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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Victor L. Berger Discusses the Platform to be Adopted.

It is hardly necessary to state that the next National Convention of the Socialist Party (Social-Democratic Party) to be held in Chicago on May 1, will be the most important convention held thus far, for the simple reason that the party has grown in dimensions and importance.

I am not even sure that this convention, which has been called for the purpose of nominating a president and vice-president, should go into any discussions about the different theories of Socialism.

All this convention ought to do, and do it without losing sight of our goal—the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution—is to formulate a working program for the present national campaign, and working programs for the coming state and municipal elections.

The Socialist party being a political organization, it will be of the greatest importance for the national convention to express the demands on which we shall put the main stress in the present national campaign.

The convention ought also to define the policy of the party towards the trades unions in a more independent way than was the case at the convention in Indianapolis, when our party was put into the position of "running after the unions."

The treaty between our country and China coming to an end this fall, it will be necessary for our party to take a stand on the Chinese emigration question, especially as it is possible that we may elect some Socialists to Congress this year.

Of more importance even than all these may be the formulation of a Socialistic farmers' program for certain states. And of vital importance to all states is a general working program for cities and municipalities, because the Socialist party (Social-Democratic party) is nowadays before all things a city party.

As to the constitution of the party, that should not be much changed. A presidential year is not the most favorable time to tamper with the organization of the party.

But these are all matters of minor consequence. The main thing is that we are to stick to international Socialism in the matter of platform, that we do not read ourselves out of the concert of the international movement, as a certain Chicago faction wanted us to do.

Victor L. Berger.

Race suicide is a capitalistic product, nothing more, nothing less.

Socialism means hope for the human family. It will turn human vultures into real human beings.

Which do you want, Socialism or a social cataclysm? One or the other is coming, as sure as there is a sun above us.

It is amusing to note how some sensitive souls cry out against strikes because of some of the things connected with them, and at the same time glow over the slaughters between "civilized" nations called wars and find nothing distressing in the utterly fiendish incidents associated inseparably with such a conflict.

The Rev. Wm. J. H. Boettker of Shelbyville, Ind., the smooth fellow who went to the city of Racine and organized a branch of Racine's Citizens' Alliance some months ago for the purpose of spreading class hatred and to give the capitalist class a tighter grip on the throats of their work slaves, has bobbed up again.

From all over the country come reports of great Socialist gains. Even Roosevelt is said to be worried, and Hanna's death is mourned anew as the tide of rule by the people for the people is seen advancing.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again," is one of the class of capitalist mottoes that every day become less valuable to the people.

With a lack of food at home, Russia continues to export large amounts of wheat and meal. And Russia is governed politically and industrially by so-called Christians.

THE CRY FOR BREAD!

New York, April 13.—So great was the crowd of applicants for positions in a new department store on Sixth avenue today that it became necessary to call out the police reserves to maintain order.

At 11 o'clock, within two hours of the time announced for closing the doors to applicants, the crowd seemed fully as great as early in the day, and street car traffic through Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street was almost at a standstill.

Of the Respectable Unemployed!

A labor leader in Chicago is planning a labor colony down in Mississippi. Thirty thousand acres of land have been secured for the speculation and unions of ten men each are to be formed and the men coaxed down to the colony by the usual lurid stories of the beauty of pioneer life, etc.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The appointment to the World's Postal Congress to be held at Rome, Italy, by Roosevelt, of a man who was retired from the United States Congress for his treachery to the public interests and who sought to subordinate our present United States mail system to the corporations that he so zealously represented.

The death of Veretschagin will be regretted years and years after Marakoff is forgotten. One used his wonderful artistic talent to make people see the true horror of war; the other used his talents in the directing of human slaughter.

Additional editorials on last page.

Capitalism is a bread and butter question. You are entitled to look upon anyone who tries to keep you from that it is an anti-marriage question, or an anti-religion question, or other nonsensical questions. The best way is to look into the subject yourself and to know yourself.

Want to Get Wise—A Comment and an Admission.

Some alarm is now felt, in Milwaukee and elsewhere, at what may become of the republic if Socialism becomes strong enough to get control of the government.

At last Tuesday's election the Socialists of Milwaukee polled a larger vote than did the Republicans. This fact is significant for the reason that Milwaukee is the only one of the strongest Republican states in the Union.

The Socialists are jubilant and confident. It is more to their advantage to be quiet. They go quietly about among the people, distributing literature, explaining the plan and answering questions.

It is not a fact that the Socialist party is composed of the ignorant and illiterate elements of humanity; on the contrary, they are, as a rule, unusually well informed and when you meet a Socialist and argue with him you will soon become convinced that he knows whereof he speaks.

This is not true of the followers of the old parties. Ask the average Republican or Democrat you meet what is republicanism or democracy or why he is a Republican or a Democrat and in at least six cases out of ten he is unable to tell you. Corner him and the Republican will talk about property and the Democrat will press the tariff and you will learn that property is an abstract quantity that means a lot of hard work to be had and three square meals a day, while the tariff simply a term of reproach to the Republican party.

Set so with the Socialist; he knows whereof he speaks and the average who attempts to argue with him is quickly driven into a corner or routed and laughed at.

Let us study the subject first and become so familiar with it that we can act understandingly. It is a good thing to accept it if it is not good it will, like all other evils or falsehoods, continue to grow that will ultimately lead about its own destruction.

Let us educate ourselves.—St. Louis (Wis.) Observer. Rep.

However could Senator Dolliver be a straight face when he declared in the U. S. Senate that the Democrats were doomed? Of all comical statements, that is certainly entitled to high rank.

The Democrats in congress have ordered Atty. Gen. Knox to explain what has been done or not done in the "efforts" to prosecute the coal trust and the members of the Northern Securities Co. All this skimming back and forth by the capitalist party representatives with the most question is the sheerest sort of tomfoolery. They most of them are representatives of trusts, and they seem to cover up the fact by actions that will appear serious when the time comes to go out campaigning.

The nine newly elected Social-Democratic aldermen took their seats in the common council of Milwaukee April 19. Their first appearance in the council chamber was an occasion of universal interest. Curiosity had been felt by the politicians as to the policy which the new-comers would pursue, and they were closely watched during the session.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

If you let others think for you, you are pretty sure to get the worst of it.

In the U. S. Senate the other day Senator Dollister said that capital and labor were safe so long as the Republican party was in power. Ye gods! There would be just as many millionaires and mendicants whichever capitalist party was in power.

If Carnegie is made president of the Civic Federation, as the press despatches announce, what sort of an explanation will Gompers be able to use to square himself with the awakening rank and file of organized labor in this country?

Lowell said that the dreams that nations dream come true. Well, the people of this nation are dreaming of a better social system so hard that those who hold them in slavery are nearly scared out of their wits already. It is coming!

Eugene V. Debs has been showered with letters from the plain men in the mines thanking him for exposing the conduct of Mitchell in giving their interests over to the coal barons. These plain miners, the rank and file, have practically no voice when it comes to conventions and the drafting of resolutions of censure for those who displease the leaders.

The Colorado capitalistic Anarchists, Peabody, Adjt. Gen. Bell and the other captors of Pres. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, at first refused to give up their prisoner on the demand of the Colorado supreme court, setting themselves above the law, and using as an excuse the disgusting hypocrisy that they "were afraid that the enemies of the miners would mob him on the way to court," and the like. Later, when they began to realize the length they were going, they concluded to recognize the jurisdiction of the court. If there ever was a capitalistic ulcer on the citizenship of this country, it is Colorado under Peabody rule.

The capitalist system is doomed. The big capitalist fish swallow the little ones, the little ones have been feeding on the minnows, and are kept busy dodging the big ones. Even the big ones attack each other with appetites that fairly smoke they are so hot. The capitalist system will eat itself up in due time and the Socialists will not be found among the mourners!

With our next issue The Social-Democratic Herald enters upon a new volume and its seventh year of publication. It has been a career of honor and service!

If the Milwaukee Socialists had elected one more alderman—making the number ten instead of nine—they would have been able to cut a rather large figure in the deliberations of the board of aldermen, as ten votes are sufficient to lay a subject over from one meeting to another—an advantage that would have been of great service to the people where measures and schemes against their interests were brought forward. We did elect ten, and more; but fraud at the polls prevented our party from seating many of them.

Window washers in Milwaukee earn the munificent sum of twenty dollars a month. They risk their lives every day, especially in the big office buildings, and yet an ordinary song and dance man gets princely pay in comparison and sees lots of scenery besides! The best the capitalist system can say to mankind is that to the industrious the poorest pay goes to the man who works

hardest, who works in the most disagreeable occupations and who must take the greatest risks in his employment, and it is just because men are cheap under the capitalist system that they must work in the midst of danger. Think of the thousands killed in the railroads, in the mines and in the mills, think of the thousands impaired in health every year and robbed of years they

ought to live to live out their normal lives—on this one line alone we have ample justification for our advocacy of a change of systems. When men are cheap their lives will not be valued. Socialism will bring possibilities of long life to the people that they cannot even dream of today!

THE SOCIALIST ALDERMEN ENTER THE MILWAUKEE COMMON COUNCIL WITH ALL EYES UPON THEM.

The nine newly elected Social-Democratic aldermen took their seats in the common council of Milwaukee April 19. Their first appearance in the council chamber was an occasion of universal interest.

The council chamber was crowded with spectators, and many were refused admittance. Huge floral decorations covered the desks of the Social-Democratic and Republican aldermen. The Social-Democrats received the most costly tributes, the white and blue flowers being presented by Typographical Union No. 17, and the red flowers by the Comrade Welch of the Tenth ward.

The address of Mayor Rose opened with a brief allusion to the campaign just past. "Partisan tongue and partisan pen," he complained, are prone to "magnify mistake to error," or even to "apparent corruption." He comforted himself however with the thought that "politics have now cooled down," and that there would be smooth sailing for the next two years. However when the mayor announced his appointments, the disagreeable Social-Democrats bobbed up again, and cast their nine votes against his appointments.

The first meeting of the council made one thing plain, that the power of the Republicans is completely broken. They are satisfied to become the tail of the Democratic kite. The Social-Democrats are now the opposition. The fact of their solidarity, the fact that they always vote together, will make them a power in municipal politics. Even nine men who act as one are a force not to be ignored. And when the capitalist politicians realize that these are only the vanguard of the coming army, they may well become watchful and anxious.

