidding of his masters.

And out of such a law-making body at Washington the people must get their laws!

The outcome of the French general elections means a reform in the electoral system and the establishment of a more favorable electoral basis in the future.

The complete returns from the elections, including the second elections held Monday, indicate that the political situation is in control of the Socialistic and radical groups, with an overwhelming majority.

The conservatives and the nationalists, including the clericals, were unable to make any headway whatever. The active campaign by these groups, including royalists and reactionaries, resulted in complete failure. And there you have it!

Andy Carnegie once wrote a book on "Triumph of Democracy," referring to the fibre and substance of Uncle Sam's great nation. That was years ago when Andy's "democracy" was triumphing over the rest of us.

But what about the triumphant democracy of today. The avenues of opportunity are well plugged up by entrenched capital, Andy's among the

Sugar-Coated Putrescence

When the old party politicians fall out we hear a little about the time-entrenched rottenness of this government of "oues." The following from Congressman Rainey discloses a few things.

"Prominent stockholders and directors of the sugar trust were in grave danger not long ago; the doors of our penitentiaries were opening for many of them. They have succeeded, however, through their control of the Republican party, in bringing about the most delightful arrangement.

"The attorney general of the United States, until his appointment, was a sugar trust attorney, familiar with the methods of the trust, exhibiting even now a remarkable sympathy for its officials in their difficulties.

"The general counsel for the sugar trust is an ex-assistant attorney general of the United States, loyal to the Republican party, familiar with the methods and the secrets of the attorney general's office.

"The brother of the president of the United States is one of the attorneys for the sugar trust.

"J. E. Parsons, father of the ex-president of the New York county Republican committee, is under indictment on account of an offense against the law in Philadelphia.

"And the president of the United States has advised against a congressional investigation of the sugar trust for the reason that it might prove embarrassing.

"The last of the frauds by the sugar trust was committed Nov. 20, 1907. The statute of limitations is running every day and soon will be a bar against criminal prosecution.

than that professed 'good government' movements have ever shown. The idea of non-partisanship or bipartisanship has prevailed in those movements, with the effect of destroying party responsibility, and, instead of putting an end to graft, of merely shifting it to 'better' people in subtler ways and enveloping it in an odor of respectability. But the Milwaukee Socialists do not dispense with party

responsibility. They make it responsible. Nor do they treat public office as a party spoil. The officers that determine policies, they fill with none but trusted partisans; those that are charged with the details of execution, they try to fill with experts regardless of party affiliation or social class, of nativity, or present place of abode. This is the true principle of social service.

Roosevelt put his foot in it when he advised the students of the University of Egypt against helping on the movement for Egyptian self-government. They could hardly believe the evidences of his senses. Something of the indignation of the Egyptian patriots is shown by the following excerpts from an open letter to Roosevelt sent to the press in England from Egypt:

"You said that Egypt is not ripe for self-government, because self-government is not a matter of a decade or two, but of generations. This is an incomprehensible declaration on the part of a man who has been twice the first citizen of a free republic which has fought for its freedom. The question of the maturity of a nation for self-government cannot even be posed, because self-government, as you know, is a natural right.

"How do you know, sir, that the Egyptian people is not ripe for self-government? Such a statement can only be made by a man who had had a prolonged residence in our country. Sufficient knowledge of our language, literature, history, political, social and economical problems is most necessary. This, sir, you do not pretend to possess.

"Do you know, sir, that Egypt had had a parliamentary government twenty-eight years ago? Our first Magna Charta dates from February 7, 1881. It was Great Britain, the champion of oppressed nations, who suppressed this constitution, on the date of the English occupation of Egypt."

It looks as if Teddy enjoys the applause of kings above that of the real thinking democracy.

Cheaper Electricity.

Many of the Birmingham, (Eng.), factories are discarding their steam power in order to avail themselves of the municipally owned electric power which the city has for sale since it bought out the local electric trust.

The power is supplied much cheaper than the individual factories can generate it themselves.

For City Research Bureau. Another measure of Ald. Berger's came to the fore also Monday. The committee on legislation reported on his resolution for a bureau of municipal research, appropriating \$5,000 to start the work from the general city fund, and recommended that it be sent to the finance committee.

Ald. Berger explained that he had conferred with university professors and found that it would be impossible for the council to create the bureau of municipal research without authority from the legislature. He said, however, that the council could start on the investigation into the cost of research work and he urged that the committee adopt his resolution. It provides for a system of uniform accounts, the office to be centralized in the comptroller's department. The clerks to be engaged shall be exempt from civil service.

It is under this bureau, also, that a "Pittsburg survey" of Milwaukee will be undertaken by the city, to disclose microscopically and statistically the conditions of employment, living, health and relaxation of the inhabitants of the city. Upon such accurate data the administration will be able to base a thorough understanding of the needs of the people.

Some Aldermanic Repartee.

A question was raised as to whether the resolution should be counter-signed by the comptroller inasmuch as it appropriated money. Ald. Corcoran (D.) held that as it was to be sent to another committee this was not necessary, and would not be necessary until it was put on its final passage.

Ald. Berger raised a laugh by saying: "For the first time in my life I agree with Ald. Corcoran." The resolution went to the finance committee.

For Union Wages on Viaduct.

The council acted favorably on the substitute to the Melms resolution to place the iron workers on the Sixth-street viaduct on union scales by increasing the pay from \$3 to \$4.50 a day. The original resolution provided for the unionizing of all laborers, but Ald. Melms, after consulting with the city attorney, found that the same object would be had by placing the pay for such work up to the union rate, so that high-skilled union men would afford to work on the viaduct.

Ald. Mikkelsen's Blood Up.

Ald. Edward A. Wittig (D.) created a little excitement by insisting that the new boys' trade school and the new Fifth ward park be squeezed into one block. He said the city could save from \$80,000 to \$100,000 that way. Ald. Martin Mikkelsen's fighting 'blood was up in a minute. He did not propose to have the fond hope of the Fifth ward thus blasted. The argument between the two aldermen would have grown to white heat had not President Melms referred the matter to committee and told the combatants

Another George on the Throne of Old England

By Victor L. Berger.

It is of small importance whether Edward VII. or his son George V. occupies the throne of England. The occupancy of that old piece of furniture has little significance in England or any other constitutional country.

There was a time when the personality of the potentate was a big factor for the general welfare of the people or otherwise. But nowadays the ermine and the crown and all the empty pomp over-awe only people who do not think.

Especially in England the king has very little to say since the days of Queen Anne. The English parliament reigns supreme in Great Britain.

When it was suggested to Emperor Napoleon I. to rule France in the English way, he said that he did not care to be the prize pig of the nation. That was not very polite, but not far from the truth.

However, the king of England cannot be much more. He is well fed and brilliantly taken care of; and it is told that his duty is "to represent the country." But as far as the business of the country is concerned, that is usually none of his business. He is required to call in Mr. Asquith whenever it is proven that Mr. Balfour does not have a majority in the House of Commons. Or to call in Mr. Balfour whenever Mr. Asquith is short of votes. This king of England is proverbially "a king in half"—but he has much less power than the president of the United States.

So it really happened that one of the Georges "ruled" England although he was insane for about twenty years. Nevertheless the business of the country went on in the usual way and nobody noticed that the king was "bug-hunt."

As for Queen Victoria, she spent the first fifteen years of her reign in giving birth to children so frequently that the business of government could not possibly have received very much of her attention. Yet that was the most important period of her "reign"—from every point of view.

The King of England, in fact, is just as superfluous for actual work as the stockholder of a big American corporation who lives in England. Both of them have only to regularly clip their coupons and spend the money.

In that sense, Edward the Seventh was a model monarch.

Of course, he was prince of Wales until he was sixty years of age. And not having even any representing to do, he had too much time on his hands. Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands. And Edward naturally was a sensitive man, or at least very much inclined to "love" women very "freely"—although a pillar of society and the future head of the English church.

But when he became king at sixty, he considerably changed his mode of life. Other men usually do the same when they get to be sixty.

However, there was not very much for King Edward the Seventh to do when he became king. His reign fell in a quiet period of the world's history. There was not much to rob, as far as countries were concerned. Everything worth grabbing had been grabbed under the reign of the peaceful Queen Victoria, his predecessor. The few pieces of desert land still left in Central Africa were not worth a real war. Moreover, John Bull wanted peace and rest in order to be able to digest properly what he had swallowed. John Bull by necessity became the most peaceable fellow in the world.

However, there was one unruly and disturbing element in the world. This was Billy, the German Kaiser.

For a long time, no one knew what to make of Billy. Billy talked incessantly and he talked fearfully. He flew about the world like a mosquito, scaring everybody. He did not bite, but he humped continually, and always threatened to bite somebody.

This was especially uncomfortable for John Bull, who wanted his nap in order to be able to digest properly.

Now, that was the time when the kaiser's uncle, the King of England, took a hand.

It is said that Edward considerably helped his government in "encircling" Germany.

The same need for peace was found to be prevalent in France, in Russia, and in Italy, and for the same reasons as in England.

It was therefore comparatively easy to get France to give up the idea of revenge for Sedan. The Russian love for war had received a serious setback at the hands of the Japs in Manchuria. Italy never was in a position to have any war.

So they all united and told mosquito-Bill to put up or to shut up. It was a case of three kings and a jack against a nine-spot.

Bill shut up.

Of course, it was foolish even to talk of an attack of England upon Germany.

However, it was eminently proper of Ed to show Bill his place in the world's politics.

And that was probably the only time that Edward VII. ever took any active part in the government of his country.

Of greater importance is another episode of his reign.

It was under the rule of Edward VII. that the Labor party made its first appearance in England. This party, while not as Socialist as it should be—has at any rate compelled the Liberals to become a party of social reform. It also compelled the Liberal party to attack the old aristocracy of England.

Edward the Seventh did not live to see the end of this conflict. But he lived to see the lords themselves give up the principle of hereditary legislation.

But if the principle of hereditary legislation is wrong, what is to become of the hereditary ruler?

Of the present king, George the Fifth, it is said that he is a Tory. Well, all the Georges, kings of England, amounted to nothing. George V. will only follow the historic tradition connected with the name.

Moreover, it does not matter whether George the Fifth is a Tory or not. There is no man living, and none can be born in Great Britain, who could stop the further progress of democracy in England.

The ball has been set rolling, and it will roll on. And it may roll over George V. if he should be in the way.

Victor L. Berger

that that would be the proper place to fight it out. To Fight for 3-Cent Fares. City Atty. Hoan sent a communication to the city council asking authority to employ Atty. L. C. Manson to handle the 3-cent fare case now pending before the railway rate commission. He wants Mr. Manson to brief the case and also argue it before the commission, he having been familiar with the steps thus far taken before the commission, and thus better able to handle it than a new man.

Other Measures. The legislation committee will draft a bill combining the office of water

registrar with the office of city treasurer, the city attorney's opinion that legislative action is necessary to accomplish that end having been referred to that committee. The request of the park board for an additional appropriation of \$35,000 to carry out proposed improvements; that of the metropolitan park commission for \$5,000 to investigate the cost of building a terminal station and trunk lines, and those of the board of school directors asking for free ash removal and water service as well as additional room for the medical de-

A SEAT FOR EVERY FARE!

