

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL OFFER. Beginning with the opening chapters of "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN" written by Allan L. Benson...

MILWAUKEE HOT SHOTS. BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE ATTEMPT of our reform governor, Robert M. La Follette, to gain a couple of delegates for himself and his faction by means of the grand jury disclosures may be very politic for the moment, but it is not wise.

Honesty—yes indeed, we want honesty. But honesty alone amounts to nothing. Honesty, republican honesty imperatively demands at least an approach to economic equality and freedom.

There have been developments which the founders of the American Republic could not foresee and which have created quite another commonwealth than Jefferson expected...

Nevertheless they took a great step toward and created at least a few methods by means of which we may establish a commonwealth actually corresponding—by adaptation to industrial evolution—to the wishes of our forefathers.

If the voters of Milwaukee are really in earnest to clean things up, they must not only elect the old parties but also elect, either this year or next fall, the Social-Democrats of course cannot promise to immediately overthrow the whole capitalist system...

A fellow whom we Social-Democrats will some day look at closer, for this purpose we have to hang him on a lamp-post, is the pillar of the church, the "honorable" Peter J. Somers, Democratic ex-mayor and ex-congressman from Milwaukee.

Because we condemn the great thieves, great grafters and big business men more than do the other papers, it does not follow that we desire to punish the small grafters, aldermen, hoodlers, supermen and other petty thieves.

Which kind is the more dangerous—the Republican hoodler or the Democratic crook—has not yet been exactly determined. It is certain that the Democratic grafter is the more shameless and open thief.

Victor L. Berger.

These are days of glorious opportunities for the spread of Socialism. Are YOU doing your duty?

If you will in fancy stand back far enough from this land to get a bird's-eye view of society, you would find that the industrious men are wearing their lives out trying to satisfy the insatiable demands of a small idle class.

The Chicago Federation of Labor owes credit for its labors in raising funds for the prosecution of the case of John Turner, the English labor organizer, who is being persecuted for the sake of the opinion's sake, at the expense of that plutocratic creature, George C. Cortelyou, who is the former private secretary for John McKinley.

Oh no, there's no such thing as a class-struggle in modern society. Certainly not. Capitalism isn't trying to squeeze the workers up to the limit, not a bit!

Who said the church was controlled by the interests of the rich? Of course not. Why if it was the working class wouldn't go to church and who ever heard a minister complain that the workers did not go to church? Who ever did, indeed!

If you imagine that hard times just happens instead of being the effect of a well defined cause, there is something sadly wrong with your "think-box."

President Eliot, he of the "seab is a hero" fame, says that there should be government control of labor unions and employers' organizations.

There is method in Parry's madness, just the same. He is president of a Manufacturers' fire insurance company at Indianapolis that sends out circular letters to concerns that have been drawn into alliance through his National Manufacturers' association and his Citizens' alliances.

The master of the Tanner Street Workhouse, Bermondsey, England, Mr. W. W. Parkinson, says that in England 12,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation.

Now that Hanna is dead, Perry Heath has resigned as secretary of the Republican National Committee, this action being taken, he says, because of the death of the chairman.

HOW THE WORKERS ARE ROBBED OF WEALTH AND HEALTH!

"We can only judge the future by the past"—PATRICK HENRY. "When Egypt went down, two per cent of her population owned 97 per cent of her wealth."

Some time ago The Social-Democratic Herald incidentally stated that one percent of the people of this country owned over half the wealth and that therefore ninety-nine percent owned less than half.

But it is not in this direct robbery of the people alone that the capitalist system is an abomination to the masses. It robs those who produce its wealth of their health as well!

No wonder the working class are round shouldered—they have to carry the capitalist class round on their backs!

When a man who otherwise seems to have common sense tells you that Socialism is all very well, but wants to know how you are going to bring it about, just tell him that if he keeps voting for men who do not want Socialism he will probably land in the poor house before it overtakes him.

Every family in this country ought to be splendidly housed, fed and dressed. Any system of society that fails to bring about such a result for those who are industrious is a hopeless failure and ought to be made way for a system that would serve the people.

With the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few that is going on and getting worse in this country, where do you expect to come in? Your family tree that you feel so proud of will have some gnarled and stunted branches as the world goes on revolving.

Touching on the impending city election in Milwaukee, the following figures of our party's growth will be found illuminating:

Table with 3 columns: Year, City election, Incr. Perc.

ARBITRATION WILL FAIL.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS. (In Public Opinion.)

IN THE PRESENT advanced state of our industrial development, arbitration, be it voluntary or compulsory, must inevitably condemn itself.

Did you ever see such a cold winter for hanging on! And the coal trust robbing us in good old capitalist style, too!

Another preacher has waked up to the fact that capitalism means torture, and failure to the great majority of the people of this country.

The mere struggle for existence has become woefully complicated, says the Rev. R. A. White, "business has taken on such complexities as to rob it of pleasure and threaten it with constant uncertainty. Everyone has a look of care. Our women are not rosy and contented looking. Our young men breed wrinkles early."

The Minnesota state convention declared in favor of Eugene V. Debs for national candidate for president of the Socialists.

In spite of the marvelous increase in modern labor saving machinery, the fact remains that it was way back in the fifteenth century that labor got the greatest benefit from its exertions.

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The artificial complexity of life destroys individuality. To keep up appearances, people wear clothes which they have not paid for and cannot afford.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

Sometime ago, the Social Democratic Herald being in possession of approximately 5,000 names of ex-readers, members of trade unions and sympathizers residing in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, conceived the idea of sending The Herald ten weeks each to these names and addresses.

How does society reward the worker under the capitalist system? With poverty. How does it reward the fox non-worker? With a palace on the finest avenue and a life filled with automobiles, private yachts, country Summer villas and trips to Europe.

The politicians in Baltimore some time before the fire insisted that there was so much prosperity that there were two jobs for every man who wanted work.

A new rival gas company to the established monopoly in Milwaukee, in order to get a franchise, promised that it would not sell out to the old company, and the newspapers flashed this up as great news.

The Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, Milwaukee, has subscribed to The Herald for each member for ten weeks.

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BY EUGENE V. DEBS. (In Public Opinion.)

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The modern capitalist must have the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to cope with his competitor.

In these brief lines I can not undertake to go into the matter fully, but I may say in closing that if the interests of capitalists and workers could be permanently harmonized in the present system, the industrial and social world would begin the retreat to barbarism.

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So far about \$75 has been sent in for this fund. We need \$500 to carry out the plan fully—and it certainly should be carried out fully when you consider the full extent of the special capitalistic influences that will have to be met by the Socialists in Wisconsin.

As fast as the funds grow the money will be applied on these subscriptions, and has been so applied right along. Seven hundred are already reading about Socialism. Do your duty. It will help at a critical moment.

For the Special Wisconsin Fund, I hereby enclose the sum of ... which I wish used to help shell the enemy's dupes for a ten weeks' literature skirmish.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount

How does society reward the worker under the capitalist system? With poverty. How does it reward the fox non-worker? With a palace on the finest avenue and a life filled with automobiles, private yachts, country Summer villas and trips to Europe.

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THE CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM.—The Ownership of Property.

"Although the Devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continued improvements that have been made upon him."—Swift.