After the council meeting, the old and new aldermen and the city officials partook of a banquet at a local sporting and gambling resort. The Social-Democratic aldermen however were all conspicuous by their absence. They entered upon their duties with too serious a sense of responsibility to their party and to

the movement to enjoy the feasting and junketing which the old parties consider a main object of their offices.

The men chosen by the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee to carry their standard for the next two years, are men who realize what it means to be gifted with so great a trust. They are carefully picked men, tried workers for Socialism. Their honest faces among the smug masks of the old aldermen, skilled in dark ways and crooked politics, are only a pledge of the new era. They are the pioneers, but a great host is to follow.

E. H. T.

(From the Free Press.)

Milwaukee's new common council has been organized.

Ald. Cornelius Corcoran of the Third ward was elected president of the council for the fourth time. He will announce the appointment of committees next Tuesday. E. M. Schuengel was elected city clerk for the fourth time. Mr. Schuengel received the votes of all Republican and Democratic aldermen, while the nine Social-Democrats voted for Herman W. Bistorius. Republican aldermen nominated no candidate for president of the council, while the Social-Democrats placed in nomination Ald. Emil Seidel of the Twentieth ward.

The presence of Social-Democrats in the council for the first time was

the cause of much comment and of anticipation as to what they would do. They were first heard from when Ald. Frederic Heath of the Tenth ward nominated Ald. Seidel for president. The only time they voted in opposition to other members of the council was in the matter of ratifying appointments made by the mayor. This they opposed. In the matter of appointments on special committees yesterday they fared equally with the other parties.

Republican aldermen did not differ on any question from the Democrats.

When the council was called to order by City Clerk Schuengel at 4 o'clock hardly an alderman could be seen from the front of the council chamber because of flowers on the desks. With the exception of Social-Democrats, the desk of every alderman was piled high with floral tributes. In many instances there was not room for all. Social-Democratic aldermen were not forgotten entirely, but their desks could be distinguished from the others by the absence of huge bouquets of American beauties, carnations and flowers of every description.

At the close of the session old and new aldermen and city officials dined at Weber & Stuber's restaurant. While nearly all the old and new Democratic and Republican aldermen were present, there was not a Social-Democratic alderman at the dinner.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.) When the roll had been called and the city clerk made the announcement that the election of a president of the council was first in order, Ald. Stiglbauer of the Nineteenth ward placed in nomination President Corcoran.

"Mr. Clerk, I wish to place in nomination for president, Ald. Emil Seidel," said Ald. Frederic Heath of the Tenth ward, a Social-Democrat. On motion of Ald. Sikora of the Fourteenth ward, the nominations were closed and on motion of Ald. Wittig of the Second ward, the clerk appointed Ald. Wittig, Smith, McKinley, Rittleit, and Heath as tellers.

Forty-five votes were cast for president and were distributed as follows: Corcoran, 34; Seidel, 9; Ald. Sherburn M. Becker, 1; Ald. Fred. Braun, 1. The city clerk announced that Mr. Corcoran was elected and appointed Ald. Steigerwald, Seidel, and Lonstorf to escort him to the chair. Ald. Seidel's initial appearance placed him at a slight disadvantage. Last week his head was cut open in an accident, and yesterday he wore a huge turban of bandages about his head. Notwithstanding his appearance, however, he did not flinch from his duty and went with the other aldermen to Mr. Corcoran's seat and escorted him to the rostrum.

Ald. Smith paid a strong tribute to the character and ability of City

Clerk Edward M. Schuengel in placing him in nomination.

Herman W. Bistorius, a pattern maker and the business manager of the Social-Democratic Herald, was nominated for city clerk by Ald. Melms of the Eleventh ward and received the vote of the nine Social-Democrats. Mr. Schuengel received the other thirty-six votes and was made clerk.

Ald. Braun moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the mayor that the council was organized and was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make.

Ald. Braun, Walter, and Heath were appointed by the president to escort the mayor, and a few moments after they had left the room, cheers at the council door announced that the mayor had arrived.

Ald. Jenz of the Tenth ward, who retired from office, amused some of his friends by showing an imitation dynamite bomb which he declared he intended to leave in his seat for his successor, a Social-Democrat.

Upon the invitation of the president of the council, the city clerk and Commissioner Helms, the aldermen, past and present, and other city officials partook of a luncheon at the restaurant of Weber & Stuber. Mayor Rose and President Corcoran occupied the head of the table and called upon various aldermen for toasts and speeches.

Notes.

When it came to electing a president of the council it was a significant fact that the Republicans voted for Rose's man Corcoran.

When a Social-Democrat was named on the committee to escort the mayor to the council chamber it caused a stir amongst the on-lookers and a wise smile on the faces of some of the old party aldermen. The Social-Democrats, however, had considered that possibility and had decided that as it was the mayor of the city who was to be escorted, and not Rose personally, there could be no objection to it.

There were a few throat scrapings when Rose mentioned the electric light bonds way down the list, after strongly urging a lot of other and less important ones. If the administration possibly can it will sidetrack the municipal lighting project and history may repeat itself. We well remember how the street railway deal was raced through the council in 1899.

Pres. Corcoran was given a complete set of jewelry profusely studded with diamonds, by some of his admirers. It is said some of the names would not look well in print.

It was estimated that over \$1,000 was represented in the floral display. As soon as the new council meeting was over Rose and the Milwaukee representative of the Asphalt trust started on a pleasure trip to Arizona, where some of the mayor's wealth is said to be in gold mines.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN.

WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR.

By Allan L. Benson.

NOTE: Although these articles are copyrighted, Mr. Benson wishes us to state that Socialist papers are not thereby estopped from reprinting selections from them. — Editor Herald.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

But more hideous yet, think of this first monstrosity, desirous as it is of using its own arms to put food in its mouth—think of it being compelled to beg this right as a privilege from another monstrosity with huge stomach, but NO ARMS!

Hideous as these pictures are, they are the pictures of the working class and the capitalist class as they exist today. THERE stands the working class, the real owner of every particle of machinery in the world, because the working class has made it all. It has good arms. But each of the arms with which labor produces wealth contains four sections instead of two. The first two sections are bone and muscle. These sections the working class controls. The next two sections are land and machinery. The last two sections of its own arms the working class does not control and without them the first two sections are useless.

Putting it in another way, of what value are labor's bone and muscle arms if it cannot reach out at will and grasp the land and machinery without which its bone and sinew are useless in the production of wealth? Ask the man whose bone and muscle arms are amputated at his shoulders and the man who is "out of a job" denied the privilege of using land or machinery—THE MAN WHOSE ARMS ARE AMPUTATED WHERE THEIR REAL POWER BEGINS, AT THE POINT WHERE THE FINGER TIPS GRASP THE MACHINE. An armless man can produce just as much wealth as can the man who is "out of a job"—the man who has been denied the opportunity to use land or machinery. And the man who is compelled to relinquish four-fifths of his product as the price of the privilege of using the last two sections of his arms is actually forced to try to make a living with only two-fifths of one arm instead of two whole arms.

But look again at the picture. Beside the working class stands the capitalist class—the class that TAKES, but does not MAKE wealth. And this capitalist class says to labor: "You are hungry. I have enough food to last me a year, but I would like to store away a still larger supply. You cannot get food for the present, nor I for the future unless somebody produces wealth with the machinery I own. I don't want to work with this machinery myself and I will not let you work with it unless you will agree to take in the form of wages only a fifth of what you create and give me the rest for the use of the machinery."

AND THE WORKING CLASS PAYS THIS AWFUL PRICE FOR THE USE OF ITS OWN ARMS!

Why? First, because the working class cannot get food into its stomach in any other way. Second, BECAUSE THE WORKING CLASS IS HUNGRY TODAY; unlike the capitalist class it is not thinking about appeasing a possible hunger next year. IT MUST HAVE FOOD AT ONCE AT ANY PRICE. To get food, it must produce wealth with MACHINERY. And if the class that controls the machinery will not let it be used except for a price that represents four-fifths of labor's products, LABOR MUST PAY THE PRICE! THERE IS NO ESCAPE. Labor is hungry TODAY. The capitalist will not run out of food until next year. HE CAN WAIT. He knows that labor's hunger will drive it to the machine at any price long before he can possibly consume his year's supply of food.

So Socialism takes this position: So long as one class of men have the power to control the machinery that other men must use to get a living, so long will the greed inherent in human nature enable the controlling class to exploit the others.

Labor can obtain its full product only when it can apply itself to the things that are used to produce wealth—land and machinery—without agreeing to give any part of its product to another as the price of their use.

Land and machinery being necessary to produce wealth, man has the same natural right to their free use that he has to life itself, because the value of the right to live is in direct proportion to the opportunity to exercise it. In other words, a man's "right to live" is of no value to him if he cannot obtain anything with which to sustain life.

Therefore Socialism says that man, machinery and land must be BROUGHT TOGETHER—that the toll-gates of capitalism must be TORN DOWN, and that every human being's OPPORTUNITY to produce the means with which to sustain life shall be considered as sacred as his RIGHT to live.

Unless access to land and machinery is free to all, those who are compelled to beg as a privilege the right to use land and machinery will be robbed by those who dispense this privilege.

Access to land and machinery cannot be FREE to all until land and machinery are OWNED by all.

In other words, the individuals that form the atoms of the giant of labor is composed must wrest control of the giant's arms from the armless monster of capitalism.

A condition of society that denies a man the right to use his arms to produce food to satisfy his hunger, without giving part of his product to another for the mere privilege of working is as unnatural as would be a human being with a brain to feel hunger, but without the power to move his arms to obtain food.

except as someone else might give him permission to do so. If there were such a monstrosity in the world, the NATURAL way to cure him would be to destroy the power of all other persons to prevent him from moving his arms at will.

And that's why Socialists say that the destruction of private ownership of land and machinery—neither of which is now owned by labor—and the substitution thereof of public ownership is the only NATURAL remedy for the economic diseases produced by the private ownership of the means of production. In other words, Socialists affirm that it is unnatural for a few to own all the land and tools with which the many must work or starve. And the only way to guarantee to every man the right to use land and tools without paying a price to an idling class for the privilege of using them, is to destroy the private ownership of everything that labor uses to produce wealth and vest the title to such property in all of the people.

FOR JUST SO LONG AS THE LAW DEFENDS THE CLAIM OF ANY MAN TO THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERSHIP OF A FOOT OF LAND, OR A POUND OF MACHINERY, THE LAND AND MACHINERY OF THE WORLD WILL BE HELD BY A FEW AND THE REST OF THE WORLD WILL BE COMPELLED TO GIVE THEM MOST OF THEIR PRODUCTS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF KEEPING THEIR FEET ON THE EARTH AND USING TOOLS TO MAKE A LIVING.

