

SHERMAN BELL, WHO IS DISGRACING THE NAME OF GEN. SHERMAN, THE MAN WHO SAID: 'WAR IS HELL,' IS TRYING TO MAKE A HELL OF COLORADO FOR THE WORKING CLASS.
 Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., June 25, 1904.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 8. WHOLE NUMBER 308



DEBS ON COLORADO!!

Class-Hatred Growing out of Class-Interest has Developed a Man-Hunt that is the Shame of the Nation.—Capitalism is Hunting Down the Working Class.—A Colorado Day is asked for.

ALMOST a year has passed since the strikes were precipitated in Colorado.

What caused them and who is responsible for the consequences?

Let the naked facts be stated.

The Legislature of Colorado passed an eight hour law in 1899 nearly like the eight hour law of Utah; which the United States Supreme Court had declared constitutional.

The supreme court of Colorado, owned bodily by the Mine Owners' Association and Smelter Trust, declared the law unconstitutional.

In 1902 a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people of the state, commanding the Legislature in express terms to pass an eight-hour law. This was carried by a popular majority of more than forty thousand votes.

The Legislature met and was bought outright by the Mine and Mill owners with scarcely an attempt to conceal the damnable crime. The members of the Legislature, with the gold of the capitalists bulging in their breeches, refused to pass the law demanded by a majority of over forty thousand of the people.

These are the absolute facts. No one can deny them. These foul facts caused the present strike.

The mine, mill and smelter workers, inhaling the poison fumes and gases which undermined their health and destroyed their lives, struck only after the Mine and Mill Owners had debauched the Supreme Court, bought the legislature and trampled rough-shod over the legally expressed will of the people.

The miners struck for their lives.

They struck as the very last resort.

Who are the criminals, the law breakers, the killers of men, the corrupters of the body politic, the debauchers of the nation?

Who but the capitalist anarchists who compose the Mine Owners' Association, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company?

These are the brazen brigands who have the flint face to talk about law and order.

"To hell with the constitution" has been their murderous motto from the start and their trail is red with the blood of the working class.

The latest crime in their desperation to crush the Western Federation of Miners was the blowing up of the depot platform at Victor, filled with workmen. Note that not a mine owner, nor any other capitalist, or member of the Citizens' Alliance, or detective, or other corporation hireling was on the platform. Only poor, dumb workmen were blown up to cover up the crimes of capital and bring down the wrath of the nation upon the union miners.

The mine owners charge that union miners instigated this crime. It is a foul and damnable lie.

If these capitalist conspirators, these dressed-up footpads, were not a little bit of conscience as cobras, this vile and abominable lie would choke in their throats, turn their faces black and strangle them to death.

They will have character-assassins in plenty to swear away the lives of men their blood-blotched gold could not buy.

Sherman Bell has already announced that they would swing—this evidence and before being tried—and this in the name of law and order.

Who benefited by the crime? The mine owners. Who are its victims? The union miners.

Who compelled the sheriff and other officers of the law, under threat of hanging, to resign their offices and filled them with corporation hirelings? The mine owners. Who were bound and gagged and clubbed and pulled-penned and deported and shot dead without a hearing? The union miners.

Let them dare hang one of these innocent men and by the gods of retribution hell will crack about their own ears before the curtain falls on the last scene of their gory revelry.

In 1859 the slave owners of Virginia hung old John Brown, the criminal agitator.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

In 1861 the earth shook beneath the tread of armed legions and millions were singing:

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the ground,
 But his soul goes marching on."

In 1863 The Proclamation of Emancipation was issued.

In 1865, less than six years after John Brown was murdered, as the mine owners of Colorado now threaten to murder Union leaders, the slave owners were annihilated and chattel slavery was wiped from the earth in a storm of iron and a deluge of blood.

Then it was chattel slavery. Now it is wage slavery. Then it concerned a few negroes. Now it embraces all the workers of the world.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

The gods made the slave owners mad and smote them to death.

The gods are making the Colorado capitalists mad and in their mad fury they are rushing to their doom.

Let them hang an innocent union man in Colorado. Let them sow the wind! Let them put their own necks in the nooses!

They will reap the crop they are sowing to the smallest seed of injustice.