I. LIARS CLASSIFIED AND DISCUSSED.

LIARS are various. Some men lie for the sheer joy of lying. Such men seldom if ever tell the truth.

Then, there is another class of liars that never tell the truth when they can help it—yet they tell the truth frequently.

It is the last class of liars and their unconscious confessions that will be considered here. They will be considered, because, as has been said, they are the most dangerous liars.

But to come down to our own liars—our American political liars. Our home-grown political liars are, for the most part, subdivided into two divisions: Republican and Democratic.

The Democratic liar goes forth in every campaign to tell his good friends, the common people, that if they will only vote his ticket, they will again come into their own; that poverty will fly out through the broken window pane and that plenty will amble through the open door and take up his permanent abode beside them at the open fire-place.

The Republican liar has for several years been able to change the form of his lie a little. The Republican liar says: "Your great wisdom has already enabled you to see the superior advantages of voting the Republican ticket."

So there are the two colossal American lies of the last half century—the lies that have been told and re-told so many times that most of the population believe they are true.

II. THE OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-WORKERS' HOMES.

TAKE THEN, the census figures for 1900 regarding the ownership of the homes of wage-workers in the great cities. Now, it is assumed that it will be admitted that the ownership or non-ownership of a man's home ought, as a rule, to give a pretty good line on the kind of prosperity he is enjoying.

What, then, do the census figures for 1900 tell us about the ownership of wage-workers' homes? Do the figures indicate that there is, or has been at any time, "great prosperity" for the wage-worker? Do they indicate that he ought to "stand pat" or "let well enough alone"? Be your own judge. Here are the figures:

In Greater New York, where the voters in 1903 gave a Democratic candidate for mayor a majority of 60,000, there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them.

Philadelphia, variously known as the "City of Brotherly Love" and the "City of Homes," contributed heavily, in 1903, to a 200,000 majority for the Republican state ticket. Philadelphia has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent of which are not owned by their occupants.

Look next at San Francisco. They have a "Union Labor" mayor out there and the wage-workers like him so well that they re-elected him in 1903 by a large majority.

Thus it appears that whether one live in Greater New York under Democratic rule, in Philadelphia under Republican rule, or in San Francisco under the administration of a union labor mayor, the chances are about 90 to 10 that he will not be able to save enough even in years of "great prosperity" to own his own home.

"Stand pat," did some gentleman say? Why certainly, if that sort of thing is pleasing. Plenty more of it can be had where what we have come from, and the beauty of it is that the inextinguishability of the supply is insured by the fact that both of the old parties deliver the same kind of goods.

But this is not all of this particular "confession" of capitalism. All of the great cities have been struck by the same tidal wave of prosperity; and this is how the wage-workers in some of the more important communities find themselves—according to the census reports for 1900:

Table with 3 columns: City, Whole Number of homes, Percentage not owned by occupants. Rows include Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Baltimore, Atlanta, Chicago, New Orleans, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Denver.

The figures for the whole country are no more encouraging for those who have not been deceived by the "prosperity" sham. In 1900, there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned their own homes.

Anything wrong with the Republican and Democratic parties? We have been having Democratic or Republican rule now for more than half a century and both parties have always promised the wage-workers prosperity.

There is only one point that has not been touched in this discussion of the ownership of wage-workers' homes. Ah, thank you, you were sure to guess it if you were a good Republican or a good Democrat.

III. THE OWNERSHIP OF FARMS.

SO MUCH for the American wage-worker. Now let's see what is being done to the American farmer. The farmer knows he has been a favored child of fortune these last few years. He knows it because the politicians have told him so.

For do not the census reports of 1900 tell him that the 5,737,372 farms in the United States increased in value from 1880 to 1900 from \$10,197,096,776 to \$16,614,647,491, or 64 per cent?

Therefore, it might reasonably be expected that the census reports would show that the farmer owns the land he tills, or is paying for it very rapidly. But in that respect, the census reports are again disappointing.

In 1880, the American farmer owned 74.5 per cent of the land he tilled. In 1890, he owned but 71.6 per cent, while in the following ten years, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and the rest of the "captains of industry" got in their work upon him to such an extent that the census of 1900 found him with only 64.7 per cent of his land his own.

In other words, while the value of the farmer's land and his live stock increased 159 per cent in the 30 years ending in 1900, 9.9 per cent of the land that he absolutely owned in 1880, was owned by the landlord class in 1900. These figures cer-

tainly indicate "great prosperity" for some one. Is it for the farmer? Well, generally speaking, a farmer who owned 160 acres in 1880 has lost the ownership of 16 acres since then.

From which it appears that the same inexorable laws are in operation in this country that have given Ireland to the landlords, placed the ownership of half of Prussia in the hands of 31,000 men and given practically all of the land in Austria to the "nobility."

For farm tenantry is increasing with all the irresistible steadiness of the tides, though it is all flood and no ebb with this tenantry tide. In the whole country, as has been shown, the percentage of farms operated by tenants increased from 25.5 in 1880 to 35.3 per cent in 1900.

Table with 3 columns: States and territories, Percentage of farms operated by tenants in 1880, Percentage of farms operated by tenants in 1900. Rows include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

* The figures given for the Dakotas for 1880, which were not states at that time, are the figures given by the census bureau for the whole territory of Dakota.

Allan L. Benson.

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37. The Capitalists' Union or Labor Unions, Which? Published by Union 7886, American Federation of Labor, for affiliated Unions.

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

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What We Social-Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.

Union-made Cigars. It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust.

The cracker trust, the National Biscuit Company, made a profit on the labor of its employees in 1902 of \$3,689,338.09, and last year the profit increased to \$3,709,515.62. Mere "wages of superintendence," that is all!

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WOOD, COAL, SLABS & EDGINGS. KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

RAILS AND THE RAILROADS.

The People of this Country have Paid for the Roads over and over, but May be Willing to Buy them Outright.

HORACE B. MALMSBY SUGGESTS A PLAN.

It is the purpose of this discussion to demonstrate that Socialism presents to the voters of the United States no dream—in the usual sense of the word—but a plain, practical proposal, whose adoption is possible, and whose results can be estimated and stated with mathematical accuracy. And the programme of Social Democracy cannot successfully commend itself to the voters of any country in any other way. The greatest political teacher of our time—Mr. Godkin, the late editor of the Nation—has well said: "To enable any reformer to win a considerable number of his countrymen over to his way of thinking, the state of things he wishes to bring about must commend itself to his contemporaries as capable of realization."

200,000 miles, and has a value, as claimed, of \$40,000 a mile, making its total value \$8,000,000,000. It probably earns net for those now operating it about \$500,000,000 per year. The government of the United States admittedly has the power, possessed by all sovereigns everywhere and always, to build and operate public highways, including of course railroads. The first question then to be determined is, whether the government should build new railroads or take over the existing lines, paying fair compensation to those from whose hands the operation of them is taken. Obviously the latter course should be followed, because duplicating the roads would be an enormous waste of the national resources, and would entail an enormous and unnecessary loss upon the persons owning the franchises under which the existing lines are operated.