Karl Marx was the first man to grasp this great truth in its entirety. But he did not CREATE the remedy when he discovered it any more than Newton created the law of gravitation when he saw why the apple fell. Each simply saw a fact in advance of his fellows, and while the world disputed Newton for a time as it is now disputing Marx, the fact remained as Newton stated it and the world had to accept it in the end.

WHY A NEW MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE IS NEEDED. Under Socialism, the medium of exchange now known as money would be abolished and in its place would be substituted the labor-time check.

If a man were to work four hours to make a pair of shoes, he would receive from the government in place of what is now known as "wages" a labor-time check, which would merely certify that the bearer had done four hours of useful labor and was entitled to exchange his labor-time check for any article created by anybody else in the same length of time.

And the shoes that he made, instead of being marked "\$3.50" or some other figure, would be marked "4 1-2 hours," for example, the extra half hour, or whatever it might be, representing the wear and tear on the government's tools, which the shoemaker who used them would be under obligations to make good, as it would also represent the time devoted by others in preparing the raw materials for the shoemaker's use. These figures are not exact, of course, but they will do for the purpose of illustration.

Now, why do Socialists contend that it is necessary to abolish money as a medium of exchange and substitute the labor-time check? So radical a change in the method of exchanging the products of labor would not be justified unless there were an equally radical effect in the present method.

Wherein, then, do the Socialists contend that the present method is defective? Let us see.

No civilized man can satisfy even his most moderate wants with the things he makes himself, if he work ever so hard. In other words, no civilized man—or uncivilized man, for that matter—can labor on the coffee plantations of Brazil long enough to produce as much coffee as he wants, then flit to the coal mines of Pennsylvania to mine his winter's coal, go back to the south to produce some sugar for his coffee and then raise sheep and cotton for a few days to obtain clothing. The things that every man consumes come from all quarters of the earth and the only way any man can obtain the things he needs to satisfy his ordinary wants is to exchange the products of his own labor for the products of many other men scattered all over the world.

And since a numerous, civilized people cannot exchange the identical articles they produce for the articles created by others, it is necessary that there shall be some medium of exchange—something representing value that can be exchanged for anything of equal value. That is why we now have what is known as money.

But let us see how labor fares when it receives money for its labor and exchanges money for the products of other men's labor. We have seen from the census figures that the average American laborer produces \$2,450 of value each year and receives in the form of wages only \$437. In other words, the average American laborer is compelled to produce \$5 of wealth in order to get \$1 in money. It is this monstrous injustice that Socialism would abolish by giving labor the ownership of the tools with which it works. But while the public ownership of capital—of machinery and land—would enable labor to obtain what it produced, we have seen that the individual laborer can not satisfy his wants with the things that he, himself, produces. He must exchange the things he has produced for the things that other laborers have produced. And any medium of exchange that will not permit him to exchange equal amounts of value on even terms is unjust.

Socialists contend that the existing medium of exchange IS unjust to labor and in proof of their contention, they only ask

the fair-minded to trace the dollar that labor gets in the form of wages until the dollar is exchanged for something that labor desires.

WATCH NOW, AND SEE THE DOLLAR GO FROM THE HAND OF THE CAPITALIST INTO THE HAND OF THE WAGE-WORKER AND FROM THERE INTO THE HAND OF ANOTHER CAPITALIST WHO HOLDS THE PRODUCT OF SOME OTHER LABORER THAT THE FIRST LABORER DESIRES:

The laborer produces \$5 of value and receives therefor \$1 in wages—ROBBED OF 80 PER CENT OF HIS PRODUCT AT THE START!

But that would not be so bad if he could exchange the dollar he DOES GET for a full dollar's worth of the product of some other laborer.

CAN HE DO IT? Watch again:

The laborer takes his dollar and goes to a store to exchange it for a dollar's worth of groceries, a dollar's worth of meat, or a dollar's worth of clothing that other laborers like himself have produced.

Does he GET a dollar's worth of any of these products? Does he GET the same amount of meat, or clothing, or groceries that other laborers received a dollar for producing?

HE GETS NOTHING OF THE KIND!

Between the laborer who goes to buy (and we will suppose that he is a maker of furniture) and the other laborers who have produced groceries, meat and clothing, there stand a long line of middle-men capitalists who demand PROFITS before they will permit the makers of furniture meat, groceries and clothing to exchange their products among each other.

And these capitalists demanding PROFITS compel the furniture-maker who goes to exchange the dollar's worth of value he has created for a dollar's worth of the value of some other laborer, to accept for his dollar an article that the laborer who created it received only 30 or 40 cents for making.

And when the makers of groceries and clothing go with their dollars to exchange them for the other laborer's furniture, these same capitalists, with their incessant demands for PROFITS, compel them to exchange each of their dollars for an amount of furniture that the man who made it received only 30 or 40 cents for making! And the fact that values are expressed in dollars and cents instead of in labor hours blinds labor's eyes to the extent of the robbery.

Do you begin to SEE why the Socialists contend that the present medium of exchange called money robs labor for the benefit of capitalists?

Do you begin to SEE why the labor that creates ALL wealth is itself POOR when one laborer is compelled to produce \$5 worth of value in order to get 30 or 40 cents worth of the value that some other laborer has produced?

And, do you begin to SEE that while the private ownership of machinery enables the capitalist class to rob labor of the first \$4 it loses when it accepts in wages only a fifth of its product, THAT THE PRESENT MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE ENABLES LABOR TO BE ROBBED OF MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT IS LEFT WHEN IT GOES TO BUY?

The law makes it a crime punishable by a long term of imprisonment in a penitentiary to erase the figure "1" on a dollar bill and substitute the figure "2," on the ground that such substitution tends to rob the person to whom the bill is next passed.

Is the robbery less actual if the dollar bill is disguised as corn, potatoes, or anything else and then "passed" as \$2?

And if it be right to send to the penitentiary the man who "raises" a \$1 bill to \$2, is it very brilliant to give a palace to the man who can "raise" and pass a MILLION dollar bills merely by exchanging them for commodities the real value of which is unknown to the persons to whom he sells them?

Yet, to a limited extent, that is exactly what takes place every time any article is sold for more than its cost to produce it.

Capitalists rob each other in this way to the full extent of their powers of deception and falsification. A capitalist has money lying in the bank. He cannot take \$10,000 in a sack and by canvassing his capitalist friends, find someone who will give him \$15,000 for it. He cannot get a cent more than \$10,000 for his money, BECAUSE EVERYONE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT IT IS WORTH. What, then, does he do? He disguises this \$10,000 as a corner lot, a brick block, or something else, the actual value of which is not so plain as was the value of the \$10,000 that he paid for it. He represents that his corner lot, brick block, or whatever it may be, is worth much more than \$10,000—perhaps \$12,000 or \$15,000—with the result that in a few days he finds a purchaser and deposits possibly \$15,000 in the very bank from which a few days before he had drawn \$10,000.

In the millions of cases of which this is typical, has anything been done except to exchange a smaller sum of money for a larger sum, merely by disguising the smaller sum as a commodity the real value of which is not known to the purchaser?

Is it less ROBBERY to induce a man to pay \$15,000 for \$10,000 disguised as a brick block than it would be to blow the door of the safe and take \$5,000? The difference in the net result is not apparent, except that the man who is robbed has, in the possession of the brick block, what a burglar would call a "kitt" by means of which he may hope to reimburse himself from somebody else's safe. And yet this sort of legalized thievery is what the world calls "business" and the capitalist who is most successful at deception is the "best" business man.

The capitalist system having compelled the capitalists to cultivate their ability to deceive others, or get out of the game, it has naturally followed that a few have become vastly more expert in deception than the rest of the class. Therefore we have a few monumental business liars who are feared by all their kind. The less expert liars—the small capitalists—more than half expect to be buncoed every time they deal with them, while the wage-workers read of their deceptions with much the same feeling that children read of giant robbers in fairyland.

Under this system of legalized robbery by means of a deceptive medium of exchange, no man can have so much money that he may not lose it all if he stay in the game and play long enough. Everybody is bent on getting his money and winning, ordinarily, it is a game in which the big fish feed on the small, next smaller, the larger fish sometimes combine and bite a piece out of the biggest swimmer in the group. But on the whole, the present medium of exchange not only permits a monstrous injustice to be done to the producing class, but it is disastrous to all except the greatest capitalists. The capitalist with only \$50,000 or \$100,000 must keep a sharp eye on his business all the time, or he will be swept off the board, and watch as sharply as he can he is often swept off anyway.

Since money as a medium of exchange is detrimental to the interests not only of the entire working class, but of the real interests of most of the capitalist class, why is such a medium of exchange retained? Why is it ever adopted, in fact?

Money, as a medium of exchange, had its origin in ignorance, as it depends for its continued existence upon the ignorance of the many and the greed of a few.

In the beginning, when hunting wild animals was the occupation of most human beings, skins and furs were the mediums of exchange.

A little later, when most of the population had turned to cattle raising, cattle became the medium of exchange. Then unstamp metal, like tin, iron and lead were used, their exchange value being solely dependent upon their weight. And a thousand years before the time of Christ, stamped metals of the kind now used, appeared as money.

NECESSITY, as we have seen, first compelled the use of a medium of exchange and IGNORANCE caused the use of mediums that had no scientific basis, because they contained no element by means of which those who wished to exchange their products could know that the exchange would do injustice neither to the buyer nor the seller. In the beginning it was probably not the intention that the absence of this element should work to the advantage of any class of individuals; but thousands of years of experience has shown that the absence of such a safe-guard HAS and DOES work to the advantage of a few at a corresponding disadvantage to the many. The few who are enabled by this unscientific medium of exchange to enrich themselves at the expense of the others are naturally well satisfied with it and wish it to remain. The many who are being wronged by the use of money as a medium of exchange have never recognized the nature of the wrong and have therefore never sought a remedy. The Socialist party alone, of all the political parties in the United States, has recognized the nature of this monstrous wrong and has devised a remedy. And it is so simple a remedy that when once stated, neither its absolute justice nor its practicability can be honestly questioned.

How, then, would Socialism make the labor-time check serve the purpose of a medium of exchange without enabling anyone to profit by it to the disadvantage of another?