[Adopted at Social-Democratic Platform Convention.]

WHEREAS, The overcrowding of the Milwaukee street cars, particularly at the hours when working people go to and from work, is a source of grave danger to the health of the public, and especially of workingmen and women; and

WHEREAS, Such a dangerous situation is not tolerated even in monarchical Europe, whose cities, however, are in part governed by Social-Democratic officials; and

WHEREAS, This overcrowding of cars has grown to a universal custom in American cities under the control of the Republican and Democratic parties, until the people have imagined themselves powerless to rebel; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee hereby declares its unalterable purpose to abolish this evil just as rapidly as the voters give it the power to do so, while in the meantime it pledges itself through its agitators and its elected representatives, to compel those now in authority to require the street car companies to furnish a seat for every fare collected, no matter how many extra cars are required, and to impose heavy fines for failure to comply.

The King Superstition

BLACKSTONE, in his famous commentaries, lays it down as the law of England that "the king is not only incapable of doing wrong, but even of thinking wrong. He can never mean to do an improper thing. In him there is no folly or weakness."

A sovereign so surcharged with the grace of God that he always does God's will and walks in his way—weighed down with heavenly gifts, healthy, wealthy and so strong that he can vanquish every foe—that is the king for whom pious folk of the national church pray twice a day. That is the ideal king of the prayers of the church.

The ideal or theoretical king of the constitution is almost as far removed from the realm.

The king is never an infant in the law. Neither can he ever die. The king can do no wrong.

But, according to Mr. Walter Bagehot, the sovereign possesses such extensive powers as to be virtually

omnipotent. Parliament is powerless to pass any laws of any kind on any subject without the king's consent. Yet, since the days of Queen Anne no sovereign has refused his assent to any bill sent up from the two houses of parliament. "He must sign his own death warrant," says Walter Bagehot, "if the two houses unanimously send it up to him."

Such is the king in church and state. In the former a vessel filled full to the brim with divine grace, whose abiding delight is to do the will of God and to walk in his ways; in the latter an impeccable, infallible, omnipotent, immortal fiction of the constitution, who, despite all his immense prerogatives, cannot even have a private opinion of his own apart from that of his ministers.

But the hopeful thing about all this is that it has grown to be a relic, a thing merely tolerated by the thinking part of the English people. The king business is out of date, and we have a new set of far more dangerous kings to contend with.

Twentieth Century Socialism

A Review by John Spargo

A MELANCHOLY and pathetic interest is characteristic of a book that is posthumously published. It is possible to withhold from such a book something of that special tenderness which we bestow upon a child whose mother died in giving it birth. We think with a certain sympathy of the mother who denied the joy of hearing her child's happy laughter and of the author dying without the satisfaction of seeing the work of his heart and brain in print. The play is intensified by personal friendship.

Such a book is "Twentieth Century Socialism," by the late Edmund Kelly, one of the most brilliant and lovable men that ever lived in the Socialist movement of this or any other country. Two years before his untimely death Mr. Kelly finished the first draft of his book, and knowing that his end was near, delegated to a Socialist comrade, Mr. Florence Kelley, the task of editing the manuscript and preparing it for the press. The volume has, therefore, a double interest. It is in a certain sense a memorial volume, as well as the last word of a brilliant man upon the greatest question of our generation.

For the greater part of his life Edmund Kelly was a humanitarian radical. No single phrase seems more adequately descriptive of his mental attitude. The generous idealism of Socialism attracted him strongly, but he was repelled by some Socialist theories as he understood them. Believing in the collective ownership of the social forces of production, he sympathized with the practical Socialist movement and accepted much of its program. Still, he could not ally himself with the movement. The incessant preaching of the theory of the class struggle and the dogmatic

attitude of the Socialists in his eyes were too abstract, lacking that practical note, that grasp of concrete things, which so many minds find indispensable. Many books exalted in some one particular, but he could find none which completely satisfied him. Accordingly, he determined to write such a book himself, and the present volume is the result of that determination.

With the keen penetration of the trained legal mind, Mr. Kelly seized upon the fact that many of the criticisms of Socialism commonly met with in contemporary discussion deal not with the Socialism of today, but with the crude and immature Socialist thought of an earlier generation. The famous reform performance of Mr. Roosevelt is a case in point. It does not deal with the Socialism of today, but spends its strength in the exploration of misty archives. Mr. Kelly's book deftly ridicules the lulling logic of the Roosevelt criticism and insists that the challenge to be met is that of the Socialism of today—hence his title, "Twentieth Century Socialism."

Naturally, the author takes the evolutionist's position. He does not believe in the sudden transformation of society which some have vainly im-

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agined would take place. Society must, as Liebknecht says somewhere, "grow into Socialism." His view of the Socialist state and the process of its development is quite orthodox and in accord with the best thought of the modern movement. He draws freely from Kautsky, Hillquit, and the present writer in this connection. The "iron despotism" of the state, regulating every act of the individual, he espouses with keen and lucid argument.

Occasionally, though less frequently than might have been expected, the effort to be practical has betrayed the author into something of that utopianism which marred that somewhat similar book, "New Worlds for Old," by H. G. Wells. For example, he speculates upon the place of the preacher in the Socialist state, and the kind of men who will serve in that capacity. There is much that is admirable in his satirical criticism of the youth, immature and inexperienced, reading crude theological essays to more mature and experienced men, but his speculations concerning the future development of that great profession are interesting only as they reveal the bold conjectures of a mind attempting to forecast the future.

In estimating the value of the book to the propagandist of Socialism we must bear in mind the author's purpose in writing it. We must consider it first of all as a brief for Socialism addressed to the bourgeois mind by a Socialist of conservative temperament who frankly identified himself with the opportunist wing of the movement. That it admirably fulfills this purpose there will be very little doubt in the minds of thoughtful Socialists. As his lay service to the cause he loved, a legacy of greater worth than material riches, Mr. Kelly has bequeathed to the literature of American Socialism a propaganda work of undoubted value. Its arguments are based upon the facts of contemporary American life—facts which are within the range of the memory and experience of most thoughtful Americans. This fact, and the freedom of the book from obscure, technical and difficult words and phrases, so common in much of the academic literature of the subject, make it especially effective. The book does not exhaust the subject; no single book will ever do that. It is an admirable opening wedge—just the kind of a book to put into the hands of a thoughtful, middle class reader who desires to know something of Socialism and the Socialist movement.

It is, of course, impossible to catalogue all the merits of such a volume such as this. But no notice of the book would be adequate or just which did not emphasize the fact that the manner in which it fulfills the primary aim of its author is by no means its only merit. There are very few Socialists, I imagine, who can read the book without receiving the benefit of a new intellectual stimulus, and seeing many new angles of the Socialist philosophy. The relation of our gold standard currency to the whole social problem, the instinctive cunning with which the great trusts encourage the formation and maintenance of petty industries and commercial enterprises, the nature of the social movement of the present time—these and many other topics are discussed with a courageous originality which will provoke the best mental effort of the Socialist reader.

Small Average Annual Wage

Besides, fifty years ago the lines between wealth and poverty and capital and labor, had as yet scarcely been drawn.

The toilers of the world were farmers and mechanics, pursuing their independent vocations; and owning their farms, shops, and places of business, and usually their homes. Today they are, for the most part, in the employ of great corporations, depending entirely upon wages paid. They have no shops, no offices of business, and nearly two-thirds of them are homeless, the tenants of the rich; while the homes of thirty-three per cent of the remaining one-third are mortgaged. Many of them are compelled to go into debt, against the coming pay-day, for the very necessities of life; and in case of sickness or the loss of employment fall inevitably behind.

Socialist Success in Milwaukee Affects Union Labor in San Francisco

San Francisco, April 27.—The election of a Socialist administration in Milwaukee seems to be having some perhaps unlooked for effects. Out here in the Pacific metropolis, as soon as it became apparent that the Socialist conduct of civic affairs in Milwaukee would be contrasted with laborite government in San Francisco, the local Union labor party seemed to try to brace up. Mayor McCarthy, the founder of the great "Paris of America" idea, which has already "lifted the lid," higher than any other great city of America, admits a change of heart or policy. He lets it be understood that his present chief of police will be allowed to resign, and that the police department will be "overhauled."

The "Paris of America" will be "sent on the road" or laid on the shelf. Since writing the above, eight police captains have been "sluffed."

Another effect (with a cause in Milwaukee?) The union labor government, which has heretofore been so wobbly about public ownership of the street car system, now seems to have suddenly stiffened its backbone and promises to stand by its platform pledges to build a city-owned car line.

Really, some new force seems to be inspiring our "union labor city" dads. Can it be the shadow of Seidel in Milwaukee? Can it be the fear of that inevitable "showing up of Blanco Posnet" which a Socialist administration must necessarily cause to an alleged labor administration?

Meanwhile, the comparison of Milwaukee and San Francisco, as two types of labor governments, will afford the most interesting and instructive object lesson to every student of labor and Socialist civics. Out here the Socialist members of organized labor know by direct contact what a labor government should not be. They are looking to Milwaukee to furnish a model of what a union labor city administration ought to be when conducted on Socialist lines of practical politics.—William McDermitt, late Socialist candidate for mayor of San Francisco.

"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a Socialist appeal to the men who were and were themselves out to produce our food. Written by a farmer, it carries a copy. Twenty-five for \$6.00. This offer.

The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society

[From an address delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbia College, New York City, by Henry Laurens Call.]

II.

But it is contended that, notwithstanding these enormous fortunes, the benefits of our national prosperity are fairly distributed, and along with glowing pictures of our achievements, reference is made to the "comfortable homes," the "well stocked markets and shops," the "superior methods of education," as well as other increased comforts of civilization, now enjoyed even by the poorer classes.

These great fortunes are pictured as a disguised blessing; and the toilers of the world are assured that they are benefited by existing conditions equally with the enormously rich.

In proof of this contention we are informed that our savings bank deposits averaged \$1672 per capita in 1900, as against a showing of but \$475 per capita in 1860 and, moreover, that the wages paid the 18,000,000 wage receivers in the United States in 1900, averaged not less than \$300 per annum, showing that from the annual accumulation of wealth in the country a large share is distributed to those who are wage earners.

Our savings bank deposits will, however, be found to belong very largely to other classes besides the "working population."

But even were they the fortunate possessors of every dollar of these deposits, yet a credit of \$1672 in the Savings Bank can hardly be said to place the workman in the same class with the growing rich. And while it is true that our savings bank deposits have grown since 1860, this is not because savings banks were not then so common as now, and our population was more largely rural. Both from habit and situation, our frugal-minded ancestors were much more likely to keep their savings each in his strong box at home, than go in search of such institutions.

Small Average Annual Wage

It is, indeed, because they are unable, with all their efforts, to make any headway, that we have witnessed the Farmers' Alliance, Grange, Populist, and other like agitation of recent years.

But the 18,000,000 wage earners and the 6,000,000 farmers, with their families, comprise nine-tenths of our entire population; and their condition is necessarily shared by the petty tradesmen, shopkeepers, professional men, and others, who constitute, perhaps nine-tenths of the remaining one-tenth of our population. These depend for their sustenance upon the great producing classes, and must share in their indigence as well.