The purchase of the right of these persons then, would involve an outlay of not to exceed \$8,000,000,000. The value of the entire property of the country is not less than \$80,000,000,000. Let the congress lay a tax of one per cent upon this and the result would be a revenue of \$800,000,000 in each year, which would suffice in about 8 years for the entire purchase, and at the end of that period the government—the people of the United States—would own the whole system. This would involve the taking over of not less than one tenth of the whole in each year of the 8 years. In the meantime it would be simple justice to those operating the roads not yet taken, for the government lines to maintain the existing rates. If this were done the government would have a net income of, say, \$50,000,000 a year, from each one tenth of the whole as fast as it was taken over, which sums could be used in paying for further mileage so that the operation would work out as follows: The government would pay for the mileage taken over the first year \$800,000,000, which would be raised entirely by taxation. The second year it would pay for \$800,000,000 worth of roads by taxation, and for \$50,000,000 worth by the net earnings of the one tenth of the whole taken over the year before. And so on in the like manner, so that at the end of about 8 years the entire system would be paid for and owned absolutely by the whole people.

spend for the comforts and necessities of life. And as the people of this country number 75,000,000, this means over \$6 for each individual, or \$30 for the average family of five persons. And as the average wages of the heads of families who work with their hands among us, does not much, if any, exceed \$30 a month,—this change would in effect add about the equivalent of one month's pay to the income of the head of each workingman's family.

Second. The congress and the legislatures would be freed forever from part of the powerful inducements to corruption, which have been held out to them in the past by the promoters and operators of railroads, and the powerful organization known in all our halls of legislation as the "Railroad Influence" would no longer interfere with the honest and efficient transaction of the public business.

Third. The railroad system of the country not being operated for profit, but,—like the post office,—for the benefit of the whole people uniformly and alike, all discriminations among shippers and localities would cease. The large shipper would have no advantage given him over the small shipper, nor would the largest city have any advantage over the smallest village.

Fourth. The 900,000 workers engaged in operating the railroads would no longer be the employees of men who are paid large salaries for their capacity to get as much profit as possible out of the roads and the workers upon them, for the benefit of the owners, and would become the employees of the government,—that is of themselves and their fellow citizens,—and have their pay and hours fixed by a congress chosen by the whole people. It needs no argument to show that their hours would be shortened, their pay increased, and their general condition substantially improved.

And here one point should be emphasized. The railway service is just about as dangerous to life and limb as military service in actual war; for the maiming and killing, as matters now are, redress must be gotten in the courts, whereas experience shows, about one half the indemnity has to be paid over for the legal expenses of getting the judgment. With government ownership, a permanent commission could fix the compensation in such cases, without expense to the person entitled to it, and it could be paid in the form of a sort of pension, so that the beneficiary would not be exposed to the hazard of being cheated out of it, or be able to squander it.

Fifth. There being no longer any stocks or bonds issued upon railroads, the entire business of the stock exchanges now transacted in those securities would be gone forever, and the enormous sums of money which are now kept tied up in the city banks for the use of speculators in these gambling operations would be released, and thereby become available for legitimate uses in the general business of the country.

For the foregoing splendid gains for the people it, needs only that the country shall raise a one per cent tax for about 8 years upon all the property in the country. To moderate a tax no reasonable objection can possibly be made. And just as soon as the working majority of the voters, who work with their hands in this country, can be made to see how they can thus help themselves with their votes, it will be their first care to see to it that there shall be a president and a majority of the congress elected pledged forthwith to bring it about in order that those magnificent highways of our land—its railroads—shall become forever wholly the highways of the people.

Horace B. Malmsey, A. B. (Michigan) and Member of the Wisconsin Bar.

*The Herald dissents from this estimate of Mr. Godkin. Ed: Herald.

Minnesota Convention.

The state convention of the Socialist party opened Feb. 21, in Minneapolis. F. A. Hellman was elected chairman for the day. Fred Miller, secretary, and S. N. Rubin as assistant secretary.

The first day was spent in seating delegates, hearing reports on the progress of the state locals from the delegates, and on adopting committee reports.

Sixty delegates were present. M. N. Rogers, the best-natured Socialist in Minneapolis, was chosen to wield the gavel for the second day of the convention. J. E. Nash was elected state secretary.

Delegates voted on national convention. S. M. Holman, M. A. Bratland, J. E. Nash, Thomas Lucas, A. N. Gilbertson, N. Klein and G. B. Leonard. Alternates: P. H. Zender, E. B. Foxy, Dr. Hirschfeld, E. D. Cross, E. B. Ford, F. G. Bower and E. L. Anderson.

The following state ticket was named: Governor—J. E. Nash, Minneapolis. Lieut-Gov.—O. E. Loftus, Shelly. State Sec.—J. E. Carlson, St. Paul. Treas.—C. E. Keith, Mankato. R. R. Commissioner—C. C. Talbot, Minneapolis.

Attorney-General—G. W. Downing, Fergus Falls.

The convention extended a vote of thanks to Comrades Klein and Holman for the excellent work they have done throughout the state.

CICERO C. TALBOTT, Chairman of Press Committee.

THE REAL RUSSIA AND THE REAL JAPAN.

Unusually audacious demonstrations against the government are occurring among the Russian soldiers. In Tachakotauri, 80 recruits marched through the city with a red flag and sang the Marseillaise. A similar where the people shouted "Down with the czar! Down with despotism and militarism!" The authorities were much alarmed at the revolutionary spirit revealed in Batum, where the recruits gather from various Caucasian districts. More than 2,000 recruits marched in a procession following a red flag with the inscription "Down with militarism! Down with despotism! Long live the Republic!"

Many students have been arrested in Kiev. It is reported from that city that the so-called "Holy Leagues," which Minister of the Interior von Plehve and the Minister of Education founded, with the hope of opposing Socialist and revolutionary propaganda among the students are failures. Socialist students entered the "Holy Leagues" and advocated Socialism. In the past year the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the universities has invaded the technical institutes and the higher classes of colleges, and outside those academic circles, Socialist propaganda makes unusual progress in nearly all industrial classes. The fact that every year from 25,000 to 30,000 highly educated young persons filled with strong indignation at present conditions go from the universities and colleges into all circles of Russian society gives reason for serious consideration on the part of the aristocracy and legislators of Russia.

A Russian general recently said to an English newspaper correspondent: "God protect us if we become involved in a long and unfortunate war with Japan! We should have to fight an internal revolt at the same time."

A Russian Socialist periodical, "Osvobodzenie," has recently published a private circular from the Governor General of Irkutsk addressed to the governors. In this edict a complaint is made that political prisoners often escape from Siberia for lack of careful surveillance. The exiles mingle with the workers and influence them to become revolutionists and Socialists, so that their banishment is of no avail. The police must watch them and report adily. The houses of the exiles must be searched by the police as often as possible. All their correspondence must be inspected. This

shows that Socialism is progressing in Siberia. The tyrannical action of the Russian government in dissolving the technical students' convention in St. Petersburg, has caused much excitement. At the beginning of their third convention, the technical students voted to send Leo Tolstoy and Korolenko telegrams expressive of admiration. The despatches were sent with loud applause. Among the 300 members were two who had taken part in the Jewish massacre in Kishineff; a section voted not to continue the convention while those two persons were present. This decision, with a criticism of events in Kishineff, angered the authorities, and the convention was dissolved by the government.