Well, to begin, we would all be working just as we are now, this man in a shoe-shop, that man in a foundry, another at house-building and so on. For the most part, we should all be working in the same factories and work-places in which we now toil, though if it should be found that the capitalist desire for profits had caused too many shoe-shops to spring up, the superfluous shops would be closed and the shoe-makers would be given an opportunity to make something for which there WAS a demand—not a difficult task when the fact is considered that no human being is now able to obtain more than a FEW of the things he would like to have. But most of us would be working just as we are now, the only difference being that the government would own the land and machinery with which we now work and we would therefore not be required to give four-fifths of our products as the price of the use of the other elements that labor must use to produce wealth. And when pay-day came, instead of getting an envelope containing \$5, \$8, or any other sum of money, the government, as the representative of ALL the people, in whom the ownership of the land and machinery would be vested, would simply issue to each laborer a labor-time check.

This labor-time check would be nothing more than a certificate that the person to whom it was issued had performed a certain number of hours of useful labor that week and was entitled to anything else that had been produced by any other man in the country in the same number of hours.

If the laborer were a shoe-maker and had worked 48 hours that week, he could buy back practically all of his own product if he wished and receive, say "4 1/2 hours" worth of shoes, the government retaining the product of a half hour, or some other small amount, to make up for the wear and tear on the machinery, etc.

THE NEXT INSTALLMENT WILL TELL WHY PRACTICALLY ALL FORMS OF USEFUL LABOR ARE OF EQUAL VALUE TO SOCIETY AND DESERVING OF THE SAME COMPENSATION.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

- Booklets of 32 pages each, with neat cover, just the right size and weight to slip into a letter. 1. Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons. 2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By Wm. H. Neyses. 3. Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford. 4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simons. 5. Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. 6. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. 7. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. 8. The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. 9. Morals and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr. 10. Socialist Songs. By William Morris and Others. 11. After Capitalism, What? By Rev. William T. Brown. 12. Rational Prohibition. By Walter L. Young. 13. Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons. 14. How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey. 15. Socialism in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports. 16. Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Daniel Lynde and Max S. Hayes. 17. Plutocracy or Nationalism? By Edward Bellamy. 18. The Real Religion of To-day. By Rev. William T. Brown. 19. Why I Am a Socialist. By Prof. George D. Herron. 20. The Trust Question. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. 21. How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills. 22. The Ape at the Root. By Rev. William T. Brown. 23. The Folly of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr. 24. Intemperance and Poverty. By T. Twining. 25. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics. By Rev. William T. Brown. 26. Socialism and the Home. By May Walden Kerr. 27. Trusts and Imperialism. By H. Gaylord Wilshire. 28. A Sketch of Social Evolution. By H. W. Boyd Mackay. 29. Socialism vs. Anarchy. By A. M. Simons. 30. Industrial Democracy. By J. W. Kelley. 31. The Pride of Intellect. By Franklin H. Wentworth. 32. The Philosophy of Socialism. By A. M. Simons. 33. An Appeal to the Young. By Peter Krapotkin; translated by E. M. Hyndman. 34. The Kingdom of God and Socialism. By Rev. Robert M. Webster. 35. Easy Lessons in Socialism. By William H. Leffingwell. 36. Socialism in the Organized Labor Movement. By May Wood Simons. 37. The Capitalists' Union or Labor Unions. Which? Published by Union 7866, Am., an Federation of Labor, for affiliated Unions. Price 5 cents a copy, 6 for 25 cents.

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

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

Advertisement for Union-made Cigars, featuring a logo and text: "It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust."

Schlitz Beer advertisement with logo and text: "The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. Always pure when you drink Schlitz Beer."

Advertisement for Jacob Hunger, Printer, with address: "602 Chestnut St., cor 6th., Milwaukee, Wis."

United Hatters of North America advertisement with logo and text: "This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America."

Advertisement for Union Beer, featuring a logo and text: "Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter."

Advertisement for And. Buehler, Printer, with address: "614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis."

Advertisement for Furniture, Carpets, and Upholsteries, listing various items and prices.

Large advertisement for Geo. I. Prasser & Sons, featuring a "MONSTER EXTENSION TABLE SALE THIS WEEK" and listing various furniture items like tables, carpets, and couches with prices.

The Fate of the Coal Diggers

EUGENE V. DEBS REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS AND CHALLENGES THEM TO MEET HIS CHARGES.

There *Harris Tribune*: The miners' convention saw fit to pass resolutions on Friday in reply to the article of Eugene V. Debs in which he criticized President Mitchell's action during the recent strike. The miners upheld the national president in his action throughout their recent convention. Seen last night by a reporter, Mr. Debs had the following to say in regard to his position: "The action of the miners in repudiating me in their convention in this city, it accords perfectly with the prevalent policy of labor may generally be expected upon to crucify its friends. Five years ago I was denounced by the operators of this state for trying to organize the miners. Seven years ago the federal courts issued their first injunction against me for leading the miners' strike in West Virginia. I am repudiated and denounced by the miners themselves. This is a charge and I guarantee that I will not undertake to deny my guilt. It is easy to denounce a man and I am used to that sort of thing. The simple question is, did I tell the truth? I dare Mr. Hargrove to put his finger on a single statement that is not true to the letter or to the spirit of my allegations. I have a copy of my article on Mitchell and the settlement which he has announced and now let him be denounced and show what statement I made that does injustice to his cause. I simply said that Mitchell had taken the position at the Indianapolis convention that the profits of the coal operators were larger last year than ever before; that the demands of the miners were reasonable and just; that he and the men represented were 'terribly in earnest' and that no backward step would be taken. In the face of this position and these utterances he invited the operators one point after another, until he had finally gone up everything; and not being satisfied with this he went over to the operators and helped them to make a reduction upon his constituents. Are these facts or are they fables? And if they are facts, why should they be denounced, the man who is responsible for them or the man who brings them to the attention of his blind and deluded followers? For more than three months there have been conventions and conferences and joint sessions and local scale committees and sub-scale committees, and what has been the result to the miners? The answer is that for all this talk and talk and threat and bantering and joking about hotels

The Milwaukee Victory.

The most pleasing thing about the victory of our Milwaukee comrades is that, with so striking and inspiring a demonstration of Socialist strength, it is evidently not at all of the "straw fire" sort, but bears every mark of being a success legitimately won by steady educational and organizing work, and bids fair to be followed by still further steps toward final and complete victory in that city as successive elections give occasion. There is nothing extravagant in expecting that in the next city election we shall elect our mayor and treasurer and comptroller, and a clear majority of the aldermen and supervisors, and thus, for the first time, inaugurate a full Socialist administration in an American city—and that, in point of size, the twelfth city of the nation. We quite agree with Comrade Berger, our candidate for mayor in the late contest, who, while congratulating the party on the success it had won, congratulated himself that he had not been elected—just yet. It is much better that our successes should come somewhat gradually, and that no one place should run too much ahead of the others. Let our nine aldermen and our other elected officials do their work for two years. Heartily do we congratulate our comrades of Milwaukee. Still more do we congratulate the party at large. We shall all take heart of hope from this good news and strive to emulate the good example. Heretofore—except for the election last year of one alderman (one among seventy) in Chicago—our municipal victories have all been in comparatively small cities, such as Haverhill and Brockton and Saginaw, with but 40,000 inhabitants each, Butte with its 30,000, Sheboygan with its 23,000, Battle Creek with its 18,000, Marion with its 17,000, Anaconda, and Boone with their 9,000 each, Austin with its 5,000, and so on down the list. With few exceptions, far fewer than might reasonably have been expected, our men elected to office in these little cities have done their work both faithfully and well within the sphere allowed them. But the sphere was a small one. Now for the first time—and with a formidable contingent, too—we invade

the senate of a great city, where our men can command the public attention, can speak upon important questions, and can hold to strict responsibility capitalist politicians who hold a large measure of power.—N. Y. Worker.

Socialists will find much comfort in the returns of the Milwaukee municipal election. The total vote for mayor stands: Rose, Democrat, 23,515; Goff, Republican, 17,603; Berger, Socialist, 15,333. This vote shows remarkable strength for the Socialist ticket, and demonstrates that the Socialists are here to stay, and that, whether they are right or wrong in their theories of government, they are a force which must be reckoned with, and that abuse and vilification will not avail in trying to meet them. The public is convinced that there is something wrong with a system which creates millionaires and multi-millionaires while the great mass of workers—the real producers of wealth—are condemned to lives of toil and poverty and suffering, and they are determined to find a remedy for these conditions. Unless the present leaders of our government can show some better plan, it is but a question of time, and we believe of very short time, until the Socialist movement will sweep the country, and they will be given an opportunity to show whether or not their system will do what they claim for it. If it will, there will be no necessity for any further seeking for a correct system. If it will not, then some other plan will have to be tried, for certainly the people who create will not much longer submit to suffer and starve, while the ones who only consume receive all the good things of life.—The Union (Trades Union organ), Minneapolis, Minn.

C. J. Lamb, state organizer Socialist party in Michigan: "Confessions of Capitalism interests the reader from the start and is easy to follow to the only logical conclusion. Its statements of fact are concise and its conclusions from the facts are quite incontrovertible. It goes to the core of the matter and should be of great value to the wealth-producers."

In New Zealand last year 12,481 persons drew old age pensions amounting to \$1,057,970. The total cost of administering the act was only \$19,025.

Socialism, and its Reception by Christians.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with Socialism, as well as all reforms, is the attitude of the adherents of all religions, and especially those of the Christian religion, both branches, Catholic and Protestant, alike towards them.

Taken in their entirety and in their broadest meanings, the words and teachings of Christ are in perfect sympathy with modern Socialism. If they are not, then they are absolutely meaningless.

If this statement be true, and I believe that it is quite easy of proof, it would seem to follow that those who profess to believe in him and his teachings would be among the first to adopt Socialism. Not only so, but they would have been the first to have originated it—now still further, how could they have even been anything else than Socialists? But when we come down to the naked truth what do we find?—This: That the more zealous the Christian, the more bitter foe do we find against us.

What a strange contradiction. Socialism, if it means anything, means the lifting up of Earth's Les Miserables.

Christianity, if it means anything, means lifting up those who "labor and are heavy laden," so at least it proclaims.

It means "Peace on Earth, and Good will to man." So the angels sung.

If then the objects of Christianity and Socialism are the same, why this hostility shown by the followers of Christ?

The almost insurmountable barrier to all of the beautiful reforms, social and industrial, proposed by Socialism is held and backed up by Christianity.

Is it dangerous to the latter? Are they not theoretically of the same pattern?

Talk to minister, priest, or layman and you will find the same bitterness.