Nine-tenths Are Failures

Nine-tenths of all our business men are failures, so far as the accumulation of wealth is concerned. And fully that per cent of our professional men never become anything else but failures under these conditions. The average annual salary of all the ministers of the country is estimated at between \$300 and \$500; and, excluding the small number of wealthy parishes, the average for the vast majority, at between \$400 and \$500. This upon which to support their families in these days of trust prices, satisfy their expected charities, and sustain the dignity of their positions! The average for the educators of the land would be even lower. And, if allowance be made for uncollectable accounts, the showing for the vast majority of lawyers and physicians would probably be little, if any, better.

Only those, in fact, who are so fortunate as to enter the service of the rich, can afford to wear their costly livery, and eat of the lavish crumbs which fall from their table. For the vast majority there remains nothing but a constant grinding struggle to make "ends meet"; and many are compelled to give over the struggle at last, to accept the more certain, if still beggarly, stipend of mere wage earners.

Instead of Bread!

It is vain, then, and idle, to talk of the increased comforts of our civilization; as if riding in street cars, and talking through telephones, were any compensation for the lack of bread, the fear of want, and the shames now put upon labor. It is useless, too, to say that the laborer is not as thrifty as formerly; for he is compelled to stint on every hand in order but to be able to live. A man is not in much of a mood to squander, when his wife and children are in need of the common necessities of life, and on the morrow may be in actual want. Or, if occasionally driven into spend-thrift habits, this is but the recklessness of despair; like the suicide fling away an existence that seems hardly worth the keeping.

Equally wide and irrelevant of the question, is the assertion, so often insisted upon, of the benefits conferred upon all by the so-called "organization of industry" and the present industrial regime.

It were better to have postponed or even to have entirely foregone these benefits, if they but result in deprivation and hardship to the great mass of mankind. Greater is he that reth himself, than he that taketh a city; and our conquest and invasion of the world's markets might well have been postponed, until we should have learned how to so govern our relations among ourselves, as to make these achievements a blessing rather than a curse.

Nor can we listen to any comparison of the "wages of superintendence," the "dividends to capital," and the "wages paid labor," as showing a fair division between labor and capital. When the toilers see these vast millions, and even billions, amassed from their toil; and contrast these fortunes with their own impoverished and desperate condition;—they know that somewhere, and somehow, there is a missing factor, a hidden legerdemain, by which their earnings have been swept from them as surely as the professional gambler sweeps into his pocket the money of his victims.

We are, in fact, a nation of debtors. It was said of old, "All roads lead to Rome;" and although we have today broad acres and many towns, the shadow of Wall Street rests upon all, and to Wall Street flows by inevitable operation all the wealth we produce.

The census of 1890 gave the quasi-public corporation debt of the country as \$5,000,000,000, the real estate indebtedness of private corporations and individuals as \$20,000,000,000 other items of private indebtedness, \$5,000,000,000; while the national, and other public, indebtedness, aggregated \$2,027,170,546; making a grand total of \$18,027,170,546; or nearly one-third of the then aggregate wealth of the nation.

The census of 1900 is again reprehensibly silent upon this important subject. But assuming that our indebtedness has grown only in the same proportion as our wealth itself has grown, it would yet be something like \$30,000,000,000, or about \$375 per capita of our population; in other words, about thirteen times as great as our per capita money circulation, and twenty-three times as great as our savings bank deposits.

The Hungry Burden Bearers.

The money circulation may, indeed, be anywhere but in the hands of the people; and the savings bank deposits belong to others than the toilers; but the debt burden we may be sure is every dollar of it borne by them. We have all laughed at the simplicity of the countryman, who thought to lighten the burden of the beast he was riding, by placing the bag of grain upon his own shoulders, himself riding the white, and we cannot ourselves be so simple as to think that the public or corporate debt is any less borne by us than our own more humble obligations. Upon the back of that great and simple brute, called "Industrial Society," are all these riders and their burdens borne.

But the stocks of our railway trust, and other corporations, are expected to draw dividends; and constitute as truly a debt upon the part of the public to the owners of wealth, as do mortgages and bonds themselves. And these under their present enormous overcapitalization, would perhaps double our debt burden; the whole constituting a lien, equivalent to a first mortgage, not only upon the industry, but also upon the property of every citizen; with the power given these corporations to levy a tax thereupon, as extortionate in extent as were that debt burden to exceed in fact, all the actual tangible wealth of the nation.

Poverty and Overcapitalization.

And yet we are comfortably assured, that because there are so many farmers and wage earners owning farms and homes, or other forms of wealth, free of incumbrance, we have therefore, nothing to fear from the concentration of wealth!

On the contrary no estimate, as to wealth concentration, can approach to anything like the truth, without taking into account the enormous overcapitalization of our public service and other corporations. So far as the public is concerned the payment of dividends upon these stocks differs only in name from the payment of interest upon mortgages. Equally so it is a matter of profound indifference to the individual farmer or home owner whether the mortgage or other incumbrance, upon which he pays interest, rests upon his property singly, or in connection with the property of others.

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The Jungle Aftermath

Upton Sinclair, the Socialist writer and author of "The Jungle" has become permanently connected with the editorial staff of Bennett Macfadden's PHYSICAL CULTURE MAGAZINE. In the current issue of that interesting and valuable publication he begins the publication of a series of articles entitled, "The Jungle Aftermath," which will give to the world the suppressed facts secured at the plants of the packing trust for a New York paper. The "Jungle" had been published, and it was claimed that the conditions described no longer existed. The articles were suppressed as "untrue."

The price of PHYSICAL CULTURE is \$1.50 per year. We will supply it together with the 6-page edition of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for a combination price of \$2. Address: Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

ANCIENT SOCIETY

Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By LEWIS H. MORGAN, LL. D. 670 pages—price \$1.50, postpaid.

There had been previous studies of the life of man before the days of written history, but Morgan's work is revolutionary in that it completely sets Darwin's evolutionary theory of man's progress on its head. Morgan's "Ancient Society" is a work of wonderful scholarship, it is more than that. It is a revolutionary book, which proves that wealth and poverty are not eternally inevitable, but a passing incident in the history of the human race.

The underlying principle of this work is the law of historical materialism, that the material conditions of life determine the superstructure of living and their way of thinking. Recognizing this principle, Morgan divides the various stages of human development, according to the development of the tools, into savagery, barbarism and civilization. The volume is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I—Growth of Intelligence, Through Inventions and Discoveries.

Part II—Growth of the Idea of Government.

Part III—Growth of the Idea of Property.

"Ancient Society" was published thirty years ago. A generation of scientists have leaped over it and the author's position has been sustained in every essential point. The work has not yet been read by the class to whom it means the most, the class of the people who are struggling for their rights. The price has always been \$1 a copy, a price which few wage-laborers could afford to pay. Consequently the book, while famous among European scholars, has been unknown among American workmen.

The copyright has now expired, and we are able to place it on the market at a price within reach of the working class.

It is a great tribute to the work of Lewis H. Morgan that for the second time within a year, a Socialist Society has been re-organized. The original copyright was taken out in 1897 by Holt, and now, in addition to the Holt reprint, we have a satisfactory reprint by Charles H. Kerr & Co. of this city. Morgan was one of the great authorities on the American Indian, and by his study of systems of consanguinity he first laid over the ground a permanent place among the ranks of the great investigators in anthropology. His "Ancient Society" shows much new light on tribal organization and is a work of permanent value. Chicago Review.

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Workingmen's Friend, King Edward, Is Dead

Great Britain Mourns for Monarch Who Never Did a Useful Thing in His Life

By Henry T. Jones

KING EDWARD VII. of Great Britain is dead. And if we are to believe all we read in the capitalist press of America, the people of England are "plunged into deep mourning" and sincere sorrow is manifest on all sides. America, too, if we are to believe the same press, is deeply grieved and President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt have hastened to express the sympathy of themselves and of the American people because of the "great loss."

If the truth were known the working people of Great Britain are not wasting any expressions of sorrow because of the death of a monarch whose only excuse for distinction was that he was a good boocart player, a good sportsman and that he had a preference for pretty women whose regard for morals was not of the prudish kind.

King Edward and his crew were bitterly opposed to the old age pensions which the working class representatives in the British parliament succeeded in forcing the aristocratic exponents to pay, and he and his house of lords following always bitterly fought the little legislation that has been secured in the interest of the working class. If King Edward ever did anything that was for the interest of the majority of his subjects—the working class—I never heard about it, and when Teddy Roosevelt sends a telegram of condolence to the new king and expresses his sympathy and at the same time says he speaks for ALL the American people, I rise to object.

I am an American—and I have no right to include me in the sympathy game. I am not interested in the death of a king when there is another member of the same useless class to take his place. There are many other members of the working class in the United States who object to having Roosevelt and useless members of

is to become more than a hollow sound, for justice will miscarry and rascality go unpunished, until the people tear down every fabric of its medieval structure and erect courts, whose judges are elected by the people for short terms, whose jurisdiction is confined to strictly judicial matters; and whose invasion of the legislative domain is inexorably forbidden.—M. L. B.

A Bill to Legalize Fraud

The manufacture of paint is one of the great industries of the country. Its use is universal. Its quality is a matter of national concern. A paint bill is now before Congress, having been reported back from committee in such form as to make its passage a clear imposition upon the public. The bill was originally framed with an eye to the needs of the consumer. In its present form the consumer has no share or part in it. The original bill was intended to prevent fraud; the pending law fosters it. Having the approval of the best paint experts of the country, the bill passed into committee, where, at an unreported meeting, three men, leading representatives of the paint manufacturers, so illuminated the vision of the representatives of the people that the latter altered its provisions, leaving little of the original save the name.

The bill as it now appears from the committee provides merely that the white lead, zinc, oil, and spirits of turpentine contained shall be labeled. Of the possible adulterations nothing is said. It is not specified that the oil shall be linseed, and not its common adulterants, cotton and fish oil. Under the proposed law haryes can supplement the white lead and zinc without infringing the letter of the law, and water can be sold as pure linseed oil without rendering the seller liable. In short, any form of paint fraud may, under the terms of the pending law, openly enter the markets.—Farm, Stock and Home.

British Capital.

A recent calculation places the total of British capital invested in foreign countries at the stupendous figure of thirteen billion dollars. This brings an annual income of \$87,000,000 on private ventures, while capital loaned to foreign public companies yields an additional \$28,000,000, or a total of \$115,000,000 annually. This calculation takes no account of the interest upon the deposits of British banks in India, China and other foreign banks by residents of Great Britain, nor the income from capital privately invested abroad of which no record exists.

The Apostrophe.

The Bishops—The Lords will be done.
The Lords—The Lords will be done.
The People—The Lords will be done.—Life.

Nice Royal Morals—King George's Case

WHEN the then Prince George of England was still a junior naval officer and first met Miss Tryon, the daughter of Admiral Tryon, George's elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, was prospective Prince of Wales and heir to the throne. Clarence was engaged to Princess May of Teck, the present Princess of Wales, and George had really small prospects of one day becoming King of England. So he allowed Cupid to have his fun, and he and Miss Tryon were soon secretly engaged. Later on they were secretly married. The bride's father—her mother was dead—led to be told he stormed and raved, and declared he would tell the Prince's father and that the happy couple must separate. Their pleadings were useless.