The Moscow book composers' strike of last August brought the workers of that trade into closer relations throughout Russia, and has resulted in the establishment of a special organ. The gains made by the Moscow book composers incite those of other cities to emulation. The new paper has the purpose of uniting the various groups of book composers and of systematically

studying the conditions of that trade. Russian despotism compels the new paper to be published by a secret press.

The Japanese Socialists are trying to oppose the evils of inflaming the people to war. The Socialists of Tokio, on Oct. 15th, held a meeting of protest against the Nationalists' war agitation, in which Comrade Abe showed the Japanese workers that the Russian workers, who are heroically struggling against czarism, are their brothers.

The Japanese government is taking severe measures to hinder the progress of Socialism. Comrade S. Katayama, editor of "The Socialist," was prosecuted in Tokio for some articles in his weekly paper, which has been confiscated by the police as contrary to peace and public order. Comrade Katayama sailed for this country last month. After a visit here he will attend the International Socialist Convention in Amsterdam.

The children of the poor in Japan are often worked cruelly long hours for miserable wages. There are no factory laws to check the greed of Japanese employers.

NAT'L HEADQUARTERS.—The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

Table listing contributions to the National Organizing Fund from various locations like A. C. Miner, Roxbury, Mass., J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal., etc.

17, and Charles Pergler will work among the Bohemians for a number of days. Wm. Mally, Nat'l. Secy.

WISCONSIN.—A new local has been organized by Comrade Thompson in Algona, with an enthusiastic and active membership. One interesting feature of several of our new branches is that they contain women members. When the women wake up to the fact that Socialism is their best friend, the movement will make rapid progress.

Comrade Thompson reports excellent meetings at Kewaunee and adds: "There seems to be a lively interest in this town. The comrades are rushing all arrangements to put up a ticket. We had a fine meeting here the first night and the last meeting was better than the first. Hall filled and a splendid spirit. A certain tramp phenologist undertook to make himself popular with the people by interrupting my lecture. The mayor of the village and the constable who were present unceremoniously put him out amid great applause.—I certainly appreciate the magnificent campaign you are waging in Milwaukee and I shall take great pleasure in having a hand in the finishing days."

Any of our readers who know the names of Bohemian Socialists in any part of the state will do us a favor by sending them to this office. A Bohemian organizer is to visit Wisconsin, and organize Bohemian branches of the Social-Democratic party.

Having just organized three new branches, Columbia County is getting enthusiastic, and has arranged for three meetings for Rev. F. G. Strickland, as follows: Pardeeville, Christian Church, Feb. 29; Poyneville, Jameson Hall, March 1; Wycocoma, Town Hall, March 2. Pardeeville is next in line for organization. Comrade Dunham writes: "We had a fine branch meeting at Pacific Wednesday evening, though a raging snow storm was on. We took in six new members, more to come soon. The old office-seekers are looking sorry about our spring election."

Prof. G. G. Strickland will speak Sunday, Feb. 28, at National Hall; Thursday, March 3, at Old Fellows Hall, Bay View; Friday, March 4, in Schmidt's Hall, Union and Bow sts., Milwaukee.

The Essex County, N. J., Socialist committee has ordered a bundle of 25 Heralds each week for one year.

Gleanings from Busy Socialist Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

At Reading, Pa., the Socialists in the election last week made a gain of 10 votes.

Comrade Robert Saltiel, national German organizer, will shortly tour Pennsylvania.

Fredrich Krafft has written another Socialist play, which is entitled: "Shoot to Kill."

Mother Jones contributed \$500 out of her savings to help the miners' strike in Colorado.

Has the American Labor Union Journal joined the fight of Hearst against the Los Angeles Times?

Our Polish contemporary, Robotnik of Chicago, was burned out last Sunday, sustaining a considerable loss.

In 1900 Debs got one Socialist vote in Schuylkill county, Pa., but last Tuesday our comrades cast 127 votes in the local election.

There are reports from Pennsylvania that the capitalist parties are combining in local elections to down the party of the working class.

The marriage of Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire, of Wilshire's Magazine, to Mary MacReynolds, New York City, is announced. The Herald's congratulations.

Dr. Geo. D. Herron and wife, of New York, will give another lecture revival on "Wagner and Parsifal" in Brooklyn, at the Labor Lyceum, Feb. 28.

The Labor Festival for the benefit of the Socialist press took place in New York City last Monday. A portion of the proceeds will be applied toward the fund for a Socialist daily.

The comrades of the state of Washington have nominated Comrades H. F. Titus, D. Burgess, A. G. Siebert, E. E. Martin and Charles E. Cline as delegates to the national Socialist convention.

Socialist papers have been held for examination by government postmasters in Colorado during the present miners' strike, a fact that ought to show the union man where Socialism stands in the industrial war.

The Chelsea, Mass., Socialist club meets at 441 Broadway, Chelsea, every Tuesday at 8 p. m. The room is open to the public and subscriptions to Socialist papers are taken by the secretary, Comrade A. B. Outram.

Comrade Ernest Untermyer, now located at Chicago, writes the New York Worker that some allowance for personalities, temperaments and former philosophies of life must be considered in judging the Appeal to Reason management with respect to the charges made by Comrade Breckon.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

In Niefern, Baden, 21 Socialists and 12 National-liberals have been elected to the common council.

In Rietheim near Karlsruhe, Baden, 5 Socialists and one opponent have been elected; the Socialists have thereby obtained the majority in the common council.

Sixty-two Socialists have been recently elected common councilmen in 34 towns of Wurttemberg; two years ago 25 Socialists were elected to the common councils of 21 towns.—Berlin Vorwaerts, Jan. 5th.

A successor to the late Franz Hofmann, a Socialist member of the German Parliament, was elected Jan. 6th in the 23d Saxon district. Comrade Adolf Hoffmann with 16,195 votes defeated Count Hoensbroech, a National liberal, who had 10,108 votes. This completes the number of 81 Socialists in the German Parliament. Saxony is represented by 23 deputies, all Socialists but one.

Four Socialists were lately elected to the common council of Sundhausen in Coburg-Gotha. The mayor did not recognize them and on Jan. 11 he called a session of the common council to which he summoned not the new, but the old members, whose term of office had expired some time before. In answer to protests, the mayor said he had authority for it. Only by complaining to the State Legislature could the Socialists obtain the right to their seats, after which in a new session the illegal proceedings of Jan. 11th were annulled.

Berlin Vorwaerts of Jan. 28 reports that the city council of Berlin in the last session elected Socialists to 64 positions on 36 of the most important committees and boards. Five of the tax commissioners are Socialists. Six Socialists are on 3 boards of the poor department. Wilhelm Liebknecht's son, Dr. Liebknecht, and Comrade Stadhagen are on the election board. Comrade Paul Singer, M. P., has been elected to five of the leading boards and committees, including the hospital department and the art department. Comrades Heimann and Bruns are on the library board; they will probably see that the shelves are well supplied with Socialist literature. The Socialists are represented in nearly all the important departments except the school board; they have asked for a seat in that department and the matter will soon be voted on. The gains in the last municipal elections which resulted in sending 32 Socialists to the Berlin City Council, have caused radical majority to reluctantly give the Socialists more seats in the city offices, but not yet in proportion to their strength.

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4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

A Well Merited Rebuke for John Mitchell.