You say, "Why are you not a Socialist?" and the answer is almost always, "Oh, Christianity is good enough for me, if all lived up to the teachings of Christ all would be"—"Socialists," you rather rudely interrupt. And that is about it.

I am asking for a reason of this hostility of the churches.

Is there a possibility that if Socialism should prevail "O'hello's occupation would be gone?"

An incident:

In the midst of writing this article the man who washes the windows in the building I office in, came in to perform that duty. As it backs up my contention, I will relate a small part of a talk I had with him.

"Well, Henry," said I, "how did the election suit you?"

"All right," said he, "and I made money by it, too."

"How was that?" I asked.

"Well, I betted \$5.00 against \$10 that Rose would be elected and I won" (too moral to vote Socialism—).

"You didn't vote for Berger, then?"

"Not any, I wouldn't vote for no Socialist."

"Why not?"

"Don't believe in them, they are anarchists."

"Do you really think so?"

"I know it, and besides they do not believe in religion."

"What church do you attend?" "St. Elizabeth's."

And there you have it in a nutshell.

How shall this great, solid mass be disintegrated?

This is the question, and a hard one to settle.

There are, fortunately, a few grand exceptions to the above strictures and it is these exceptions and their example that we may look to for a final settlement of the question.

There is also this idea:

Necessity is a stern teacher and we may find, by and by, that it is to be Socialism or starvation, and as soon as it comes to that point, the final plunger will have to be taken, and then good bye opponents of Socialism—full stomachs for my little ones, wife and self, coals to burn, a bed to sleep in, and we will let a hypothetical future care for itself. Let us live in our world at a time

Geo. F. Ransom.

to the national convention should remember they must get delegates certificate from railroad agent at time of purchasing ticket if they want reduced fare home from Chicago.

State Secretary Jas. S. Smith of Illinois has issued a circular of information concerning hotel accommodations at the convention. Those writing us for this information should enclose stamp for reply.

Remaining dates for Jas. F. Carey previous to the National Convention are as follows: Newark, O., April 21; Portsmouth, 23; Fremont, 25. The Anderson date has been cancelled. After the convention he will speak at Erie, Pa., Buffalo, Jamestown and Rochester, N. Y., reaching home May 10th.

Robert Sallier, German Organizer, reports fine meetings at Cincinnati, and many new members for the German branch. After the Cleveland engagement he will speak as follows: Akron, May 1; Sharon, Pa., 2; Franklin, 3; Butler, 4; Pittsburgh, 5, 6, 7 and 8th.

Wm. Mally, Nat'l. Secy.

Wake up! Get your acquaintances to wake up. The Social Democratic Herald is the best alarm clock. Why not give it a trial and see?

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic 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.

The Illinois state convention was held at Peoria, April 17.

A Japanese branch of the party has been formed at Oakland, California.

The Leader, the Socialist paper of Brockton, Mass., has suspended publication.

Toledo liked the Wentworths so well that it has secured them for a return engagement.

The New York Times makes a justifiable attack on Bryan's Commemorator for its malicious reports of doings in Colorado.

Comrade Robert Rives Lamont, who recently visited Australia, has returned and is now located at Kansas City.

Comrade Charles G. Towner has been chosen by the Kentucky Socialists as national committeeman to succeed Comrade Charles Dobbs, resigned.

The county convention of Local Philadelphia will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth street near Brown, in that city, on the evening of May 7.

Now Comrade Ben Hanford of New York city is trying to coax the Hon. Daniel Davenport, plutocratic special pleader, into a debate. Davenport is chief attorney for the American Anti-boycott league, and recently had a debate with Comrade Sol. Fieldman at Bridgeport, Conn.

A big exposition, industrial display and food show, will be held the coming week by the New York Socialists for the benefit of their press, the N. Y. Worker and the Volkszeitung. It will be held at Grand Central Palace and promises to be a much bigger affair than the one given last year. We wish it all manner of success.

Comrade Joseph Wanhope, editor of the Erie People, and formerly editor of the Chicago Socialist, had a debate last week with a Prof. Stagg at Buffalo on the subject "Resolved, That the only cure for present industrial evils is the establishment of the Socialist republic." Judging from the printed accounts of the debate the honors went to Wanhope.

The Utah state convention has just been held at Salt Lake City. A proposed state constitution was acted upon favorably, resolutions setting forth the attitude of the Utah Socialists to the national organization adopted. Comrade Charles E. Randall was elected delegate to the Chicago convention, and Comrade Henry W. Lawrence national committeeman.

The New York People, after keeping a special despatch from its Milwaukee remnant on ice a week, in order to figure out how on earth the remnant without making a campaign could have run up its vote from 211 to 3,600, finally prints the despatch, and it is curious reading. The undoubted genius of Daniel DeLeon is not even faintly reflected in the youths who affect to repre-

sent him in Milwaukee, and the despatch is not even clear. It presents a table of its vote by wards that foots up 4,259 and then puts the real total vote under it: 3,615. The despatch also claims that the Social-Democrats made their campaign by slandering the S. L. P. On the contrary the Social-Democrats scarcely knew that the S. L. P. was in existence.

The Seattle Socialist prints a cartoon showing how the capitalist press of this country strains at a gnat while swallowing a camel without a blink. The gnat is the great anarchist scare at Barcelona, Spain, which took big headlines across the daily papers to do justice to and yet which turned out after all to be merely the bursting of a gaspiper, with which Anarchists had nothing whatever to do. The camel is the capitalistic anarchy in Colorado.

Mother Jones has written to various points that she feels it to be her duty to remain in the strike field of Colorado and that she must decline all invitations to make addresses outside that state. Regarding her deportation from the metalliferous region she says she was placed in a car and guarded by six militiamen with guns, one gun facing her from the forward door of the car and another from the rear door, and the train rushing at 45 miles an hour. Then she was dropped down at La Junta at 11 o'clock at night, without a dollar in her pocket.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The Socialists at Berne, Switzerland, are contemplating changing their paper to a daily.

The French trade unions are making arrangements to see that the new ten hour law is enforced, so far as it goes.

The number of Socialist dailies is on the increase in Germany. At Gotha the Volksblatt will shortly be turned into a daily.

The Socialists in Japan have issued an open letter to the Socialists in Russia, sending them hearty greetings and giving their views on the war question.

In Sidney, New South Wales, a baker boss was recently fined for employing men for less than the minimum rate of wages fixed by the court, while the men thus employed were also fined for working for less than said rate.

The German government indignantly denied the claim of the Berlin Vorwaerts that it was secretly preparing for another election, but little by little admissions are being made that show that the Socialist organ was in the right and that its exposure blocked the government's plans.

The Socialist exposures of ex-Finance Minister Nari are causing new sensations in Italy. It is now shown that many thousand francs were spent without receipts to show where they went. The bourgeois parties have concluded that it will be futile to shield Nari and in order to cover up the fact that they are all mixed up in the same bad mess propose to make a scape goat of the minister and have voted an inquiry.

The Social-Democratic Federation of England has just held its annual conference, this time at Burnley, where the delegates received a hearty Lancashire welcome, we are told. Peter Walker, a veteran at Burnley, was made chairman. Hawkins and Fitzgerald were expelled from the party for obnoxious and un-Socialistic conduct toward the executive board. Comrade H. W. Lee was reelected general secretary. The new council will appoint an organizer. The following resolution was passed: "That this conference is of the opinion that the Social-Democrats should support all forms of municipal enterprise which tend to substitute socialization for private capitalism; it is of opinion further, that at the present stage of economic development municipalities will attain to the best results by giving the best hours, wages and conditions possible to their employees, and by supplying such utilities as can be charged for at prices that cover cost of production and sinking fund, and leave a surplus to be devoted to further extension; but is of opinion that the using of profits to reduce rates should be avoided as far as possible." The importation of Chinese labor into South Africa was condemned. A closing address was made by Comrade Herbert Borrow.

HERE YOU HAVE IT!

Here is a positive eye-opener—just the thing you have been looking for, to get at the every-day citizen who wants to read about Socialism in every-day language. You must not miss this chance.

Confessions of Capitalism,
BY ALLAN L. BENSON.

Mr. Benson teaches Socialism by letting the Capitalists talk. He uses their own figures to indict their system—figures they cannot dispute.

Absolutely the best pamphlet for propaganda ever published in this country. It will make thousands of converts.

To Socialist Locals Everywhere!

If you really want to deserve the name of Socialist Local or Branch, order "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM," by Allan L. Benson, in large quantities. Distribute them all over your territory. It will make Socialists; it will make party members; it will increase your vote; it will make readers of Socialist papers and other literature as no other book has ever done. The book should be in the hands of everybody in the United States. Socialists everywhere should carry sufficient copies in their pockets and at each opportunity clutch their arguments with one of these books. Get your organization to order a lot.

Single copies, 5c; Thirty, \$1.00; One hundred, \$2.75; Five hundred, \$12.50; One thousand, \$18.00.

Social-Democratic Herald,
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Have you secured a copy of Benson's pamphlet "The Confessions of Capitalism"? It costs 5 cents; this office.

Eugene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fulfill its mission."

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They are made under the direction of men who have been with Mr. Edison for years, and who possess the highest knowledge of Record making known at the present time.

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FREDERIC HBATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
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.

Colorado the Shame of the Nation.

Unspeaking Colorado! And unspeaking Colorado capitalism. If there has been one grain of truthful news sent out by the kid gowned, exploiting crew of human cormorants...

there about the miners of that state we have yet to see it. And on the other hand, we have seen very little from the miners' side that we thought was not true. The capitalistic chain of lying newspapers that hold the minds of the people of this country in ignorance, have published so much untruth about the Colorado situation that even their capitalistic readers themselves have come to regard them as unreliable.

"I could not meet Mr. Moyer; he is still, as I have said, in military confinement at Telluride. The offense for which he was last imprisoned was the desecration of the American flag. This desecration consisted, as a journalist told me, in printing upon the flag a variety of most atrocious anarchistic sentiments. The same report was in general circulation, and it was believed by all with whom I talked—even by those in sympathy with the miners—that this offense was of a heinous character.

Later I succeeded in obtaining a copy of this document, and here transcribe the entire inscription:

- "Is Colorado in America?"
"Martial law declared in Colorado!"
"Habeas corpus suspended in Colorado!"
"The press throttled in Colorado!"
"Bullpens for union men in Colorado!"
"Free speech denied in Colorado!"
"Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado!"
"Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado!"
"Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado!"
"Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado!"
"Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado!"
"Citizens' alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado!"
"Millitia hired by corporations to break the strike in Colorado!"