King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was informed, and took the matter very coolly. He had had much experience in love affairs and was a man who always disliked a scene or a public scandal. So he hushed matters up and told George and his bride to be happy as long as it was possible, but that everything must remain a secret for a year or two. So for the next year, perhaps longer, the pair were like turtle doves.

A bijou residence in town, a villa in the south of France, when George was with the Mediterranean fleet, and a pretty little house at Southsea, when he was on shore or Channel fleet duty were his wife's homes. Naturally at all these places the Prince while acknowledged master of the house was incognito. He became Mr. Seymour and his wife Mrs. Seymour or St. Maur.

In due course a baby arrived—a girl, and again another—a boy. The Prince then asked his father to recognize his morganatic marriage and to give his wife a title. He was refused and sent away on a long voyage and kept busy at work in command of a ship. And then came the illness of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence. The fat of the eminent doctors that the latter's days were numbered caused a quick return of George. King Edward got dreadfully busy too. He arranged with Miss Tryon's father for a final separation of husband and wife. It is even said he personally visited the young wife and started the case to her fully and pleaded for King Edward's sake that she would agree to the proposal.

Under the tremendous pressure from her father, from King Edward and some others, she finally consented, and chose British Columbia as her future home. There a small estate was purchased for her, proper ser-

ing the official agent through whom the sugar trust secured 55,000 acres of land in the Philippines. Although the law limits the amount of acreage to any one individual or company to 2,500 acres, yet not only did the sugar trust secure 55,000 acres, but obtained this land at \$6 per acre, regardless of the fact that the government paid the price in the Philippine Islands \$18 per acre.

Martin has charged Wickersham with being the former attorney of the sugar trust, and on account of his former connections with the trust as an attorney, used his position in the cabinet to promote the interests of the trust. Wickersham denies the charges and claims that only one of his law partners, Henry Taft, brother of President Taft, was the attorney for the sugar trust.

Martin has called for a congressional investigation and the disclosures are liable to add no lustre to the administration of "Injunction Bill."—Miners' Magazine.

A Challenge.
We challenge any man to show what moral right any person of sound body and mind has to the good things of the world unless that person does the work necessary to produce and distribute those good things. We further challenge any man to show any plan by which those who work may avoid dividing up with those who work not, so long as the means of producing and distributing wealth are not publicly owned. In short, we want you to show that it is right that the worker should divide up with the idler, or that the worker can avoid dividing up with the idler under the present industrial system.—Farmers' Journal.

An Incendiary Clerical.
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What Do Socialists Stand For? This Tells You

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. These are the sources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the needed labor by the individual capitalist competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

INDUSTRY-PLANNING.
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 workmen are wasted, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.
To maintain their rule over their fellow workers, the capitalists must keep the organs of the public power, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and corrupt them, the elected members of the legislature, the judges, the police, the courts, the press, the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

THE WORKING PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARTY, ADOPTED IN 1908

1. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
2. 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.
3. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.
4. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers.
5. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
6. (b) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
7. (a) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
8. (b) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, or convict labor, or all other inferior factories.
9. (a) By abolishing official charity and substituting its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, disease, accidents, invalidity, old age and death.
10. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the estate and to the nearness of kin.
11. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and sex pleger franchises to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
12. The abolition of the present proportional representation and the right of recall.
13. The abolition of the senate.
14. The abolition of the veto power, to be replaced or abrogated only by an act of Congress or by referendum of the whole people.
15. The abolition of the veto power of the president.
16. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
17. The extension of further measures for general education and for the cooperation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department of the executive branch of the government.
18. The separation of the present business law from the present constitution and the establishment of a department of labor.
19. That all judges be elected by the people for fixed terms, and that the power to remove them should be vested in some legislative body.
20. The free administration of justice.
21. That the present system of taxation may be able to derive from capitalism we but a preparation of the workers to solve the whole power of government in order that they may have the full hold of the economic industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

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Journalism: Yesterday and Today By Robert Hunter

(Written for the HERALD.) NOT long ago George Ade, the humorist spoke before the newspaper publishers of America. He became reminiscent and told the story of the Golden Age of Journalism. "If you hear a man raving about the golden age of American journalism," said Ade, "when each editor exercised an individual influence and led the way through darkness with a flaming torch above his head, let it go at that. Don't take the trouble to examine the files of that wonderful period, or you may be discouraged over your present efforts."

The state committee of the following states have made appropriation in support of the Minnesota primary law contest: Iowa, \$8,000; Michigan, \$12,800; Wisconsin, \$24,400.

The financial report for the month of April shows that remittances were received at the National Office for dues from every organized state in the Union and from all but one of the unorganized states. Remittances were also received from locals in Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. This is the best showing for any month in the history of the Party.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Connecticut will be held at Socialist headquarters, Bridgeport, Monday, May 30, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp. Candidates for the state election in November will be nominated.

Upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League the National Executive Committee is now considering the question of appropriating one hundred dollars to assist in defraying the expenses of John K. Turner from Los Angeles to Washington, D. C., as witness in the Congressional investigation of the persecution of the Mexican political refugees in the United States.

Socialist Congress Notes. The Windsor-Clifton Hotel, corner Monroe street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, can accommodate from sixty to eighty persons at the following terms: 75c and \$1.00 per day per person. The \$1 rate is for single rooms. The Palmer House, corner State and Monroe and State streets, will accommodate from fifty to seventy, price per day for single rooms \$1.50. Both hotels are first class and located within three squares of the Masonic Temple where the Congress will be held.

Socialists Take Up Street Car Problem

A postoffice will be maintained in an ante-room of the Congress hall, Henry F. Allen in charge. Mail for delegates which will reach Chicago between May 15 and 19 may be addressed in care of the Socialist Congress, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. With the assurance that a majority of the Woman's National Committee members will be in Chicago for the Party Congress, May Wood-Simons, chairman, has issued a call for a meeting at 2 p. m., Saturday, May 14, at 180 Washington street.

Resolved, That the city of Milwaukee establish a dockage rate for above mentioned docks and that the harbor master be authorized to rent and collect for above mentioned docks and to turn over same to the city treasurer.

Resolved, That the city of Milwaukee put up four piles on the above mentioned dock.

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance. The Socialist Educational club of Brooklyn, N. Y., orders two copies of the HERALD weekly, to use as a bulletin board to show how the Socialists govern a city. All Socialist clubs and headquarters should do likewise.

J. M. Barr lands with a list of ten six-months' and yearly subscribers for the HERALD. Comrade Barr is recording secretary of Local McKean, Pa.

Local New Haven subscribers for a year for a headquarters copy. Every local in the country should have at least one copy of the HERALD visit their headquarters. Its contents will that class. Professor Walker--than whom there is no higher authority--has stated that, deducting rents and interest, the income of the farmers of the country is less than the average income even of the wage earners.

The tax levied by these corporations rests a burden upon the farmer's property and toil, in the shape of excessive transportation rates, the reduced price received for his products, as well as in the increased cost of all his supplies, while upon the wage earner, it bears not less heavily in the beggarly wage dictated to him, as well as in the extortionate cost of his living. It but remains, then, for the farmer and wage-earner to fully comprehend the nature of this tax, in its direct and inevitable bearing upon the labor and living of each, when they will at last realize that their interests are one; that they are alike the victims of a common foe. Then, too, will they awake to the necessity of united action.

Probably the one-thousandth part of our population can be said to be enormously rich; perhaps the one-twentieth part in comfortable circumstances; while all the remainder, constituting fully ninety-five per cent of the whole, cannot be said to live other than a precarious existence; compelled to depend upon their day's labor for life itself, and if the right to toil be denied them, brought face to face with actual want. A sad spectacle this, under any circumstances. Viewed in connection with our enormous wealth production, and the billionnaire fortunes of the day, it is an infamous spectacle!

We're Union Tailors FOR UNION MEN

EVERY UNION MAN may wear union tailored suits at even less than ready made prices. Our "mill to man plan" guarantees you this \$5 to \$10 saving on lowest ordinary prices elsewhere. Verify this. We will furnish you samples for comparison gladly. Union made in Union shops these garments are faultless in fit, style and Workmanship, guaranteed. "Let Union hands do your work" and save your money.

Three Union Specials

LOT NO. 5375. This 100% pure wool blue serge suiting usually sells for \$20.00. A faultless fitting, tailored to your measure suit, covered by written guarantee, today and all \$15.00 next week only.

LOT NO. 5415. Ask to see this extra fine lot of gray worsted suitings. Suitable for the most select occasions, every thread wool and thoroughly guaranteed. A special union price today and all next week \$20.00 on this full \$25 value, only \$20.00

LOT NO. 5381. Extra fine striped trouser-rings in newest patterns and shades that usually sell at \$6 to \$8. These union special, guaranteed, tailored to your order pants--today and all next \$5 week.

Bring this ad with you and we will press your suit free of charge for one year. Remember we guarantee you satisfaction in writing. Wear Union clothes--don't take any chances--let us be your tailors. Out of town readers write for samples, free tape measure and self-measurement plans.

United Woolen Mills Co. WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS 105 GRAND AVENUE Plankinton Hotel Block MILWAUKEE

NATIONAL AVENUE LAUER'S COR. FIRST AVENUE MILWAUKEE

SEMI-ANNUAL

Crushing Sale

Beg. Mon. May 16th and Ending Sat. May 28th

Twelve Days---No More---No Less

Chicago, Ill., May 2d, 1910. JOS. LAUER CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen:--We have decided to accept your cash offer of SIXTY CENTS on the dollar, for one thousand suits, and will ship them to you at once, via Goodrich Boat. Respectfully, IRVING SYSTEM.

This Telegram was sent to us after our buyer had examined and made a cash offer of SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR for the entire lot of one thousand suits. The offer was at first refused--but--cash was too strong a tempter. On account of late deliveries the Irving System had many cancellations--hence the great sacrifice--The Irving System, situated at 306-308-310 Market Street, Chicago, are manufacturers of men's and young men's suits--of high grade--union-made. They have achieved a most enviable reputation as makers of stylish high class clothing. In addition we shall include in this sale all of our own suits of this season's styles; Trousers, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc. During our previous Crushing Sales, competitive merchants all over the city wondered how we could do it--well, we did it--WE DID IT so hard that we had everybody talking, and we will do it again--harder--and better than ever--and more will think and wonder.

- Men's Suits 11.00
Men's Suits 7.45
Boys' Suits 1.95
Boys' Suits 2.95
Men's Pants 1.39
Men's Pants 2.95
Knickerbockers 49c
Suit Cases 1.49
Overalls 39c

- NECKWEAR 12c
HANDKERCHIEFS 3c
SUSPENDERS 2c
POLICE SUSPENDERS 15c
HOSE 7c
UNDERWEAR 39c
WORKSHIRTS 33c

Don't be without it HOPE THE SOCIALIST CARTOON MAGAZINE EDITED BY WARD SAVAGE THE CARTOONIST JUST OUT! SIXTEEN LARGE PAGES PRINTED IN COLORS GET IT NOW TO SAVE REGRET. TEN CENTS A COPY ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER TO HANDLE IT, OR ELSE ADDRESS \$1.00 PER YEAR HOPE 3 Months 25c 5110 WEST MADISON STREET CHICAGO

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742



Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Free Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

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Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATL, 34 State St.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

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THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us USE ITS POWER

News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 318 State St.