And now a vital question!

Why are the capitalists of Colorado and the nation waging a war of extermination upon the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union?

Why? Why?

BECAUSE THEY DECLARED FOR SOCIALISM.

That is the reason—the only reason.

Their assault, therefore, is not upon labor unionism, but upon Socialism.

This makes it our fight—the fight of the whole working class.

Let us recognize this fact and support our comrades in Colorado to the bitter end.

We see our comrades in the Rocky Mountains murdered in cold blood by hired mercenaries, driven from home, forced out of the state and dumped on the desert to die like lepers, crowded like cattle in festering pens and fed on vermin; bludgeoned, bayoneted, insulted and outraged in a thousand other ways.

We see the governor as the servile tool of the mine owners, the supreme court their fawning sycophants and the legislature their bought-and-paid-for lickspittles.

We see President Roosevelt smiling serenely upon this bloody scene, as Peabody blows out the constitution and Sherman Bell struts as an armed bully. Would Roosevelt lack the power to act if Meyer and Hayward were in the roles of Peabody and Bell?

Not a word from Roosevelt. Not a word from Judge Parker, Gorman, McClellan, Hill or Hearst. Not one. Not one.

These are the national representatives of the Republican party and the Democratic party. Their silence proclaims their attitude. They and their parties are with the capitalist anarchists of Colorado who are strangling law and assassinating labor.

The Socialist party alone is the party of the union men of Colorado. The mine owners are well aware of this and their hostility to the Socialist party is but the pretext for their determination to stamp the Socialist party out of Colorado.

That is the issue.

The mine owners understand it clearly and all the capitalists are lined up accordingly.

Let us face the issue and fight it out.

They may win the skirmishes. The ultimate victory is ours. We have won ten thousand defeats. The working class cannot be vanquished.

The capitalist mine owning class have got to go. The working class are bound to come.

Even the Capitalist Press is Uneasy over the Colorado Anarchy.

Columbus, (O.) Press Post (Dem.), June 7.—It is noted in the dispatches from the Cripple Creek district that "a company of soldiers scoured the town hunting for union men." They were not hunting for the persons who committed specific disorders. They were not looking specially for the men who committed the heinous offense of blowing up a railroad depot. They were not particularly whom they found, just so he was a union man. He might be in the bosom of his family or he might be standing on the street discussing the situation. No matter what he was doing he was put under arrest the moment he was found. His offense is not that he has committed an unlawful act, but that he is a union man. It is this sort of intolerance on the part of the mine operators, backed by the soldiery, that has brought about the deplorable conditions existing in Colorado. A spirit of unfairness on one side is not calculated to conduce to a spirit of unresisting submission on the other.

Detroit Daily Times (Ind.), June 7.—While capitalistic anarchy is no justification for anarchy by the wage workers, it was almost a foregone conclusion from the start that if the lawlessness of the mine owners should continue long enough, some misguided man of the mines would try to avenge his class by violence. And that is exactly what appears to have been done at Independence. Some man or men, maddened to the point of murder by the wrongs inflicted upon them, and acting entirely apart from the Western Federation of Miners, appear to have dynamited the train upon which 12 non union miners were killed and a number of others fatally injured. That is the way it looks now at any rate, since the Western Federation of Miners has from the first exercised the greatest caution to prevent any of its members from resorting to violence, though it would not be surprising to learn that the mine owners themselves had hired somebody to blow up the train. For it is an old game on the part of corporations made desperate to hire murderers to commit a crime for the purpose of turning public sentiment against the strikers, and incidentally to get troops to fight their battles. The corporate interests of Colorado have made of the State one vast tinder box and upon their heads will be the responsibility for any unlawful acts that may come from their own lawlessness. And upon their heads is the blood of the men who were blown to pieces at Independence.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), June 8.—The accounts of the Colorado disorders would startle the average American citizen if he were not painfully familiar with such manifestations in that quarter. Even Russia offers no worse spectacle to the civilized world. Well may the foreigner ask whether this member of the American Union has any government worthy of the name! What the situation imperatively demands is perfectly manifest. Lawlessness and lynch rule beget lawlessness and crime.

A BIG WEAPON LEFT.