The tenth and thirteenth of these statements might be disputed; the rest, as will appear in subsequent letters, are indubitable facts.

Away from the stimulating atmosphere of Colorado their anarchistic character will not appear; and the imprisonment of a man for having painted these sentences on the stripes of an American flag seems a strange procedure.

One gentleman whose business it is to be well informed, told me in explaining the deportations, that the conditions in the mining camps had become intolerable; that dynamiting of mines, wrecking of trains and assassinations were of constant occurrence; that no man dared to sit in his house at night with uncurtained windows for fear of being shot; that no man knew whose turn would come next.

Not many minutes later, in the same conversation, in protesting against the stories which had appeared in eastern papers he said that the reports of lawlessness had been greatly exaggerated; that there had been but one murder in Cripple Creek within the last year and that had nothing to do with the labor troubles, and that one mine superintendent in Telluride had been shot, probably by some miner. There had indeed been many assaults and beatings of non-union men, but no such carnival of crime as had been reported.

The two ends of the story do not agree very well; I judge that both ends were somewhat distorted.

Even some of the capitalist newspapers of Colorado are constrained for the sake of holding their subscribers to speak with some fairness. Thus, here is a clipping from an editorial in the Denver Post:

"If Governor Peabody did not want his visit to the scene of the strike at Colorado City to result in honest arbitration, he took exactly the right course. He visited with the military. He had a heart-to-heart consultation with the mill owners. He talked familiarly with the 'strike-breakers,' usually known as scabs.

"But he failed to have anything to do with the men whose wrongs are the cause of the strike. He neglected to consult with the citizens who know both sides of the case.

"What the people of Colorado want is arbitration. The governor gave them a military review. What the strikers want is justice. The governor gave them the cold shoulder.

"Does the governor court the worst?"

And the Rocky Mountain News of Denver said:

"The governor should understand that the people of this state, almost without exception, look on him as a partisan of the mill owners and think that the mill owners would have agreed to arbitration long ago were it not that they expect to have his full support whether they be right or wrong. This belief in the minds of the people may do the governor an injustice, but if it does he is responsible for it, and he only can remove it.

"The conviction that the governor stands with the mill owners took deep root when he called out the National Guard and rushed it to Colorado Springs... beginning in April, is well an indication of the most extraordinary ignorance or recklessness on the part of the governor. A half-brained adventurer like Bell is about the last man in the state who should be placed in a position so responsible as that of adjutant general."

These expressions of newspapers at the scene of battle do not, of course, voice the intense feelings of the working class which has had to bear the brunt of the capitalistic malevolence, but it shows what the feeling of the general public outside of the holders of mining stock is.

All over this country there are newspapers dishing up daily two or three columns of editorial matter on subjects of supposed interest to the people, and every day the editors of these columns are casting about for current topics of moment upon which to enlighten their readers. Yet not a line about the truth in Colorado. These papers are largely ruled from their business departments. The day when the editor in chief laid down the policy of the paper is long gone by. This fact ought to give the public its cue—especially the wage-working part of the public. Let such people say to the solicitors or to the editors or representatives of such papers: "I take your paper to get the news of the day. If you print untruths about the working people of Colorado, I shall try to shift my patronage to some paper that will give me the truth."

And as the Colorado situation bids fair to continue for some time to come, it is not too late to put this advice in practice.

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The way of it is this. The International Socialist Review has been published monthly since July, 1900, so that 46 numbers have been issued. We have copies on hand of all these except the issue of September, 1900, but our supply is unequal. There is and will be a steady demand for complete sets, at a dollar a volume unbound, and at a dollar a volume in cloth binding. But we want to dispose of the surplus numbers, get them where they will be read, and realize a part of the money they cost. Therefore while they last we will send thirty numbers of the Review, all different, but our own selection, and not specified issues, to any address in the United States, Canada, and outside the city of Chicago, postpaid for one dollar. Chicago postpaid must call at our office to get the

magazines at this price. Foreign postage, fifty cents additional.

Specified numbers of the Review, ten cents each, to stockholders five cents each. Yearly subscription \$1.00; to stockholders fifty cents. Three sample numbers will be mailed for ten cents.

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Governor Peabody says the only remedy for the kulkured miners is a resort to the courts. Is that what he told the mine owners of Cripple Creek when they appealed to him for armed help to crush the strike before any overt acts had been committed?—Lamar Sparks.

A SELF-DESTROYING LEADERSHIP!



A Man who sits on Powder should not be Careless with Matches!

Some Wisconsin Election Comments by the Press.

How the old party press of Wisconsin took the news of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin elections may be seen from the following quotations:

Superior Telegram, Rep.—When the Socialist party can poll within 2,000 votes of as many as the Republican ticket receives in Milwaukee, it is time for people to stop and think. The Socialist, like the poor, we have always with us. Cranks and fanatics are to be expected here and there, but this will not explain the rapid increase in the Socialistic vote during the last few years. For this there is but one explanation and that is the number of people dissatisfied, seriously dissatisfied with existing industrial conditions, is rapidly increasing.

(In a later issue): We do not wish to disparage the men who believe in Socialism. We can applaud the motives that animate them. They seek a more scientific organization of the productive factors; they desire to eliminate present wastes of production. They seek to distribute justice. They desire the brotherhood of man. Of these aims we approve. Such aims should be

approved by everybody. No man who desires the betterment of his fellows can do aught but praise them. Not all Socialists are the radicals and fanatics they are supposed to be. Many of them are careful students of history and economics. They deserve a hearing and the people of this country will not deny them this.

Jamesville Gazette. — The good people of Milwaukee can afford to spend a little time in sober thought, and ask themselves the question, "Whither are we drifting?" Socialism has not only gained a foothold, but the vote of last Tuesday shows that more than 25 per cent of it was cast for Socialistic candidates, and ten men of this peculiar and dangerous faith were elected as councilmen. Nearly one-third of the voting population of Milwaukee is Socialistic.

This is a menace to the city and if the sentiment continues to develop it will not be long before Republicans and Democrats will find it necessary to unite for self protection.

If the people who come to our shores are unwilling to become loyal

citizens, and abide by the principles which founded and have so successfully controlled the nation, they should be asked to return to native soil.

Socialism will never gain a permanent foothold in this country and the people of Milwaukee should see to it that it is held in abeyance in that city.

Racine Times.—One of the surprises of the election was the large vote polled by the Racine Social-Democrats. As a year ago they polled 670 votes, it was figured that this year they would poll between 800 and 900 votes, but they polled 1,149 votes. Hans Jensen, the candidate for city treasurer, receiving that number of votes. Although the Social-Democrats did not elect a candidate, they held a jubilee meeting and they had good reason to rejoice because of the heavy gains in each ward. They voted straight tickets, there not being a split. Next spring this party will no doubt show another large and surprising increase. They not only drew from the Democratic ranks yesterday, but they pulled heavily from the Republicans.

THE MILWAUKEE TEST OF SOCIALISM.

Quite a number of subscriptions expire this and next week, and we want a few words with the comrades on the subject of the reading matter they as Socialists must have to keep abreast of the progress of the Socialist movement in the United States. The election in Milwaukee produced a magnificent victory for our party and putting nine men into the board of aldermen and four into the board of supervisors makes Milwaukee the first experimental ground of Socialism in its relations with actual government as represented in our foremost cities. Milwaukee is the thirteenth city in the country in point of population. It comes to the front in matters Socialistic by right of priority, as for many years that city had about the most active group of Socialists of any in the country. For many years it had the oldest Socialist daily paper (German) that was published in the entire country. It was the home of Paul Grottkau, a pioneer leader of Socialism both in Germany and the United States, and many of the older comrades were champions of Liebknecht and even of Weitling, and had been active in the Social-Democratic and Communist movement in Germany. These pioneers laid the foundations for Milwaukee's strong movement of the present day. And so it has fallen to Milwaukee to take the lead in laying down the rule of conduct for the Socialist aldermen who will sooner or later exist in all the other cities. You should be posted on what the Milwaukee experiment develops and in order to be posted you must be a subscriber to this paper. How will the nine aldermen, a minority, be able to do? Time will answer this. The Herald will answer it from week to week. You will want to know what measures they stand for and what they oppose. How far can they go? The Herald will be the paper you must have to keep posted. Do not miss a single issue. Send on a half dollar for a year's subscription, and do it at once!

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Comrade Robert Rutherford of Rhineland writes as follows about the Thompson meetings: "I wish to inform you of the tremendous success of the three Thompson lectures held here. Our smaller hall secured for the first two meetings was filled both times by an enthusiastic audience; the first meeting was attended principally by men, but the next meeting had a good attendance of ladies, owing to the good report made by the men.

"At the Opera House, Comrade Thompson was heard and appreciated by a larger audience than falls to the lot of most opera companies that show here, and owing to his convincing style of argument we expect to add about twenty members to the local.

"To give the opinion of one of our staunch Republican voters, who hails about prosperity and lives on frozen potatoes and salt pork, he says, 'Why! that fellow is as good as any of our old party speakers, and he has the gift of gab that makes him dangerous.' So you can imagine the impression that was made on those in the audience, gifted with an ordinary amount of common sense."

Comrade Carl Petersen of Marinette writes: "There is only one opinion among the comrades here and that is, that Comrade Thompson is a very able speaker and the best we could possibly

get to convince the people here that the cause of Socialism is good. All agree that he is a speaker worth hearing."

Dear Editor: I have written for two dates for Comrade Bigelow to lecture here 23th and 26th if I can get them, and if he is as good as Comrade Goebel I think we will be benefited by it.

Louisiana will fall in line if the comrades do their duty. I have been all alone until recently, but thank God I have some good assistance now. Bro. Church is a good worker. He and myself preach Socialism every day and night. We are getting them to read and the result will be beneficial.

La Fayette, La. F. C. Triay.

Social-Dem. Herald: The dictionary came to hand this week. It was what I needed, as my old one was not up to date. I am well pleased, not only with the book, but with the Herald also. The fearless aggressiveness is what I like. Every issue makes its own record. Will do all I can to help it along. Jno. Schell.

Findlay, O. "Comrades: I acknowledge the receipt of the Herald and I am more than pleased with the style and tone of its pages. An up to date paper is the best compliment I can pay to it. I have formulated

a plan for spreading Socialism by collecting 10 cents per month from Socialists and passing them on to others and the plan has had the desired effect.