The Racine Strike

Three hundred molders went out on the street in Racine Thursday morning of last week, for a 9-hour work day and a six minimum wage rate. Since the six of the ten struck shops have come to terms with the union, those that have settled employ about two-thirds of the men that were on strike. The prospects appear to be rather favorable for a complete victory for the men.

The men agree in the contract they have signed up with the firms to do the same work in nine hours as in ten, so that the output will be the same. This can readily be done because of the peculiar working conditions of the molders' trade.

Racine has its own molders' local, but is under the jurisdiction of the conference board of Milwaukee and vicinity. Business Agent William Schwab of Milwaukee, who is head of the conference board, has been in Racine three weeks.

The Printing Pressmen's union of Toledo, O., recently secured an increase in wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 per week.

The Machinists' union of Philadelphia, Pa., has nearly doubled its membership as a result of the big street car strike.

The Sheet Metal Workers of Kansas City, Mo., have received an increase in wages amounting to 5 cents per hour.

The Press Feeders' union of Cincinnati, O., have negotiated for an increase of \$1.50 per week to become operative in July.

The Brewery Workers' union of Hamilton, O., has signed a three-year contract which provides for an increase in wages of \$2 per week for all members.

The bakers of Oklahoma City, Okla., have been doing good work along organization lines and now have 99 per cent of competent bakers in the union.

According to statistics, there are 25,000 women in the city of New York who, by their own labor, support their husbands and families.

The Brewery Workers' unions of St. Louis, Mo., have signed up new contracts calling for an increased wage scale in all departments ranging from 50 cents to \$3 per week.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's union has succeeded in forcing the Clyde line to grant an increase in wages of \$5 per month to deck hands. One week of experience with strike-breakers was sufficient for the Clyde line managers.

The Carling Brewing and Malting company of London, Ont., whom the Brewery Workers have been fighting for the past two years, has finally recognized the organization of its employees.

J. W. Hale, a member of the Painters' union of Fort Worth, Tex., was sent into the country to do a job and left his working card at home, and he was very much surprised when he had to make a long trip back to get it. "No card, no work," said the union farmer.

The Bookbinders now have closed shop contracts with twenty-eight firms in San Francisco, twelve in New Orleans, and eight in St. Louis.

The Hoboken, N. J., book and job printers have signed a new scale, which calls for an increase in wages from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per week, the contract to run for a period of three years.

All the employees of the Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, 6,000 in number, have been organized since the big street car strike.

The Painters and Paperhangers of San Antonio, Tex., have entered a two-year agreement with the employers, whereby they get an increase in wages ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per day.

The painters of Leavenworth, Kan., have reached an agreement with the employers providing for an increase of 2 1/2 cents per hour, to take effect July 1, making the scale 40 cents per hour.

Washington, Pa., Typographical union has signed a new wage scale providing for an increase of \$2 per week for hand compositors and floor men on newspapers.

The Mailers' union of Cleveland, O., has signed a new scale calling for an increase from \$16.80 to \$17.50 per week for 1910, and \$18 for the succeeding four years.

The Racine Strike

O., has signed a new scale calling for an increase in wages ranging from \$1 to \$2 per week.

The Painters' union of Kansas City won their recent strike and thereby gained an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour.

The Pacific District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers recently signed a new wage scale with the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company which provides for a raise from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day.

One thousand eight hundred Boston union painters have been granted an increase of \$1.05 per week, which now makes the scale \$20 for painters and \$22.20 for decorators, for a forty-four-hour week.

Over 40,000 miners returned to work Monday morning in the Pittsburgh district as the result of the signing of the contract that carries with it an increase in wages of 5.55 per cent for all labor done about the mines, and grants the miners 95 cents a ton for the mining of coal, the highest price ever paid for this work.

The book and job printers of Norfolk, Va., have signed a new scale, which provides for an increase from \$16.80 to \$17.50 per week for 1910, and \$18 for the succeeding four years.

The manufacture of shirts and overalls in the prison of the state of Illinois is to be discontinued and their competition with the products of free labor eliminated.

The firemen on the Erie railroad have been granted an increase in wages of 2 to 10 per cent.

The National Union of Glass Workers, embracing all employees of "hand-made" window glass factories, have been granted an increase in wages of 15 per cent.

Several organized crafts in Zanesville, O., have received an increase in wages and a reduction in hours during the past week viz: Bricklayers, 40 cents per day, carpenters, 40 cents per day, and the painters, plasterers and plumbers secured the eight-hour day.

The Milwaukee union of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers put a new wage scale into effect on May 1, whereby they get an increase from 50 to 55 1/2 cents per hour.

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Trade Union Directory

In the following list name and number of the union is given, its state and place of meeting, together with its name and address given by the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council, or of all unions kept up to date of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Free Gemeinde Hall, 350 4th St., John Reichert, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council (chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis. Chairman, John Schwegler, 58 Fifteenth St. Sec. John Schwegler, 58 Fifteenth St. Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Greifling, 318 State St.

LABOR SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—2d and 4th Thursdays, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis. Chairman, Anton Miller, vice chairman, John Brophy, printing, John Reichert.

ALLIED TRADING TRADES COUNCIL, 714 Third St., 218 State St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sec. J. Reichert, 318 State St. Typographical, No. 23 (I. T. U.)—2d Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Schubert (Academy) Hall, 723 Market St. Typographical, No. 19 (I. T. U.)—1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Christ Church, 655 22d St. Newspaper Writers, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St. Electrotypers, No. 12 (S. and E. I. U.)—4th and 5th Wednesdays, 298-308 4th St. Geo. N. Mohr, 559 24th St. Stereotypers, No. 99 (S. and E. I. U.)—4th Sunday, 2:30 p.m., Emil Heller, 1170 5th St. Pressmen, No. 7 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—2d Tuesday, Jacob's hall, R. W. Vockel, 235 State St. Web Pressmen, No. 25 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First and third Tuesdays, 200 Fourth street, George Schlemmer, 472 Latham street. Feeders, H. Heller, 410 E. Erie St. Men, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—1st Tuesday, Jacob's hall, State and 2d sts. R. J. E. Schlegel, 318 State St. Bookbinders, No. 49 (I. B. of B.)—2d Tuesday, Free Gemeinde hall, 5d door, Henry Schmidt, 638 12th St. Photo Engravers, No. 19 (I. P. P. U.)—3d Friday, 298 4th St., Fred W. Reichert, 627 6th St. Boot and Shoe Workers' District Council—218 State St. Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 179 (B. and S. W. U.)—Every Friday, Wisconsin hall, 7th and 8th streets, E. H. Roberts, 3219 Walnut street. Shoe Cutters, No. 251 (B. and S. W. U.)—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1247 20th St. and 3d Ave. West 1226 7th St. Carpenters' District Council (U. B. of C. and J. A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State St., Leonard Dorn, 270 17th St., Adolph Hinkforth, business agent, 218 State St. Carpenters, No. 288 (S. and E. I. U.)—North and Teutonia avenues, John Leyman, 588 Twenty-third street. Carpenters, No. 221—2d and 4th Fridays, Hartford, John Gues, Hartford, Wis. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av., W. G. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av., W. G. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av., W. G. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av., W. G. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2d and 4th Fridays, Lincoln hall, 6th and Grand av., W. G. Carpenters, No. 183 (U. G. W. of A.)—1st and 2d Fridays, Hartford hall, 7th and Harmon. Ed. Hafeneister, 1819 10th St. Tailors' Union, No. 86, J. A. Wilhelm, secretary, Box 659. Machinists' District Board, Dist. No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—1st Saturday, 206 National av., J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake av. Business agent, J. C. Gressler, National av. Machinists, No. 224—2

Summer Oxfords for Ladies. We purchased a lot of this season's latest style OXFORDS and PUMPS in DULL, PATENT and TAN LEATHER...

THE American SHOE STORE. 575-577 MITCHELL ST. NEAR SIXTH AVENUE. "The House of Reliable Footwear"

POLITICAL ASSISTANCE. GIVEN TO CANDIDATES BY OUR IDEAS & CUTS. FAIRBANKS-FREY ENG. CO.

Auction Sale OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc., being daily held at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. at the well known Goldman Jewelry Store

Milwaukee Co. Organization. Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. The Seventeenth Ward Branch has arranged for their annual picnic...

MAGNESIA SPRING PARK HOTEL. on Pewaukee Lake, formerly Geunings Heim, will be opened by the undersigned on June 1.

CHAS. E. JESKE. Phone North 2584 2434 HADLEY ST.

A Hellish Practice Halted

The new civil courts seem to be pretty well on the track of the collection sharks. This week they came to the rescue of an employee of the Pennsylvania Coal & Supply Co., who was being hounded almost to the point of suicide by the garnishment wolves.

There are several irregularities in this case," said Judge Cordes. "In the first place the man was receiving but \$50 a month, when wages up to \$60 a month are exempt by law; in the second place, he was not served with a summons, either personally or by publication; and in the third place, there is grave doubt as to the legality of the acts of justice, since their term of office expired by state law the first Monday in May, and by city charter, April 19. This case was begun April 22."

The facts are as follows: The man owed a bill of \$125.05 to a physician, and the account was three or four months old. The physician put the bill into the hands of a collection agency. The manager of the collection agency called at the man's house and asked

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes P. F. Lehnert, H. A. S., P. Pumpsian, etc.

Trade Union Directory. Tuesday, 526 Chestnut st., Jas. Daley, business agent, 2d State st.

A Home of Best Values For the Least Money

Goods that can be depended upon, at prices that are right. We buy and sell for cash and are therefore in a position to make the lowest of low prices.

Reinck Bros. 177 7/12 THIST. GORLLOYD. CLOTHIERS HATTERS & FURNISHERS

G. HERGARTEN. TIN AND FURNACE WORK. All kinds of Jobbing Promptly attended to. Phone Connection 1826 WRIGHT STREET

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

BICYCLE REPAIRS. Get our prices on enameling and repairs. We make old bicycles look and run like new.

HERM. R. MILLER'S STUDIO. Formerly C. C. Chestnut and Third St., is now loc. 319

Ben Rheinfrank. Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings. 1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

H. W. BLAESING. Union Shoes. 967-KINNICKINNIC AVE.-967

ARCHIE TEGTMEYER. 392 National Avenue, Cor. Grove Street. Workingmen's Furniture and Fire Insurance.

Real Estate Advertising from a Comrade and Trade-Unionist should be read and appreciated by Readers of this Paper.