We take off our hats to the Illinois miners. They have the self respect that all wage workers ought to feel, and seem to have gotten over the John Mitchellphobia that made such sad spectacles of their people when the coal strike was "settled" in the interests of Divine-right Baer. The Illinois miners were in session last week when Mitchell's official call for all miners to stop work a half hour when Hanna was being buried was received. The following despatch tells what they did with it:

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Illinois miners' convention today voted down a proposition to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Hanna and to instruct the various locals to stop work for half an hour, though the request for this action came from President Mitchell.

Richly Mitchell deserved this rebuke. Intoxicated by the patronizing friendship of Mark Hanna, he became a pliable creature in the hands of the master politician of the plutocratic brigade. And that he was used for their purposes, the praise of Mitchell by the capitalist press well shows.

"The labor leader whose acts are praised by the daily press will bear watching," said T. V. Powderly, when he was master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The Mitchell-Gompers flirtation with Hanna has been a shame and a scandal to the cause of organized labor in this country. They tried to make it appear that Hanna's interest in the labor movement was a disinterested one—Hanna, who so successfully hugged labor to his capitalist bosom that he died possessed of eight millions of money robbed from the workers, many of whom died in the poor house or went down to suicides' graves.

Hanna was a capitalist vampire, if there ever was one. Before he became powerful as a shipbuilder and owner on the great lakes the Lake Seamen's union was one of the strongest organizations for the protection of the workers in the country. Whose hand but Hanna's smashed that powerful organization. "No union man shall ever walk the deck of my boats," he declared, and his actions showed he meant it. Hanna personally led the fight and it lasted from 1881 to 1883. The seamen finally went down before the blows of the wealth barons, and wages fell from \$2.00 to \$1.00 a day, and for late fall work when the risk of life was greater, from \$4.50 to \$2.25. It was Hanna who discharged two men appointed by the foundrymen's union to wait on him for a request for an advance in his Globe Foundry! It was Hanna who discharged the members of a committee of his street car employes in Cleveland, who asked him for vestibules on the cars! And it was Mitchell's friend Hanna who deducted ten per cent from the wages of his miners as a security against their striking—and it was Hanna who eventually confiscated the money so withheld (about \$7,000 of it) when the men joined the strike in 1897. His corner on coal by storing two million tons on barges and then forcing a strike by reducing wages in the mines is still remembered, and the heirs ought to feel thankful for it, for it put a cool four million into the family wallet. And in 1897 during the big coal strike it was Hanna that was paying his miners 54 cents a ton—the lowest ever paid in the Monongahela district. Oh, yes, the miners ought to have stopped a half hour at their own expense while Hanna was being buried!

Mitchell may be too stupid to see why Hanna embraced the Civic Federation scheme for gulling the workers, but others are not. Hanna was smart enough to see that the interests of his class of labor fceers was menaced by the growing sense of injustice on the part of labor, by its revolts and by the appearance of the Socialist movement, and it was dollars in the pockets of his class if the workers could be hypnotized into thinking they were living on "full" dinner pails and that the main thing in life was "harmony" even if they had to live on capitalists' smiles instead of a more substantial recompense for their day-long drudgery.

That Hanna was a fraud in this as in all his other pretensions to goodness from a disinterested motive, is well shown by a little booklet that lies before us as we write. It is an official list of the members of Parry's National Association of Manufacturers. Now, as every newspaper reader knows, Hanna pretended to be an opponent of Parry. Hanna the fox did not approve of the tactics of Parry the bulldog. Parry, the open enemy of the wage workers, was denounced by Hanna, the pretended friend. But this little book, which we refer to, shows that M. A. Hanna & Co., iron ore merchants, of Cleveland, O., are members in good standing in Parry's labor-crushing organization. This will surprise some of our readers, for the little book is issued secretly. Nevertheless it exists and may be inspected at this office by any one wishing to verify our statement.

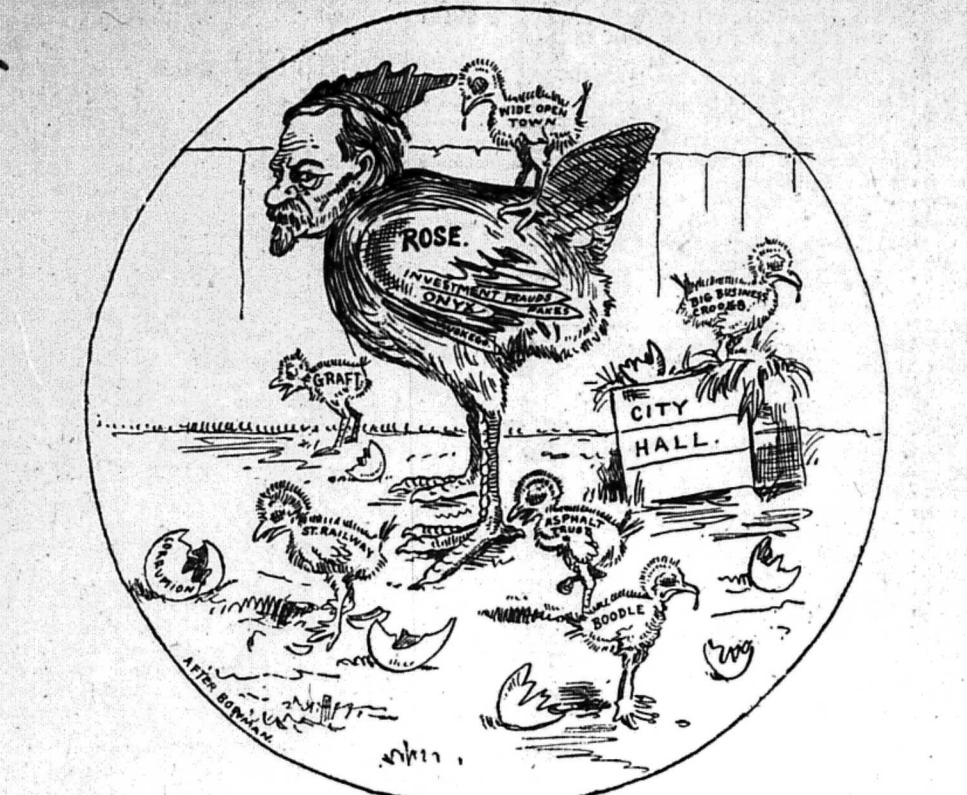
But Mitchell says that Hanna's death was a "distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace!" Now it is the nature of the capitalist to fleece. It is the way he gets his food. He is that kind of an animal. The hawk does not devour chickens because it is filled with "pure cussedness," but because chicken is its natural food. It has to live up to its nature or go out of business. We can imagine harmony as prevailing among a yard full of barn fowl because the fowl are not by nature predatory or cannibalistic. But we cannot imagine a normal condition of harmony in a barn yard in which a number of hawks are mingled with the chickens.

Capitalists can only exist by means of the exploiting of the workers. They do not get rich by productive labor, but by organizing and taking profits out of the labor of those who are obliged to exist by wage labor. There can be no harmony of interests between the two. It must be a so-called harmony that permits of mastership on the part of the capitalist—a mastership that presents its inevitable corollary of docility and surrender on the part of the workers. It means a docility on the part of labor that will only rivet its chains the firmer.