Huntington, W. V. A. J. N. Eskey.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find P. O. for \$5.00 to push the campaign in Milwaukee. I send to you knowing you will place it where most needed. I am desirous of getting into 'be work again and have applied to the National Secretary to be placed in the field as speaker and organizer. Should this privilege be

HOW ABOUT THAT \$2.00 BILL? Or are you one of the fellows eternally "kicking" but never "hustling." Let's have it to-day. We'll mail you five subscription cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

SOLVAY COKE THE NEW SMOKELESS FUEL. Ton for ton you can get more heat-value for your money out of SOLVAY COKE. It burns to better advantage. It's cheaper, in every way. Sizes same as anthracite. Prompt delivery. \$5.60 per ton, delivered, and \$5.85 carried in. \$2.90 per half-ton, delivered, and \$3.05 carried in.

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granted me, I may have the pleasure of meeting you again. The dear old Herald keeps the pace in good shape, every number grows better!

Yours for the Co-operative Commonwealth, Anna Ferry Smith. San Diego, Cal.

Answer to Correspondents. C. J. Lamb, Michigan.—Thanks. Will appear next week.

John B. Williamson, Superior, Wis.—The Fabian Socialists are not necessarily different from many other Socialists, some of them, in fact, belonging also to other Socialist organizations in England. The Fabian society is made up mostly of literary men and women believing in collectivism the more or less open to the suspicion of dilettantism, who have sought to make Socialism popular with the intellectual class of England.

The Herald is a clean paper that no one need be ashamed to hand to friend or stranger. Spread the light of Socialism. To keep it concealed is a crime.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL. THE ONLY ONE.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary
 FREDERIC HEATH, 318 State St., Treas.
 HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Pin. Secretary
 GUSTAVE ESCHER, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer
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EDUCATIONAL BOARD—Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1215 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. Nicholas, Emil Brodke, Jos. Hendrickson, J. E. Kagi. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 208 Fourth St.

METAL TRADE SECTION meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters, Label Section first and third Mondays, at 318 State St., Building Trade Section first and third Thursdays, at headquarters, Miscellaneous Section first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.; A. J. Welch, Phil. Ebert, Aug. Dittmer, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: Frank Sawyer, Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave.; Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, M. Wisenplugh, J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diederich, P. A. Nelson.

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one share of stock in the Springfield (Mass.) Co-operative Laundry at \$1, said share to be held in trust for council by Secy. Heath. A donation of \$1 to the fight of the unionists of Jamestown, N. Y., against the Shale Paving Brick Co., was also recommended. Recommended also that \$3 be sent to Aurora, Ills., Corset workers who are fighting the Kabo corset. Also recommended that circulars be printed and sent to stores. Report concurred in.

Bro. Brockhausen for the State Federation of Labor informed the council as to the Anti-Grievance Association of Oshkosh, which planned to follow out the old losing game of getting pre-election pledges from capitalistic candidates. The matter was discussed with a representative who met with the state board and the board passed resolutions against the plan and invited the association to drop its flirtations with the politicians and to work with the board to secure its ends.

Labor Secretaryship committee reported that the circulars were ready for distribution.

The following resolution was passed unanimously: Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council, representing the organized workers of the city, hereby requests that the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereafter hold its regular meetings in the evening instead of in the afternoon, and that it also requests the affiliated unions to draw up and sign petitions, to be sent in as soon as possible to Cor. Secy. J. Reichert, 318 State street.

Communication from Garment Workers' local on unfair Rochester firm. Proposition for a Labor Day edition of Social-Democratic Herald approved.

On request of the Garment Workers the tailoring firm of Casey & Strossen-Reuter was placed on the unfair list.

Report of Label section, recommending bills aggregating \$4.80 for payment, was approved.

Delegates of the Barbers reported difficulty in keeping union men out of seaf shops and announced that they would watch and report the names of those caught patronizing the non-union places. Delegates were warned against buying Monarch kitchen ranges, the company being under the ban of the metal polishers.

The following resolutions proposed by Delegate Berner were passed unanimously: Whereas, One Walter Schintz, formerly elected on a capitalistic ticket as Justice of the Peace in the 22nd ward, has seen fit to slander Richard Beyer, the working class candidate for that office who was elected recently, alleging unfitness for the office because of not having studied law, and also because he is more fluent in the German language than in the English, and has declared that he will not give up the reins of the office unless compelled to do so by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Federated Trades Council hereby denounce this anarchistic effort of said Schintz to defeat the will of the people by obstructing the regular operation of the election by providing for the popular choice of public officials; since it is clear that if such precedents be allowed to be established, the present office-holding class can make it difficult for the majority to oust them from their places by any except forcible means. Be it also

Resolved, That in our judgment this said Schintz has insulted the intelligence of the great German-speaking part of the American public by his allegation that a lack of fluency in another language prevents incapacity for public office among a community consisting mainly of German-speaking people. Be it also

Resolved: That we consider this objection to be aimed directly at the working class representative in public office, since others have held public office in Milwaukee who were much qualified than Richard Beyer to hold their positions, but without any objections being raised against them from that account by lawyer-politicians.

Delegate Handley announced that the business agents would have another open meeting to advance unionism, Friday evening at Fond du Lac avenue and 22d street.

Receipts for evening \$74.61. Disbursements \$82.20.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 4811.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

J. George Kneuer, Plaintiff, vs. John M. Mueller and Dora Mueller, his wife, Ida H. Scherff, Charles E. Canright and Alice B. Canright, his wife, Cream City Brewing Company, Joseph and The Cook & Berninger Co., Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was filed and entered February 9th, 1903 and dated January 31st, 1903, I shall expose for sale and sell as public property, in the hall of the court house near the south door fronting on the park, in the seventh ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to-wit:

The following described parts of the West Twenty (20) acres of the South East Quarter (1/4) of the South East Quarter (1/4) of Section Eight (8), in Township Seven (7) North, of Range Twenty-two (22) East, bounded as follows: First—Commencing at a point, being Twelve hundred and Eighty-seven (1287) feet West and Three hundred and Twenty-seven (327) feet North of the South East corner of the aforesaid Section, running thence North One hundred and Eighty (180) feet, thence East Two hundred and Ninety-seven (297) feet, thence South One hundred and Eighty (180) feet, thence West Two hundred and Ninety-seven (297) feet to the place of beginning. Second—Commencing at a point Eleven hundred and Four (1104) feet West and Two hundred and Sixty-seven (267) feet North of the South East corner of said Section Eight (8) running thence North Sixty (60) feet, thence East One hundred and Fourteen (114) feet to the place of beginning. Third—Commencing at a point on the East line of the above described premises, being One hundred and Eighty-seven (187) feet North of the South East corner thereof, running thence North One hundred and Twenty (120) feet, thence West Three hundred and Thirty (330) feet, thence South One hundred and Twenty (120) feet, thence East One hundred and Thirty (130) feet to the place of beginning, reserving the right of way thereof and less that part taken by the City of Milwaukee for opening First Street, all of said real estate, and all the claims in said County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, April 2nd, 1904.

FRED TEGTMEYER,
 Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

RICHARD ELSNER,
 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT,
 IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.)
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARGARETHA GROSS, Deceased.

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the Estate of Margaretha Gross, late of the City of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Rosa Wipperfurth, by this Court.

It is ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of October A. as the time within which all creditors of said Margaretha Gross, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Margaretha Gross, deceased, in said County of Milwaukee, and in said State of Wisconsin, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 30th day of March 1904.

PAUL D. CARPENTER,
 County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER,
 Attorney for Estate.

PIEHLER'S LAUNDRY.
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DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

In an election it is the victors who celebrate. Who were the victors in the recent city election? Last week we told about how Rose drank champagne with Pfister on the result. We did not tell the whole story, however.

When Goff, who was knifed more viciously than either Anson or Baumgartner were before him by the ultra-capitalistic Stalwarts in his party, when Goff finally realized that he was beaten on election night, he not only hungered for consolation but also felt that he ought to help console with prominent members of his party. Therefore he sadly wended his way to the Hotel Pfister, and asked to see Mr. Pfister. A thoughtless clerk told him the great Republican boss was in Room 30 and so on the second floor and that he could go right up. He went. Timidly he tapped at the door, expecting to see it opened by the sad-faced boss of a re-united, yet re-beaten party, but he was mistaken. When the door swung open he could hardly believe his eyes. There stood Dave Rose clinking glasses with Pfister, who was bathed in smiles, while over near the window, trying to hold himself up by the window cord, was the corsetted beauty, Johnny Donovan, hilarious in his cups, and with his hair standing out from his classic head like prize bunches of Delaware grapes. Near by was Jim Stover, fairly drizzling the champagne that was coming too fast for his well known temperance proclivities. And there were several others, all bibulous and exalted. Poor Goff! He felt a suspicion somehow that he was out of place. The surprised silence was painful. There was a sudden

chill that frapped the very wine in the glasses. For once his ready flow of guff forsook him, and muttering a few commonplace, he sadly passed down to the street again.

In an election it is the victors who celebrate, as we remarked before!

As the time approaches for the Milwaukee dailies to sign a new scale with the Typographical union there are renewed rumors that there is an understanding between the several papers, inspired by the national open shop movement, to refuse to make a new agreement. It would seem, however, that the papers would learn by certain experiences they have had, or at least from the recent experience of the Sentinel. That paper printed several editorials maligning the leaders of the labor movement of Colorado and shamelessly attacking the personal character of Mother Jones. The Trades Council, in sheer self respect, was forced to denounce the editorials, and as a result the Sentinel lost so many subscribers among the working class that the editor was called to account by the owners of the paper and ordered to stop defaming leaders in the labor movement. The Sentinel is now striving in all sorts of ways to regain the lost confidence of the working people to whom it must look for a certain fraction of its support. The Milwaukee newspapers all scramble to get subscribers in the working class districts, partly for the money it brings in direct, and partly because advertisers will not advertise unless they circulate among the working districts. They ought to take a warning from the Sentinel's experience. Running non-union papers may not pay!

A young lawyer named Schintz, who as justice of the peace in the Twenty-second ward was succeeded by a Social-Democrat, has refused to give up the office at the prompt

FOR SALE. \$1000 Lot 30x120 Cottage and Barn on Dousman Street, near Auer Ave. \$2100 Lot 30x120 1 1/2 story House on 28th St., \$200. Balance small monthly payments. W. A. DUNN & CO., 201 Grand Avenue, Room 9. Phone Main 991.