Unity Realty Co. 504 Merritt Bldg. 211 GRAND AVENUE. Phone Grand 1100

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY. 539 Market St. Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings. \$3.00

POSITIVELY THE LAST 10 DAYS OF THIS SALE We Must Turn Into Cash All That Remains of This

BANKRUPT STOCK ONLY 10 DAYS MORE



The opening of the new and better Lachenmaier Store, the very life of our business, depends upon our success in raising cash in the next ten days. Do you wonder that we have mercilessly slaughtered all that remains of this bankrupt stock; that we have cut prices regardless of cost; that we have brought to bear the most powerful price pressure; that we have dared to go to extremes in offering

Values That Must Jam This Store With Crowds of eager buyers every minute of these last ten days. This is positively our last chance to raise money and your last chance to get the most sensational clothing bargains that were ever offered in Milwaukee. This terrific price cutting begins

TODAY and positively ends next Saturday Night, May 21st.

Men's Fine Tailored Suits. at about half or less than half of the regular price, because we must raise money now. Not a single suit in this line was made to sell for less than \$16.50; all are fine tailored, many are union-made, everyone is full of snap and style as well as wear.

Men's Trousers. \$2.00 Trousers 95c, \$3.00 Trousers \$1.45, \$3.50 Trousers \$1.95, \$4.50 Trousers \$2.45, \$6.00 Trousers \$3.45

LACHENMAIER & CO. Cor. 3rd and State Sts. Open Till 9 P. M. Every Evening During This FINAL 10 DAY SALE

Men's Shoes. Nearly half the stock is included in this one lot, blacks and tans, all sizes, our very best \$2 and \$2.25 grades - marked now, to raise money, a pair \$1.95

Horrible Deaths of Working Men

Peace More Fatal Than War--This Week's Victims Among the Working Class

An entirely preventable death was that which came to Bro. John Pfaff, aged 33 years, employed on the new factory building being constructed for the Weinbrenner Shoe company, Juneau avenue, at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, when he plunged from the top of the structure and fell to the first floor. He died instantly, the skull being fractured. The state law requiring floors to be put in as a building is put up was not obeyed. Pfaff was wheeling a barrow of mortar and missed his footing, the barrow going down with him.

Henry Martin, that the dangerous condition should be put right, but that he simply said that nobody needed to tell him his business.

After the accident, it is said, Martin stayed out of sight on the top of the building, which covers nearly one block.

John Pfaff was a young man and leaves a wife but no children.

His Head Blown Off!

While repairing an automobile tire in the repair department of the Theodore

Habegger Automobile company, 568 Market street, Otto Kuswa, Jr., aged 18 years, was instantly killed Monday afternoon by the explosion of the ponderous vulcanizing tube press.

The explosion occurred with such force that the head of the boy was completely severed and his right leg torn from his body. The press was completely destroyed and a hole was blown through the ceiling.

The young man lived with his father, at 728 Twenty-Ninth street.

AT THE THEATERS

Bijou. Beginning with a matinee tomorrow the Bijou will inaugurate a spring and summer season of high-class melodrama, at greatly reduced prices. All plays which will remain for a week will begin with the Sunday matinee. The first play to be presented, opening Sunday afternoon, will be "The Montana Limited," with its superb scenic effects and absorbing story of love.

Crystal. If you are a patron of the Crystal and you attend any of the performances the coming week, commencing Monday matinee, do not be surprised to see a beautiful young girl sail out

company's offering for the week beginning Monday night, and it is a play that should appeal to everyone. Its story centers about the love of a southern girl for a northern soldier in the reconstruction days following the civil war.

Majestic. Jesse L. Lasky's "At the Waldorf," a \$15,000 production, will be the headline feature of next week's bill at the Waldorf theater. This is a musical comedy in which Knute Erickson, late star of "The Seminary Girl," is featured, heading a cast of twenty-five people--the biggest cast, by the way, in any act in vaudeville.

Hippodrome. Sig. D'Urban announces a popular list of programs for the coming week at the Hippodrome which will place his hand on a plane of serious importance. The work of this excellent organization during the past week has been a delight to all lovers of good music.

Empire. The Armanis troupe headline next week's bill in a novel scenic singing act; others are, Ed Gray, the tall tale teller; George Friml & Co.; Joe Cook; Theo. Ulmark, and Empirescope.

Columbia. Darwin Carr & Co. headline next week's bill in an original one-act comedy entitled "Fake." Others are: Gus Williams, Halsen Bros., Helene Hardy & Co., George Malchow and Columbiagraph.



Over the audience and through a hole in the bottom of the basket suspended to the balloon, tap you on the head with a daintily slipped foot and bid you take a ride with her. "The Balloon Girl" will do this. The other acts are fine also.

Empress. At the Empress theater, next week, Manuel Romaine and James Francis Sullivan are offered as the headliners. Mr. Romaine appears at the head of his own company in a musical novelty. Mr. Sullivan presents a clever skit, with comedy, singing and dancing.

Alhambra. "The New South," a comedy drama, will be the Alhambra Theater

Reasoning

is not a bad thing when buying shoes. First consider Quality, then Durability, and then Price. Your ultimate conclusion will be a pair of

IDEAL SHOES



IDEAL SHOE STORE
443 11th Ave.

READY-MADE PLANS
For a Home at Lowest Prices
DRAWINGS
For Patents and Machines
Furnished Very Reasonable
Frederic Maettig
2710 Wright St.

A NEW SHOE STORE
GEORGE A. SCHICK has moved from Grand Ave. and 3rd St. to
180 Third Street
Just a few doors north of his former location.
Shoes for the whole family:
Men's, Union made, from 2.50 to 5.00
Women's from 2.00 to 4.00
BLACK, TAN, PATENT LEATHER
All the Latest Styles
GEO. A. SCHICK, 180 Third St.

Barrett's DEPARTMENT STORE

Open & Charge Account
Salaried people who pay monthly are urged to avail themselves of this privilege.

Thrifty 2 Year Old Rose Bushes 10c
Planted Now Will Bloom in June

Window Screens up from 10c
Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, per square foot, 1/2c
Heavy Wire Fencing for Flower Beds & Walks, 18c, 8c and 6c
50 feet warranted Garden Hose, complete with sprays, nozzle and hard-wood hose reel, \$5.33
Screen Doors up from 68c
Economy Lawn Mowers, 12 inch, Priced from \$3.98 to as low as \$1.98
The celebrated Philadelphia easy running Lawn Mowers—prices range from \$1.75 down to \$3.39
Caicine Brushes from \$1.75 down to 42c
Toilet Paper Holder 25c
Glass Shelves with nickel-plated brackets, at 98c
White Wash Brushes from \$1.39 down to 10c
Seamless Refrigerator Pans on sale at only 15c

Blue Steel Baking Ovens for Gas Stoves, 98c
Willow Wash Baskets at 48c
Nickel-plated Soap Trays at 29c
Hardwood Bath Tub 15c
14-in. Granite Dish 25c
Willow Wire Carpet Beaters at 5c

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, set of 3, handle & foot stand, 65c
Cobbler Sets at only 29c
Garden Trowels Saturday 33c
Garden Gas Stove, Wed. 5c
Hollow Back Steel Garden Spades at 48c
Rice Root Scrub Brushes, 5c
Elastic Japanned Sink Strainers 10c
Paint & Varnish Brushes up from 10c
Ice Cream Freezers, 1-qt. size, at 98c

Steel riveted Hoes at 15c
Steel Grass Shears at 10c
Malleable Iron Garden Rakes at only 23c
Two-burner Gasoline Stoves now at \$1.98
Two-burner Gas Plates at only 98c
Galvanized Wire Folding Vines 98c
Trellis Gas Tubing, per ft. at 4c

Save Barrett's Stamps
Our stamps are redeemed at 50c a Hundred. Start a book tomorrow.

10 Stamps Absolutely Free
If you present this coupon at our stamp desk Monday, May 16th, either Ten Speer Gold Merchandise stamps or Ten S. & L. Green Premium stamps. This coupon redeemable from adults only. Gold stamps now redeemed in books of 500.

WOMEN'S GLOVES AT 75c
Silk lisle, 16-button length, black, white and colors

KAYSER SILK GLOVES AT 1.00
Double-tipped, 16 button length, black, white and colors.

Sheet Music 5c Per Copy
1c extra per copy by mail.
Poet and Peasant—Bohemian Girl—Faust—Flower Song—William Tell—Serenata—Il Trovatore—Golden Lilies—Mountain Bells—Pearly Dew Drops—Edelweiss Glide—Beautiful Blue Danube—Danube Waves Waltzes—Little Fairy Schottische.

Regular \$18.00 Suits at \$10
For Women and Misses, coats in assorted lengths, skirts cut in full plaited or tunic styles. Black and all the wantable new spring shades.

New 15.00 Suits Now 8.75
Broken assortments of Women's and Misses' Dress Skirts, made of all wool Panama or Sicilienne—black, brown, navy and gray—values up to 7.50 are priced on Monday only 2.95

Women's Full Length Linen A to Coats and Dusters 4.95
Misses' White Lingerie Dresses, lace and embroidery trimmed, plain or tunic over-skirts, new 8.50 Dresses priced 5.98 on Monday.

The May Sale of Children's Wash Dresses Continues
Children's Colored Percale Dresses, sizes 8 to 14 yrs. 1.95
Children's Gingham Dresses, sizes 7 to 14 years, 98c
Children's White Lawn Dresses, 7 to 14 year sizes, 1.50
Colored Percale Dresses, sizes 7 to 14 years, priced 98c
Colored Seersucker Dresses, sizes 8 to 15 years, only 1.50
Washable new Gingham Dresses, 8 to 14 year sizes, 1.25

New 65c Dressing Sacques at 39c
Percale or Lawn in light and dark colors, all sizes.

1.00 Full Length Kimonos Only 69c
Made of Lawn in floral patterns, light colors.

Short Lengths of Cheney Bros. 85c Foulard Silks, Monday at 58c
All colors, assorted styles.
Plain and fancy Silks—Pongees, Fancy Taffetas, etc.—light and dark colors, values up to 75c per yard, at 39c
1.00 Round Pongee Silks 69c yard.

39c Embroidery for Waist Fronts at 19c
18 inches wide.

60c All-over Embroidery 35c
For Waists or Yokes, 18 inches wide.

\$1.00 Embroidery Flouncings at 59c
Suitable for Dresses, 27 inches wide.

Torchon Laces
Worth 10c, at 5c
From 1/2 to 4 inches wide, also insertings to match.

New 12c Linen Torchon Laces 5c
Also insertings to match, widths from 2 to 3 1/2 inches.

Milwaukee's Reliable Department Store
Hugo & Rauch
Cor. Third Street and North Avenue

50 Inch Serges at 88c a Yard
Black and colors, worth 1.25 yard.
1.00 Cream Colored Mohairs at 69c
Best English make, 50 inches wide.
Storm Serges, 65c Values at 48c
Black and colors, 36 inches wide.