Discredited by organized labor, by his own craft, the shoemakers, F. G. R. Gordon, the renegade, is still hugged to the bosom of Samuel Gompers, and is by him permitted to draw sustenance from the money contributed into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor by the hard working, honest union men of this country. According to the American Federationist his portion of the swag last month was \$50. As a doer of dirty work for the Hanna-Gompers combine, Gordon probably earns what he gets.

The S. L. P. in Milwaukee, a mere remnant, exhibited its stupidity by holding a convention and including in its nominations for a city ticket a nomination for city attorney, an office for which no election will be held in Milwaukee this Spring. Their nominee for this empty honor is one Chas. Minkley, chiefly known to fame as the manufacturer of falsehoods concerning the Social-Democrats. This abortive attempt to change a liar into a lawyer is on a par with other antics cut up by the same crowd.

We must give the editor of the Chicago Socialist credit for being a progressive man. Some time ago he referred to this paper habitually as the Democratic Herald and the Milwaukee Democratic Herald. Now, however, he calls it the Milwaukee Herald. We imagine we see some progress in this and can be patient—or should we have him "instructed?"



Mayor Rose. "What are you all staring at me for? Those ain't my chickens!"

The Campaign for Social-Democracy in Milwaukee.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee will hold their city convention this Saturday evening, at Lincoln hall, Sixth street, near Grand avenue. There will be 196 delegates.

An Irish-American, whose mother was a German, was asked what his nationality was, and replied: "I am an Irishman by German consent." It may not be out of place to mention the fact that Dave Rose is the Democratic mayor of Milwaukee by Republican consent! And if our "respectable leading business men" have their way, he will do their dirty work for another two years.

There were dark hints about two big checks that went to Darlington and were afterward alleged to be applied on his bank account there.

In spite of this tremendous piece of high rascality and the indignation of the people over it, Rose bobbed up a few months later as candidate for another term as mayor. This time it was a wide open town issue. The people forgot, just as he knew they would, he got the business interests on his side, for they saw that they could use a dishonest mayor in their business schemes, and he was elected again by as big a vote as ever. And that year the Populists, what was left of them, went it alone. In their platform they said: "Never before in the history of our city have ring rule and the lobbyists had such sway with both the executive and legislative branch of our present city government, notwithstanding the Democratic party platform pledge of two years ago that organized rings and lobbyists should be driven from the city hall." But even this doleful wail against the mayor was lost upon the citizens in their mad scramble to get a wide open town.

In one of his speeches that year (1900) Rose told of a visit to Washington where the barbers did not work on Sunday. He said it was the kind of a town his opponent (Baumgartner) would give the city, and added: "Which do you like best, a Baumgartner town or a wide open Rose town?" What he really meant by a "wide open Rose town" the people of Milwaukee did not fully realize until the grand jury got to grinding out indictments. Under his fostering guidance, the city hall which had always harbored more or less of business crookedness became a veritable den of thieves. There was no partisanship about it, both the capitalist parties were tarred with the same stick, and when two potential bribe givers, Anton Asmuth and Bruno E. Fink, did not want to pay the price the boodling aldermen demanded for a sidetrack privilege, and called on the mayor about it, the mayor advised them to pay the price demanded by the boodlers! And today twenty-two aldermen and other officials are under indictment for crooked transactions and it is expected that the grand jury will double this number before it gets through and it is even hinted that the mayor himself may be included in the list.

Two years ago Rose again went before the people as a candidate, this time without any issues; he simply said he wanted to stay in office so as to complete some improvements he had started! That was playing the average voter for a sucker, with a vengeance! But back of that, he was buying votes in blocks and classes. He bribed several dishonest priests, made compacts with large employers of labor, out of which grew later a good deal of corruption in the city hall, and spent big wads of Pfister money.

Again he was elected. Oh! but the voters were easy! So easy, so

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stupid, so foolish, that now in the face of the grand jury disclosures he dares to make the run again.

In the state campaign two years ago when Rose ran for governor backed by the plutocratic Republican boss, Pfister, and toured the state in a special train furnished by the railroads, whose candidate he really was, his poor vote in the state was reflected in the city of Milwaukee which he failed to carry.

He counts on the corrupt business interests, on the gambling and thug element, on such priests as he can get to disgrace their calling, and on the general stupidity and lack of civic morality of a large number of people who have been corrupted by the capitalist system. Rose is the ideal capitalistic politician, the useful tool of the "leading" citizens who own stock in the various monopolies that infest the city and who realize that he is their official protector.

The main question in Milwaukee just now: Are you a Boodler or a Social-Democrat!

Family Under Capitalism.—How does the present society treat the family? The divorce courts of Chicago show that about five per cent of all marriages are annulled by divorce. No account is taken of the fact that today, so near to bare subsistence do wages verge thousands of young men, if they should maintain their present status of life, cannot take to themselves the care of a family. Capitalism today forces the man to work so many hours he can give no time to his family.

In other cases it sends the wife and mother to the factory and leaves the husband at home, reversing all normal family relations. It gathers the women together in the factory towns of New England and herds the men in the mining camps of the West, thus completely annihilating the family for multitudes of individuals. In many occupations marriage is forbidden or children not allowed, as for example, with the teachers of the public schools.

"Impute not unto future society the sins of the present one." The bourgeoisie of today, considering his wife as a chattel, when he hears that Socialists propose to establish collective ownership of property, concludes that this includes women also. To maintain that the establishment of collective ownership of the mines, factories and the land, and the abolition of the exploitation of the workers, which really include the full program of Socialism, would abolish the family, is to maintain that the family depends upon monopoly and extortion.

The Socialists do not think so meanly of the marriage relation. They see rather in present conditions the greatest menace to perfect family life. Socialism, they believe, would, for the first time, make possible marriage and a home life founded upon mutual respect and love, and not, as today, in the great majority of cases, upon economic convenience.

Furthermore, the Socialists years ago freed themselves of all utopian dreams, and have no fears that Socialism will mean an institutional life, such as was pictured by Bellamy, where the state controls all the details of life.—May Wood Simons in Record-Herald.