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ing of City Atty. Runge, on the ground that a Social-Democrat does not deserve to have full citizen rights, and also because the Social-Democrat is a German. On the first proposition even the Sentinel was forced to make fun of the young legal skate, and on the German proposition the people of Milwaukee, many of whom are Germans, will very likely have something to say on Schintz' further political ambitions.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

All readers, friends, sympathizers and socialists in Wisconsin will please take notice that the big picnic of Wisconsin Social Democrats will be held at Schlitz Park, Sunday July 17, 1904! You are requested to bear the date in mind in making your appointments, arrangements for vacations, picnics, sociables and other engagements. This notice is also given this early to avoid Branches and Unions from arranging for occasions which might conflict with the big Picnic.

THE BASKET SOCIAL given by the Woman's Socialist Club at Harmonie Hall, First Avenue and Mineral street, Wednesday evening, April, 27, at 8 P. M., promises to be an enjoyable affair. Following is the program: Song by Johnson and Budnik. Spanish Dance and Song by Mrs. L. Eckhardt.

Music and Song by Ald. Melms. Sketch. Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. Auction of Baskets. The Social-Democratic Orchestra will furnish the music. The entertainment will be followed by dancing. Admission free to all Social-Democrats and friends. Comrades, attend this social and help raise funds to carry on our work and pay the campaign deficit.

The Nineteenth ward branch, S. D. P., will hold a series of debates, to take place every fourth Wednesday of the month at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. All Nineteenth ward citizens are invited.

Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50? Will you back your Socialistic principles to this extent?

HEADQUARTERS FOR GAS RANGES Detroit Jewel, New Process, Famous Clark's Jewels, Garlande, Etc. Samples of the Milwaukee Gas Co.'s Ranges are exhibited on our floor, and will be sold at their low prices - pipes and connections free. Peter Paulus Hardware Co. 367 Third and 310 Chestnut St.

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THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. A season of vaudeville will be inaugurated at the Alhambra on Sunday, commencing with the matinee. Two performances will be given daily. Manager Miller announces



Taharra's Troupe of Arabs at the Alhambra.

that the biggest stars in vaudeville have been secured. Hopkins' unexcelled vaudeville organization will be the opening attraction.

STAR THEATER. The appearance of Rice and Barton at the Star Theater is a real letter event. Their Rose Hill English Folly Company opens a week's engagement on Sunday afternoon. "The Baby Trust" and "A Peep Behind the Scenes" are the titles of the burlesque that will be presented.

CRYSTAL THEATER. Bertino and Walters, the acrobatic wire kings, lead the new bill at the Crystal Theater. A Ladies' souvenir matinee will be given Wednesday and Friday, at which time children under 12 years will be admitted for 5 cents.

ONE DOLLAR VALUE FOR FIFTY CENTS. 10 copies Benson's "Confessions of Capitalism," 28 pages, @ 5 cts. .50 5 copies "An Appeal to the Workers," 24 pages, @ 5 cts. .25 1 copy "The Truth about Socialism" by John Collins, 112 pages .25 \$1.00

All of the above sent to any address in the U. S. on receipt of 50 cts. Just the books for propaganda. Will be given free as a premium for three new subscriptions at 50 cts each. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD. The State Executive Board met April 10, all resident members being present except H. Tuttle. Charters were granted to Bohemian branch in Racine, to Bohemian branch in Tenth Ward of Milwaukee, to English branch in Second Ward of Milwaukee, to Eighth Ward of Sheboygan, to First precinct of Town of Greenfield, and to First precinct of Town of Lake upon payment of dues. Bills were allowed as follows: \$74.31 to C. D. Thompson for services, \$2.80 for cents of Thompson, \$30.92 to Nicholas Klein for services, \$9.50 to F. Brockhausen for expenses to Manitowish, and \$4.74 to Riverside Printing Company for printing dates. It was voted that State Secretary Gaylord be given the territory of Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Sheboygan Counties as his special field. The board also voted to invite Carl D. Thompson to become state organizer of Wisconsin, on condition of his assuming the financial risk. A motion was carried to employ a stenographer for half time. E. H. Thomas.

FORM OF WILL. I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of (or if other property, describe the property.) If there are inheritance or legacy taxes at the time of executing your will, please kindly say (if you so wish) that they are to be paid from the estate.

BE SURE not to forget to cut out the COUPON of THEO. SCHELLE and get something for it. 316 West Water Street.

THE GERMAN HEALING INSTITUTE HEALS SUCCESSFULLY GOUT AND RHEUMATISM IN EVERY CASE and Agrees to Return Money if not Successful. O. BAHNER, German Graduate, Naturalist Physician. 1016 WALNUT STREET, MILWAUKEE.

SHUR-ON IF THINE EYES offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call at..... Julius Lando's Optical Institute, 419 East Water Street and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

State Secretary's Report for March.

Table with columns for location and amount. Includes entries for Algona, Sheboygan, Kenosha, etc.

Monthly Pledges— Kiel pledges 3.75 Chas. Blodgett .25 4.00 Campaign Fund— South Side Woman's Socialist Club 4.75 1 of Waukesha .15 4.90

For services of F. G. Strickland at Poynette and Wroceana 10.00 For services of C. D. Thomson and J. M. Work at Pattern-makers' Association 10.00 For services of A. M. Simons at Kiel 5.00 Sale of leaflets, etc. 8.65 Sale of buttons 3.90 For posters to Rhinelander .76 Loan of E. H. Thomas 20.00 \$120.66

State Treasurer's Report. Mar 1, Cash on hand \$7.12 Receipts from state secy 90.32 Expenditures. H. W. Bistorius, office rent for state secy \$5.90 Norma Ahrens, 24 days stenographer services 2.25 W. R. Gaylord, for 2 weeks salary, to Mar. 5 20.00 W. R. Gaylord, for 1 week salary to Mar. 12 10.00 Wis. Telephone Co. for long distance services 3.25 F. Brockhausen, expenses to Sheboygan 7.60 E. H. Thomas for getting office cleaned 1.00 E. H. Thomas, express charges to Eau Claire .40 E. H. Thomas, express charges to Rhinelander .40 E. H. Thomas, express charges on Thompson posters 1.10 E. H. Thomas, telegrams and stationery 1.95 Germania Publ. Co. for mailing tubes 1.90 E. H. Thomas for postage to Feb. 7, 1904 20.92 Total \$76.67 Total receipts \$97.44 Expenditures 76.67 April 1, Cash on hand \$20.77 J. Reinert, Treas.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES. FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, Secy. 203 Milwaukee st. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Chestnut sts. Fritz Koll, 1220 Cold Spring ave. Secy.

THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 203 Milwaukee st. Frank Herberg, Secy. 293 Milwaukee st. FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 E. Collier st. B. H. Heimling, Jr., Secy. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 382 Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy. 469 Green bush st. SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and 4th Wednesday of the month, 8 p. m., at 204 Fourth street. Chas. Gronowski, Secy. 750 Island ave. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Smith, 505 Broadway, Secy. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m. at 392 Washington st. Fred Krueger, Secy. 712 Greenfield ave. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Ed. Berner, Secy. 1315 Kneeland street. TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Wisconsin Hotel, N. E. Cor. Levee and Twelfth sts. Carl P. Dietz, Secy. 847 Ninth street. TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday at 1326 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Novak, Secy. 1225 North Ave. ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and last Friday of the month. Oscar Wild, Secy. 803 Grand st. TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 867 Kinickianke ave. George Hunsler, Secy. 609 Grove st. TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday, at 715 Greenbush st., at 423 p. m. John Lewandowski, Secy. 538 Garden st. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred Bueger, Secy. 395 Bufum st. FORTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home ave. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home ave. Secy. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1629 Villet street. C. Zainer, Secy., 1812 Cold Spring ave. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second Thursday Jerome Underhill, Secy., 325 Twenty-ninth st. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinickianke and Potter aves. John Roberts, Secy., 634 Mabbett st. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Grand st., cor. of Greenwich st. Wallace Pilot, Secy., 487 Cranmer st. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baler, Secy., 558 29th st. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every third and fourth Thursday of the month in Herman Potratz' hall, 1160 20th cor. 20th and Locust streets. Ed. H. Jantz, Secy. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1216 Buffum st., cor. Chambers st. Victor L. Berger, Secretary. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North ave. George Moerschel, Secy., 912 Thirty-seventh st. POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. J. J. Connel, Secy., 216 Dec. 22.50. TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH N. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. Werner, Secy. Teutonia and Kent. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at 315 State street, third floor. E. J. Melms, Secy., 6203 Lapham st. Jacob Hunsler, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut street. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC GERMAN-VEREIN VORWAERTS meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 2714 North ave. Herbert Schibler, Secy., 912 20th st.

Advertisement for LACHENMAIER & CO. THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE. It's Time To Change. Give your faithful but tired Winter Suit a rest. A few days ago it took courage to keep on your Winter "duds." Now it takes more courage to keep on your Winter "duds." If you knew how many of the best dressed men you meet were wearing Suits bought here you'd be surprised. \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 up to \$25.00 is our scale of prices on Spring Suits.

Advertisement for Snowball Washers. Are Built on the Right Principles and do their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We have yet to hear of a single complaint from the hundreds of customers to whom we have sold them. PH. GROSS HDW. CO., 126-128 Grand Avenue. "IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

Advertisement for AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors. YOUR SUCCESS Depends Upon Your Appearance. If so let us improve your appearance. We are confident of our ability to please you. Try our Made-to-Order Suits at \$20. ALL OUR SUITS HAVE THE TAILORS UNION LABEL. 264 West Water Street, Corner Cedar.

Advertisement for REINECK BROS. We Don't Want ANYONE to go away dissatisfied. We will guarantee that if you will take time to see our line of SPRING SUITS that you will find what you want at a price you want to pay for it. We have Overalls, Shirts, Hats, Neckwear and other good things to wear in stock. ALL BEARING THE UNION LABEL. 717-719 12th Street, Corner Lloyd.

Advertisement for BARRETTS. A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor. 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic.

Advertisement for CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL. NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY! WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED? A new propaganda booklet, designed to interest non-socialists and prepare the way for a study of Socialism. BY VICTOR L. BERGER. THIS OFFICE.—Per copy 2 cts. Per hundred 50 cts. Per thousand \$4.50.—1904

ALHAMBRA. Week Starting Matinee To-morrow. Res'd Seats Hopkins' Big Show. 10 AND 25c Next Attraction: THE GAME KEEPER.

STAR THEATER. Commencing To-morrow Matinee. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. PRICES: Rice & Barton's Rose Hill ENGLISH FOLLY CO. Ladies Matinee Friday Next Attr.: Trans-Atlantic Extrav. Co.

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