Men's Goods Prices Deeply Cut

The immensity of our stocks makes it impossible to go into details, so we are merely appending the tersest statements of facts, assuring you that nowhere can you secure equal values at the following prices:

Men's Black Mixed Balbriggan Underwear, sizes 34 to 46, drawers with double seat, any size, 19c
Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, sizes 34 to 46, good 75c values, 50c
Men's 50c quality French Balbriggan Underwear, all sizes, 39c
Men's French Balbriggan Underwear shirts in sizes 40 to 58, double seated drawers, 44 to 56, 50c
Men's Porousknit Underwear, sizes 30 to 46, any size at 25c
Men's Light Weight Gray Woolen Underwear priced, 95c
Men's 50c Suspenders with leather ends, per pair, 35c
Men's Muslin Night Gown, sizes 15 to 16, reg. 75c gowns at 48c
Men's Washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 15c values, choice, 6c

Boys' SI Knee Pant's 59c Pair
Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Women's Ribbed 12c Vests at 6c Each
Sizes 4 to 6, low neck, no sleeves.
Women's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, trimmed with lace, 50c
Women's Lace Trimmed Ribbed Pants, regular and extra large, sizes 4 to 9, any size at 23c
Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves, priced on Monday 12c



A Call to Arms

EVERY COMRADE IN THE STATE MUST NOW DO HIS DUTY BY THE PARTY. THE STATE CAMPAIGN MUST NOT LACK ANYTHING OF THE SPIRIT WHICH HAS PUT MILWAUKEE ON THE MAP.

WISCONSIN SHOULD BE FIRST IN THE RANK OF SOCIALIST STATES THIS FALL FOR THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTES CAST.

EVERY READER OF OUR PAPERS IS INVITED TO CORRESPOND AT ONCE WITH THE STATE ORGANIZER, AS TO THE POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

EVERY LOCAL IS URGED TO BEGIN AT ONCE THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF SELECTING CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY, STATE SENATE, COUNTY AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

THE STATE CONVENTION MEETS IN MILWAUKEE TWO WEEKS FROM NOW. LET EVERY LOCAL AND BRANCH SEND DELEGATES. THERE WILL BE MUCH TO DO IN PLANNING THE STATE AND LOCAL CAMPAIGNS.

BUT THE PRINCIPAL NEED OF THE HOUR IS TO STRENGTHEN OUR ORGANIZATION, BUILD UP THE MEMBERSHIP, COLLECT THE DUES, START NEW LOCALS IN YOUR COUNTY. THEN WE WILL BE READY TO SHOW THE PLUTES SUCH A CAMPAIGN AS THEY NEVER DREAMED OF.

The new-old state organizer is on the job again. Comrade Thompson has been promoted, and has his hands full. So don't make the mistake of addressing matter for the organization department to anybody else but WINIFRED R. GAYLORD, State Organizer.

In Memory of Dr. Martin.
Dr. Robert Martin, who was Milwaukee health commissioner for nine years, and one of the city's oldest practicing physicians, died last week in his residence, 210 Greenbush street, aged 69 years. Bright's disease was the cause of death.

There will be a meeting at the Hotel Pfister club room this afternoon, 1:30 o'clock, of women interested in the suffrage movement.

Buy Your Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers From Comrade WM. ESCHRICH North Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone 43

Don't gamble your God's given vision to save a dollar or two... Archie Tegtmeyer 392 National Avenue Cor. Groves St.

Lauer's Crushing Sale.
Don't neglect to read Lauer's ad in this issue, and notice the real bargains they are offering in all lines during this semi-annual sale.

Some Baseball Knocks.
The Milwaukee ball players should read up on the "Fly Pest." Two easy flies were dropped last Sunday and Barry McCormick made no attempt to catch an easy one until the ball was on the ground. But he made a mighty effort when it was too late.

Wanted—A few good ball players at Eighth and Chambers streets. Must not ask for more salary than the has-beens, the never-was and never-will-be's. Must keep their mouths shut if management refuses to pay a fair salary.

I wonder if the majority of the Milwaukee baseball team are Republicans! They are making a poor showing!

A FAN.

CHEMIST, SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AT NATATORIA.

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, May 7, 1910.

Competitive examinations for the positions of chemist and for superintendent and assistant superintendent at natatoria will be held at the above office on Thursday, May 19, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m.

General requirements for the three positions: United States citizenship; three years' residence in the city of Milwaukee immediately preceding the date of application; age 21 years or more; good health, habits and recommendations.

Special requirements for chemist: Applicants must be graduates of a regularly incorporated scientific college of good standing, must have done major work in the subject of chemistry, must have full knowledge of analytical methods, quantitative and qualitative in organic and inorganic chemistry and must have special knowledge in methods of food analysis, particularly of milk and water.

Special requirements for superintendent and assistant superintendent: Applicants must be good swimmers and divers, and must be married men.

Applications in writing for the above positions to be presented personally up to and including Monday, May 16, 1910, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office.

AUG. DIETRICH, President.
FRANK A. KREHLA, WM. W. MONTYRE, WM. GUTENKUNST, Commissioners.
JOHN J. VLACH, Secretary.

A Gimbel Editorial

THIS STORE desires to solicit your patronage because of the REAL MERITS of its merchandise.

It is our constant aim to GUARD AGAINST misrepresentation in any way, shape or form, and exaggerations of any kind will not be tolerated.

The Gimbel daily advertisements DO NOT contain "comparative values"—such as "\$3.50 Oxfords for \$1.95"—because if we sell Oxfords for \$1.95 they're NOT WORTH MORE than \$1.95 of anyone's money. Why should they be, when we SELL them for that?

If you notice the advertisements in the daily papers you will quickly perceive that many stores CLAIM to sell merchandise BELOW its real value—and will TELL you that the Men's Suits which they offer for \$15 are worth \$20. It isn't so, and don't you believe it.

The misrepresentation of the "value" is simply to draw your attention. The VALUE of anything is what you ACTUALLY PAY for it—NOT MORE, but oftener, LESS.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

The "Square Deal" Store

FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO THE NEW BIG STORE

Have you been to the New, Big Store? If not, do not fail to do so. The magnificence of our store has called forth congratulations from everywhere. Not only the buying public, but also leading business men, managers, representatives and proprietors of the leading retail stores, wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns in the city, and also various cities in the United States, were amazed at the magnitude, magnificence and the many shopping facilities of our New Big Store.

MAGNIFICENT GRILL ROOM

Situated on the second floor, is equipped to serve more than 100 people at one time. It is exquisitely decorated and completely furnished and is in charge of the most competent chef, whose main object is to see that nothing but the most wholesome home cooking is served. Special arrangements for banquets, card parties, etc., at the most reasonable terms, can be arranged three days in advance. Six-course dinner or supper 75c. Menu changed daily.

Two New Electric Elevators

Most modern electric elevators, equipped with the latest safety devices. Easy and smooth running. No jar.

NEW VENTILATING and CLEANING SYSTEM

Our store has been equipped on every floor with the new Aero Ventilating System, which forces filtered air throughout every floor. All cleaning is done by compressed air, thereby eliminating all dust and foul odors, making this the most perfect ventilated Store in this city.

Special Notice

These items are good only for Saturday, May 14. Realizing that some may not be able to take advantage of these offers in time, we will, therefore, extend to such the privilege of securing these items on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, by presenting this entire ad at any department.

Opening Sale of 19c and 25c Lawns Batistes and Organdies a Yard at 9c

For this opening sale we have secured 10,000 yards of new summer lawns, batistes and organdies, in the season's choicest patterns and colorings, which sell in the ordinary course of business at 19c and 25c a yard, for this opening sale we offer you your unrestricted choice at the low price of, per yard, 9c.

Men's Union Made Shirts

Regular 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Values
Genuine Union-Label Racine - Made Work Shirts—Every conceivable color and pattern, best workmanship. Racine mill run, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 values, at 35c.

Women's Tailored Suits at 10.98

CORSETS
Genuine Flexbone, in medium and long lengths, 4 hose supporters, 6c each, quality, at 2/6.

WAISTS
Fine Lawn Waists, lace trimmed, some tailored, worth up to \$1. This sale, they last at 69c.

Gingham Aprons
Our 15c fast color check Gingham Aprons—One to a customer, at 9c.

House Dresses
A limited quantity of good, well made Lawn Dresses—9c, for this sale, at 59c.

PETTICOATS
75c Imitation Heathcreek, big, full size Petticoats, deep ruffle, at 49c.

This Price will make our enormous stocks. -- All 20.00 to 30.00 values
10.98
Latest Spring Styles—all made of pure wool serges, diagonals, panamas, silk and satin lined, handsome draped Skirts, each suit a model. Come early Saturday, so as to secure one of these choice Spring Suits, absolutely worth from \$20.00 to \$30.00 Saturday only **10.98**

15.00 Women's Tailored Suits 5.95
Just a few of that great lot of fine, man-tailored Suits left—each one a regular \$15 value. French serges, etc., and in all colors, at **5.95**

5 BITKER'S CASH STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE FROM 8 UNTIL 12 EVERY DAY

And 2 Bitker's Cash Stamps From Noon Until Closing Time During This Sale

Save your stamp books. We redeem one book of our stamps for \$1.00, two books for \$2.25, three books \$3.50, as cash value for any merchandise throughout the store in any department.

- | SPECIALS | SPECIALS | SPECIALS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Clark's Machine Thread 4c
a spool for Clark's 6-Cord Machine Thread, in black, white or colors, all numbers, limit 6 spools to a buyer. | Palm Olive Soap 2c
a bar for Johnson's 10c Palm Olive Toilet Soap with a 25c purchase in toilet goods—soaps, drugs and perfumes. | 5 Lbs. Sugar 26c
Pure, refined Granulated Sugar, special, 5 lbs. 26c. |
| Shell Goods 10c
Side and Back Combs, Barrettes, etc., 25c, 30c and 50c values, 200c to pick from. | Boston Garters 14c
Men's Genuine 25c Boston Garters in all colors, best garter to wear. | Creamery Butter 29c
Fancy, fresh churned Creamery Butter, regular 35c values, special per lb. 29c. |
| Ice Cream Cones 2 1/2c
Best Parisian Cones filled with Delicious Pure Ice Cream, on sale at fountain. | Police and Firemen's Suspenders 14c
Made of good, strong elastic web, leather ends, fast colors, sell regularly at 25c. | Strictly Fresh Eggs 20c
per doz. for guaranteed strictly fresh country eggs, special, per doz. 20c. |
| 25c Ladies' Hose 15c
Silk Lisle and Cotton Hosiery in all colors and styles, best 25c value. | 10c Lace Curtains 59c
a pair for real Nottingham Lace Curtains, large range of splendid designs, \$1 per pair value. | Pure Table Salt 3 1/2c
for a large bag of Pure Table Salt. |
| 8 Cremo Cigars 25c
Cremo, Anna Held or Henry George Cigars on sale at 8 for 25c. | 50c Men's Balbriggan Underwear 39c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and drawers, in all sizes, well made, regular 50c value, at 39c. | Picnic Hams 13 1/2c
Sugar cured California Picnic Hams, average 5 to 12 lbs., special, per lb. 13 1/2c, value 20c. |
| Ladies' Neckwear 10c
Handsome New Lace and Embroidered Trimmed Collars, Jabots, Stocks, etc., values 25c. | 10c Pleated Coat Shirts 57c
Men's standard 10c Coat Shirts, plain, fancy and stripes, all colors and all sizes. | Leaf Lard 16c
Pure, rendered Leaf Lard, regular 20c value, special, per lb. 16c. |
| Original Tobacco 37c Lb.
Original of Eight Brothers—Union made smoking tobacco, in 7 lb. tin packs. | 80c Tea Kettles 49c
No. 80 blue and white enameled Tea Kettles, regular 80c values, special at 49c. | June Peas 7 1/2c
for Midland Early June Small Seeded Peas, value 12c, special, per can 7 1/2c. |
| 7c Apron Gingham 5c
Best quality fast color Apron Gingham in blue, brown, and green, all size checks, limit, 10 yards. | 69c Berlin Kettles 23c
No. 610 grey enameled Berlin Kettles, regular 69c value, special at 23c. | Sugar Corn 8c
per can for Sauk County Sweet Tender Sugar Corn, value 12c. |
| 25c Sample Hose 14c
Men's fine 25c Sample Hose—necessitated and fancy, all colors. | 19c Buckets at 10c
2-quart seamless covered Buckets, regular 19c values, special at 10c. | Alaska Salmon 10c
per can for Pink Alaskan Salmon, regular 15c value. |
| 75c Petticoats 49c
Imitation Heathcreek—big, full width and deep ruffle. | Cup and Saucer 5c
St. Denis plain Cup and Saucer, per pair 5c. | Tomatoes 8c
per can for solid packed ripe Tomatoes, val. 12c. |
| | | 54 Inch Damask 22c
Our 35c Snow White Table Damask, in all good patterns and 54 in. wide. |
| | | Unbleached Muslin 6c
Regular 8c quality of full yard wide, extra heavy unbleached Muslin, special, 6c. |
| | | Shelf Oil Cloth 2c Yard
for colored and scalloped Shelf Oil Cloth, regular 5c value. |
| | | 20c Floss Pillows 11c
Covered with good bleached muslin, filled good quality Manila down—10x16. |
| | | 35c Knee Pants 15c
Boys' 35c Knee Pants in neat patterns, strong and well made. |