Victor L. Berger Points out the Seriousness of the Colorado Capitalistic Outrages.—The Workers do not yet Realize the Power of the Ballot.—It May be Taken Away!

The fact that anarchy and war exist in certain parts of Colorado is not fully appreciated by the public at large. What began as a strike has through the interference of the state authorities of Colorado, developed, into murderous anarchy in which militia, mobs and dynamite explosions play a deadly part.

The question before the workmen of Colorado and of America in general is simply: Are we to answer anarchy from above with anarchy from below? Are we to defy the lawlessness of capitalistic government by hurling at it lawlessness from the part of the proletariat? Are we to resist the suspension of the constitution and the annihilation of the habeas corpus with dynamite bombs, daggers and rifle shots, not at the poor scabs, but at the mine owners' and their chosen capitalistic allies in Colorado? Who can answer this question at present?

I understand that this is a class war which is being waged in Colorado. I understand that the laboring class of Colorado, and indeed of the United States, to a large extent has to blame itself for the defenseless and miserable condition in which it finds itself in Cripple Creek. Yet while there is war, even though the working class be entirely unprepared for it, certain conditions of civilized warfare ought to be obeyed by the capitalistic class.

Has this been done?

Let us calmly review the events as they have occurred in Colorado. The origin of the trouble is found in the struggle for an eight hour law in the mills and smelters. These are mainly owned by the Smelter Trust which is controlled by the Rockefeller interest. In 1899 an eight hour law was passed. But the Supreme Court of the state, being in the hands of the capitalists, declared it unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court, on the other hand, has already sustained a similar law in Utah, and similar statutes are in force in Kansas, Montana, Nevada, and Arizona. An amendment to the constitution was submitted to a popular vote in Colorado in 1902, and carried by a majority of 46,714 votes—an exceedingly large majority for such a sparsely populated state. A corporation lobby thereupon induced the legislature to adjourn without enacting the law, which the amendment to the constitution made compulsory.

This was the beginning of the trouble.

The miner unions of Colorado went on a strike to enforce what the corrupt legislature had denied them. And the mine owners also banded together. They discharged the union men in many mills and smelters where they had not gone out on strike. They imported scabs. They ordered smaller business men dependent on them to also discriminate in every way against the union men. Some disorder followed and the mill men and the mine owners called for the militia. Riots ensued. Militiamen made wholesale arrests. The constitution of the free American state of Colorado was suspended by the governor, although even the emperor of Germany could not suspend the constitution of Germany. Constitutional rights of individuals were utterly disregarded by the mine owners and by the state militia. Gov. Peabody, the very man elected by the people as their chief executive, made the state of Colorado a private detective agency for the mine owners. The Citizens' Alliance, made up of dive-keepers, gamblers, etc., and the capitalist class in general, banded together to suppress organized labor in Colorado by wholesale murder and deportation. Then came the "bomb" explosion at the depot in Independence.

As for the responsibility for that explosion and the killing of sixteen non-union miners, it should be noted that the blood-hound followed the trail of the murderer straight to the house of the detective employed by the mine owners' association. That suggests the solution.

And with threats of pistols and coils of rope, the legally elected officials of the Cripple Creek district have been forced to resign, right after the deed had been committed—especially the coroner of Teller County, who would have held an inquest upon the dynamite outrage, and who had already empaneled a jury for that purpose. The union hall and the contents of the four union co-operative stores and the plant of the Victor Record have been destroyed. Mines not connected with these troubles have been shut down because union labor was employed in them, and the men peaceably working there were arrested and imprisoned.

The story of the deportation of the union miners of the Cripple Creek district, their abandonment without food or water upon the bare prairie far from human habitation, on pain of death if they should return, and the story of the suffering of their wives and children, requires no repetition. Nor is any comment needed on the unlawful detention of President Meyer, and the answer of General Bell, "To hell with Habeas Corpus! We will give them post mortems!"

The lawless acts of the mine owners and the state government have been denounced even by prominent Republicans, judges and high officials. They condemn the military usurpation, denounce the deportation of the miners without trials, and charge the responsibility for these outrages to the Mine Owners' Association and the so-called Citizens' Alliance. General Bell himself said, "that the militia instead of being used to protect the law, was degraded to connive at the breaking of the law, in favor of the corporations."