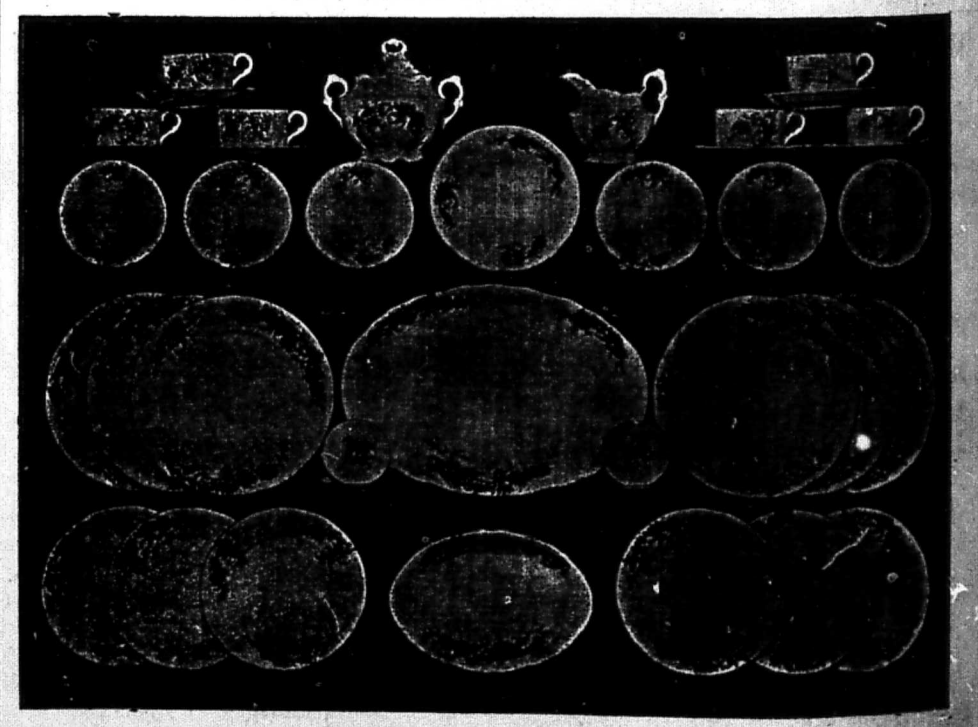
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The Catholic Citizen Protests!

Says the Deals between Capitalists and the Church are subversive of True Churchmanship.

THE CHURCH SHOULD NOT BOW TO THE STATESMEN OF COMMERCIALISM.

CAPITALISM'S FEAR OF SOCIALISM ONLY CONCERNS WAGE-SCALES!

In an editorial headed, "The Church and Labor," the Catholic Citizen, of Feb. 27, takes this notable view of Mark Hannaism and its wide-spread phases, not to mention Dave Rose's notorious purchases of Catholic votes in Milwaukee:

Overheard on the Telephone. "Hello, central! Give me Main 142.—Is this Father McCabe?—Well, this is Mr. Pullman of the Pullman Packing company.—Yes, we were glad to send that check of \$500 to you, Father, for your new steple, because we recognize that your church is a power for the social order of this town. I am not a Catholic myself, Father; but I esteem the Catholic Church as a great conservative force in these days of shifting sands.

"And, by the way, Father, you know we employ two hundred of your congregation in our works. Well, there has recently come in among our workmen several organizers of the Industrial Federation of Labor. They are causing discontent with our wage scale. Moreover, I believe this new Federation is tainted with socialistic and even anarchistic teachings. I think your people ought to be warned against such things from the pulpit. Not all our workmen are church-goers; and I often think that the non-church goers may contaminate the believing Christians, especially touching the contract relations between employers and employes, and the duties of the latter to the former. Yes, Father McCabe, I really think these matters ought to be discussed from the pulpit—in the conservative view of your grand old Church, Father."

Bouquets from the Money-Changers. "A Mr. P. J. O'Keefe, in our esteemed contemporary, The New World, assures us that the late Mark Hanna very strongly approved the Catholic Church. Speaking with President Roosevelt in the presence of Father Flannigan of St. Anne's church, Chicago, Mark Hanna said:

"And I will go further, Mr. President, and say to you that the day is not far distant when we shall have a greater crisis in this country than that which we have just passed through. The Catholic Church has at all times furnished some of the most loyal defenders of our flag, but I look to it to do still more. The day is coming when treason will rear its head and Socialism become rampant, and in that hour, Mr. President (and I am not afraid to say it here or elsewhere), the flag must rely on its staunch friends, and among them, in my opinion, our greatest protectors will be the Supreme court of the United States and the Roman Catholic Church."

"And it seems (according to Mr. O'Keefe), that Mr. Hanna repeated this view in Chicago not three months ago:

"There is a crisis coming on," he said, which will have to be met, and the sooner the better. . . . In this connection, I once said that in the day of trouble the United States must look to the Supreme court and the Roman Catholic Church. I will go further now, and say that I believe that the best friend and protector the people and the flag of our country will have in its hour of trial will be the Roman Catholic Church, always conservative and fair and loyal. That is the power I look to to save the nation."

"To estimate the value of Mr. Hanna's good opinion, we must not overlook his standpoint: He was regarded as the typical statesman of commercialism in our politics. A Democratic newspaper thus describes what he stood for:

"He firmly believed that wealth should rule and that the government's policies should be shaped to enrich the few at the expense of the many. He was neither better nor worse than the forces that are uppermost in our national life. In an age of soaring commercialism he entertained no illusions. Where other men in other times have taken up the sword to put an end to argument, he made appeal to the potent force of the almighty dollar."

"Even a Republican paper, The New York Tribune, in an eulogistic obituary notice of Hanna, cannot overlook "a certain materiality in his ideals—a certain hardness and narrowness in his outlook."

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum (About the dead is naught but good); but it is entirely probable that if Mark Hanna had lived in the days of Christ, he would have been with the money-changers in the temple. His ideals would have identified him with that class interest those days.

"Now, there is nothing at all surprising in the money-changers approving an institution which promotes honesty and industry among the masses. They are not blameable for appreciating whatever influences promote respect for the rights of property, adherence to the obligations of contracts and obedience to law.

"But there is no reason why the Church or its clergy should bow low to bouquets thrown from this quarter. To display a smug satisfaction in the approval of the plutocratic class does not become a true churchman. Too much approval from the statesmen of commercialism, instead of flattering, should induce an examination of conscience. Let there be added to the litany: "From the praise of plutocrats, from the ideals of the commercial class, from the uses to which they would put the Church as a police power over the masses, Good Lord, deliver us!"

"The Dangers of Socialism." "The danger of Socialism, from the plutocratic standpoint, is wholly its effect on the wage scale. Among Christians, the most obnoxious aspect of Socialism is the menace, from its radical wing, to Christian marriage." But does this aspect trouble the mammonites? By no means. Little care they how their imported Hungarian and Slovak laborers herd; or whether the progeny of their labor pens ever see the inside of a church. These practical plutocrats are at least sane in estimating what danger there is in Socialism. . . . Only when it comes in to the domain of practical politics, with schemes and tendencies of legislation, it is to be reckoned with.

"Socialism is merely the new form in which the social discontent, that has troubled all ages, now expresses itself. Socialism is disturbing and eruptive, just as all the historic class movements have been. It may become revolutionary and it may work confiscations. But these, too, have transpired in other ages; and, nevertheless, the world has settled back to the decalogue as the safest law and the justest standard for the workshop and the legislation."

The above remarks of the Catholic Citizen ought to be pondered over by Catholics whose priests meddle in politics.

"This is a wholly erroneous charge. It is Socialism that will rescue marriage from the contamination of commercialism, as our readers well know.—Ed. Herald.

A Needed Change!

The county board of supervisors are considering plans for doing away with the present House of Correction, which as a prison factory does not pay expense, and of substituting therefor some other form of penal institution, with the result that the board's committee rooms are daily infested with promoters and agents, most of them with stone quarry propositions, the chances of which will probably depend more or less on how many of the corrupt capitalist politicians in the board can be influenced on the side. A suggestion originating with organized labor and presented by the board of city business agents, is attracting some attention, but its fate would seem to depend on how far the promoters have been able to fix things. The plan of the unionists calls for a penal farm, on which the inmates would be given as much outdoor work in Summer as possible and would raise produce to be consumed by the institution and others, suitable winter work connected with the farm to be provided and supplemented where necessary, but the object at all times being to keep the convict labor from coming into competition with free labor.