25 BITKER'S CASH STAMPS FREE

Upon entering our store Monday, you will receive a book with 20 free stamps. In addition, anyone presenting this coupon at the stamp desk on the date mentioned will receive 25 cash stamps absolutely free.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1910

BITKERS DEPT. STORE

FOND-DU-LACAVE COR 18th & LLOYD STS.

CRYSTAL 3 SHOWS DAILY 2:45-8:00-9:30

WEEK MAY 16
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
The Balloon Girl
THE SEASON'S NOVELTY
Nullard Brothers Sensational Cyclists
PROVAL
Whistling Ventriloquist
Deep Stuff McKee
Monologue
Royal & Stern
Comedy Sketch
Moving Pictures
Illustrated Song
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The report that Neacy had got out an injunction against the comet proves to be untrue.

Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane makes its own brooms, and it makes them of broom corn that it grows itself.

Neacy says he will let Seidel proceed. You see, we have GOVERNMENT BY PERMISSION in Milwaukee!

Milwaukee has been waiting all these years for a Mayor Seidel to get after the crooked contractors and the street paving steels.

To hear Sheriff Franke talk you would imagine that Milwaukee was a lawless border town, where a deputy sheriff has to be a bruiser to keep order.

People who have supposed that Chief Janssen was really doing his duty in Milwaukee have to change their opinion when they find that it is necessary for the aldermen to take a hand against the immoral abominations known as massage parlors.

The Schoepferle episode at the city hall should raise the ire of all law-abiding citizens. The title of deputy sheriff does not confer on its wearer the right to play the rowdy or to strike down citizens who may dare to talk back. The matter should be thoroughly investigated.

That Mr. Beggs would accept franchises on all three viaducts could not be expected. He has insisted at every committee meeting where the subject has been discussed that north and south lines, saving the long haul around West Water street or East Water street, would not add a penny to the revenues of the company—that such lines would be only a convenience to the public, not to the corporation.—Daily News.

A very good illustration of the essential wrong of private ownership and operation of a public necessity

Profits, not service, is the thing uppermost in a manager's mind.

That's very sly of Marquette. It pretends that it is willing to help with that school of civics and philanthropies when it is well known that it started the move itself to head off the extension work of the Wisconsin university, the extensible movers in the matters, the Judge Jenkins, John Butlers and Ned Spencers, being merely puppets. Milwaukee wants a school of civics and philanthropy, but not under control of the Jesuit order, an order that various nations of Europe had to banish because of its political intrigues.

Twenty-four Hour Record at Clinton Street.

Number of trains passing, 180
Number of trains per hour, 7 1/2
Gates closed, 4 hrs. 55 min.
Number of teams stalled, 250
One team caught between tracks, train stopped, no accident.
Such a condition as these figures disclose is a scandal to a progressive community.

The record was made Thursday, Aug. 2; Friday, Aug. 3, and Saturday, Aug. 4, 1909, for periods that aggregated twenty-four hours. It was obtained by A. A. Wieber and I. C. Kartek as the result of a twenty-four check taken at the Clinton and Florida streets railroad crossing.

Soft Drink Employees Want Living Wages!

The workmen who were employed at the Weiss beer and soda water factories of Milwaukee, stopped work May 11, because the employers refused to pay living wages to their men.

The International Union of the United Brewery Workers of which the soda water and Weiss beer teamsters and workmen are members, asked \$13 per week for a nine-hour workday. This reasonable demand was flatly refused by the employers who offered for the hard manual labor their workmen have to perform, the paltry sum of \$10 per week.

There are 116 men on strike and they say they cannot live on \$10 a week. Especially is the union incensed at the conduct of the manager of the Manhattan Bottling works, Fifth street, near state, as they claim he insulted their committee every time they called on him.

Let's Throw the Cars Over If It Will Save Human Lives!

"The people be damned!"

If Beggs has not said this in so many words, he has said it by his actions over and over again.

In spite of all the efforts of Melms and the Social Democrats to force the car czar to equip the cars with lift-jacks, he still runs the cars with no provision for saving the human lives that are from week to week put in jeopardy under the wheels.

He has promised, but only to turn aside the wrath of the people, and he has not kept the promise.

Last Monday the Social-Democratic aldermen got after him again on the lift-jack proposition. It will take some weeks to make the action effective.

And in the MEANTIME?

In the meantime we propose this:

The next time a street car runs down a child and holds it under the murderous wheels to ebb its life out in most horrible agony LET THE PASSENGERS TAKE MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS!

There are times when lawlessness becomes the highest virtue. Here is what we propose:

Let all the men in the car and as many others as they can get to lend a hand take their positions along one side of the car and with their combined strength THROW THE CAR OFF THE TRUCKS, INTO THE STREET. Then raise the trucks in the same way and release the victim.

Do not stand helplessly about like cowards waiting for a wrecking wagon. A human life is more precious than a dirty old street car any day.

It is not hard to throw a street car over if all exert their strength at once. It has been done by mobs in times of disorder due to strikes. It can be done in time of peace to save human lives.

No man can be punished for such a heroic act. No court will dare to punish men for an act of humanity.

And since we have pointed this duty out, the courts ought to punish men too cowardly to act on it, when the occasion calls for such action. And if Heathcreek goes to jail for writing this, he would go with a clear conscience. There are times when property is not more sacred than human life even in the eyes of the courts.

Meantime let all good citizens also agitate and build up a public sentiment in favor of the Berger resolution, that will give it the greatest possible force, and uphold the administration in its work of bringing Czar Beggs to time.

terior Woodworks vs. Hoffmans; 4 o'clock, Gas Lights vs. National Straw works. Umpire, Dunt.

At Bay View park, 3 o'clock, Gross Hardwares vs. Allis-Chalmers. Umpire, Hed-r.

Paternal League.

The morning games have been cut down to seven innings. The schedule: 8:45 a. m., M. B. A. 1374 vs. Miltons; 10:15 a. m., Ben Hurs vs. Success 1518; 1:45 p. m., Moose vs. Beavers; 3-p. m., Milwaukee Court vs. I. O. F.

Wants Better Baseball.

Dear Sir: I was overjoyed when I read your two paragraphs about the Milwaukee baseball team. I wish you

would keep it up. A good rubbing is needed. The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD is the only paper that has nerve to speak as you do. I am sick of reading the dope handed out by the local sporting trust. I think a little agitation will do some good. I am a "fan," but won't see any games until the management decides to get a few good players at fair salaries. The owners of the ball team want to make big profits on cheap players and the sporting trust newspapers are supporting the management in their endeavor.

Two years ago the local club showed its colors. It had drafted Flynn from a Canadian league, but Mr. Flynn did not show up when the season opened. The sporting trust did not tell why and Milwaukee citizens would never have found out the reason had Mr. Flynn not put his case before the president of the American association. When the decision was rendered the sporting trust could not conceal the matter very well. Mr. Flynn was not wanted because he insisted on getting the same salary he received in Canada. Mr. Flynn won his case and Mr. Havenor had to take and pay him. What happened the next year? Flynn was sold or traded to St. Paul. He was too high priced! Mr. Flynn is now with Pittsburgh and with two and three men on bases has won several games with a home run drive. Good boy Flynn! A FAN.

ALHAMBRA
Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

2 Last Times
Sun. Mat. & Eve. **NIobe**

Week Starting Monday Evening—Mats. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday

THE NEW SOUTH
An Absorbing Comedy Drama
by
Clay M. Green and Jos. R. Grissner.
Eves., 10c to 50c. Mats., 10c to 35c.

Next Play—"An American Widow."

EMPRESS
Week Com. Monday Mat. May 16
Matinee Daily—Best Seats 10c

MANUEL ROMAINE
Late feature with "Henry Boy" George Evans

JAMES FRANCIS SULLIVAN
Carter & Waters McCormack & Irving Arnesen Bros. Three Burns Sisters

Last Four Times Today Sunday
Frees Setters—Four and Five Other Acts
Regular Empress Prices 10 and 20c

MAJESTIC
THEATRE

Jesse L. Lasky's \$15,000 Production
"AT THE WALDORF"
"High Life in Jail."
Mr. Donald Bowles & Co.
Cross & Josephine
Pauline Moran.
Saraxall & Rawall.
McCormell Sisters.
LaMaze Quail & Tom.
Majesticoscope.

Matinee Daily 10c to 35c
Evenings 10c to 75c

HIPPODROME

THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL

Every Evening at 8:30. Sunday Mat. at 3:00
The Sensational Musical Genius

D'URBANO AND HIS BAND
of Forty Five Superb ARTISTS
Special Features every Night
Miss LEONORA ANNINO Operatic Soloist
Don't fail to see D'urbano, his hair and his Band. They are great! Admission 25c

EMPIRE THEATRE
511 North 1st St., 1st, 3rd and 5th Sts.

FIVE ARMANIS TROUPE
and Ed. Gray

5 Other Acts 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets

DARWIN KARR & CO.
in the Origin 1 One Act Comedy
"FAKE"

6 Other Acts 6

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

SUMMER SEASON

The Klum & Gazzolo Amusement Co.
Offer the New Melodrama of Railroad and Mountain Life in the Far West

The Montana Limited
A Spirited Western Play
FOUR BIG ACTS
SPECIAL PRICES
Matinee Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 10 and 25 Cents
Evenings 10, 25, 35 Cents
A Few at 50 Cents

Next Play—"A Child of the Regiment"