At a meeting of the committee of the board last Wednesday, the proposition was presented by Business Agt. Frank Weber, of the Federated Trades Council, and discussed by other representatives of organized labor, the committee and the promoters. The Labor men put considerable stress on the humanitarian aspects of their plan, claiming that present methods brutalize the prisoners and are in no way reformatory.

Now that the carnival is past, the Milwaukee Social-Democrats are beginning to give a thought to the next big event of the party, the mid-Summer picnic. It will be held at Schlitz park, July 17. All branches and unions are hereby urged not to make conflicting dates. We made the same request with regard to the carnival, but several unions did not heed it to their sorrow, as the carnival did not feel the competition of their entertainments, but they were so much affected by the carnival that one or two of them had a deficit. By the way, we would request those having carnival ticket accounts to settle to do so without delay. Later, a collector will be sent out.

The Tenth Ward branch, Milwaukee, will meet hereafter at Wisconsin hall, northwest corner of Lee and Twelfth streets. The entrance is on Lee street.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. Rachel Goldstein, or the Struggles of a Poor Girl in New York, a comedy melodrama full of stirring incidents and pathetic scenes, will hold the boards of the Alhambra next week beginning tomorrow (Sun-

day) afternoon. It deals with the adventures of a beautiful Yiddish girl, a part which is played by Louise Beaton. Good reports of the play come from the other cities where it has been presented.



STAR THEATER. The Utopians company will be the next attraction at the Star, presenting among other attractions a three scene dramatic episode entitled "A Vagabond Hero."

CRYSTAL THEATER. An unusually good bill is offered by the Crystal Theater for the coming week.

City Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the City Campaign Fund, including Peter Moersch, F. W. Zimmermann, and others.

Total \$48 57

State Treasurer's Report for January.

Table showing State Treasurer's Report for January, including Jan. 2, '04, Cash on hand, Receipts from state secy.

EXPENDITURES.

Table listing various expenditures such as Soc. Dem. Herald, rent, light, etc., and names of individuals.

Total receipts 301.06 Expenditures 187.79

Carnival Tickets.

Table listing names and amounts for Carnival Tickets, including F. Pahl, Fred. Reinemann, Max Kratzert, etc.

FOR AN 8-HOUR DAY!

Milwaukee asked to help in the Struggle at Minneapolis.

G. P. Darth, of Minneapolis, member of the executive board of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, is in the city to secure financial and moral aid for the striking Flour Loaders of that city. Speaking of the strike he said:

"Today is just 5 months and 2 days since we commenced our struggle for the 8-hour day. We exhausted every means in our power in order to avert this struggle, but without avail. The Flour Loaders' Union waited upon the Washburn-Crosby Co., Pillsbury-Washburn Limited, and the Northwestern Consolidated, three months previous to the strike and again one month later, but could get no recognition whatever. The said firms were again waited upon on behalf of our International Union with the same result as before. After having been on strike about 12 days the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes concluded to place the products of the Washburn-Crosby by Milling Co. on the "We don't patronize list" which has also been indorsed by the A. F. of L., the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis. I would urge all sympathizers in Milwaukee to aid us all they can."

Comrade Waegli writes of Thompson's meetings at Waunauce, which were highly successful. He says his townsmen pronounce him "the best speaker that ever spoke in this town." Quite a number of converts were made.

At Manitowoc, Comrade Thompson spoke to a well filled opera house and the newspapers gave him column notices on their first pages. The Daily Herald said he was a "fluent and entertaining speaker."

F. G. Strickland of Iowa will speak at the new billiard hall of Dan Smith, Second avenue and Lapham street, Friday, March 4. All invited.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month at 8 p. m. at Chestnut and 4th. Fritz Koll, 1229 Cold Spring ave. Secy. THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Fridays at 205 Milwaukee at Frank Herzberg, Secy. 705 Milwaukee. FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays at 428 Fowler st. R. H. Heimlich, Secy. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays at 382 Washington st. Ed. Rapp, 493 Clinton street, Secy. SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, 8 p. m. at 524 1/2 1st street (Chas. Grabowski, Secy. 756 Island ave. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays evening at the month at Room 11, third floor, 416 Milwaukee at W. H. Statz, 593 Broadway, Secy. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Fridays 8 p. m. at 382 Washington st. Fred. Krueger, Secy. 712 Greenfield ave. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Ed. Berger, Secy. 1315 Kneeland street. TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Wisconsin Hall, N. W. cor. Lee and Twelfth sts. Carl P. Dietz, Secy. 847 Ninth street. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month. Oscar Wild, Secy. 663 Orchard st. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays evening at 600 Grove st. George Russell, Secy. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays of the month at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred. Buenger, Secy. 493 Bufum st. FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 700 Forest Home ave. Ole Oleson, 799 Forest Home ave. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. Wm. Zainer, Secy. 1812 Cold Spring ave. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secy. 28 Twenty-third street. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and 4th Wednesdays at Odd Fellows hall, Kinichikane and Potter aves. Edw. Baum, Secy. 230 Brettell street. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 427 Cramer st. cor. of Greenfield at Walker's Hotel, Secy. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at Eckelmann's hall, 2100 Lehigh ave. Louis Raler, Secy. 558 29th st. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursdays of the month in Herman Potrats' hall, 1199 20th st. cor. 20th and Locust streets. Ed. J. Zuber, Secy. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Bufum st. cor. Charters and Victor L. Berger, Secy. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reicher's hall, Thirty-fifth st. and North ave. George Moerschel, Secy. 212 Thirty-seventh street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Fridays at Bresemiller's hall, 421 Thirtieth ave. cor. Washington. Fred. Reifeld, Secretary, 484 15th Avenue. POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. H. Gorchel, Secy. 224 Rogers st. TOWN HALL BRANCH meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 318 State street, third floor. E. T. Melms, Secy. 6291 Lapham st.; Jacob Hauer, Treasurer, 692 Chestnut street. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC GERMAN VEREIN VORWAERTS meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 2714 29th ave. Heinrich Seibert, Secy. 1012 29th st.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK STARTING MATINEE TO-MORROW. Messrs. Sullivan, Harris and Wood Present THE CHARMING COMEDienne MISS LOUISE BEATON IN THEO. NREMER'S GREAT MELODRAMIC SUCCESS RACHEL GOLDSTEIN or THE STRUGGLES OF A POOR GIRL IN NEW YORK. RES'D SEATS DOWN STAIRS 28c Next Attraction: THE GREAT WHITE DIAMOND.

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Sunday, March 13, 1904. More Fun in the Tenth Ward! HERE'S THE PROGRAM, AS FAR AS ARRANGED: "Shadow-graphs".....Members Branch 10 Comedy-Singing Act.....Winfield E. Gayford Address.....L. Sandow-Kreier Violin Solo.....Mrs. A. J. Welch Comedy Strong Man Act.....Socialist Members Recitations....."Jolly Jesters" Songs.....Winfield E. Gayford Union Music! A Good and Big Crowd - Same as Last Year! 2c AFTERNOON AND EVENING. 7c 25c ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

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