And sifting the matter down to the bottom, one fact is clear: If the workmen of Colorado had been wise enough to elect at least a few Socialists to the legislature of Colorado at the last election, these Socialists might possibly have prevented the wholesale corruption of the capitalist colleagues by the mine owners. Colorado is reaping the whirlwind of anarchistic capitalism in business and of capitalistic anarchism in public office. The union miners and the union workmen of Colorado are reaping the harvest of the seed they have sown when they voted for the Republicans and Democrats.

Lord Beaconsfield once said in the English parliament that every nation has exactly the government it deserves. This fits the situation in this country to an iota. The workmen of these United States and especially in Colorado have the government they have made. Again I say, let this be a warning to all of them. Let them get together in one great political party and make use of their political rights and their political freedom for their own class while they still have those rights and this freedom. Let them make use of the ballot in the right way while they still possess it. I can see the time, and it may not be far off, when their political freedom and their ballot will be taken away from them by the capitalistic class under the sneering argument that the laboring class is not worthy of the ballot because they do not know how to use it anyway.

And then the laboring class may be compelled to fight with dynamite, dagger and rifle, not for its industrial freedom, but for its political rights as well.

Workmen of America, union men of America, take warning! Make use of your political rights while you still have them.

Victor L. Berger.

Socialism is inevitable — if! There's the rub. The people must be educated to want it, else who can say what perils are ahead for the plundered people of this country? This points your duty, Mr. Socialist. More agitation, more literature spread broadcast! Our party press must be made to do the greatest possible service. The Herald is run at a loss. It is published for propaganda. We are doing the best we know how. Strengthen our hands. The best results from literature is with cumulative work. A weekly paper to a new subscriber is a repeating rifle, and its bullets sooner or later are bound to reach the bull's eye of the new subscriber's thinking apparatus and to win him from his Republican fallacies, his "Democratic" mistakes. To do your full duty you must get subscribers. Do it now! And if you can send in a club of ten at fifty cents we will mail you at once a cloth bound volume of Marx' "Capital," which has a retail value of \$1.75. Don't miss this opportunity to get a valuable book free.

Additional editorials on last page.

The Power to Kill!

Governor Peabody, one of Parry's Citizens' Alliance' patron saints, was in St. Louis, Mo., at the Planters Hotel, last Monday, where he received a number of telegrams from Colorado.

The "Land of the Oppressed!"

What a Sovereign Voter looks like in Colorado—providing he is a member of the Working Class!



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Leisure a Class Danger.

Washington, May 5.—In an address at the ninth conference of the Washington Episcopal diocese, the Right Rev. Bishop Satterlee gave the smart set of the capital some pretty severe raps. He said that the twentieth century tone of life in Washington was becoming less and less natural and that before long there would be none of the simplicity that marked the preceding century. He declared that Washington's present customs were attracting a leisure class that was a menace to the welfare of the country, in that the influence of idlers who had no responsibilities for the advancing of the nation were having a bad influence on those who have. Among other things, he said:

"Irresponsible wealth, with its false ideals, its diletanteism, its glorification of pleasure, its luxurious style of living, its tendency to make amusement and social engagements the chief business of life, is always, as past experience shows, an influence which brings about moral degeneration, for such social conditions sap the foundations of real manhood and womanhood and honeycomb the robustness of character."

A Pulpit Utterance on Colorado.

Regarding the situation in Colorado, mining is hazardous and hard work. Humanity dictates a short day of eight hours as sufficient to be spent underground. In view of the profits which capital invested in mines was yielding in Colorado, this law should have been enforced. After the constitution had been lawfully amended laws embodying the conviction of a majority should have been passed. For months this question was debated. Reason and sense of right had a chance to assert themselves. But the corporations were united and powerful. Undoubtedly capitalists have the moral right to combine, the better to promote their own interests. In this case the corporations commanded the situation, because on their side was superior talent and unlimited wealth. Temptation to abuse such power was great and the mine owners yielded. In view of these facts it will be seen that divine providence does not govern human affairs, and that men are themselves responsible for such things as those to which I have called attention.—The Rev. Henry Stauffer, Milwaukee, in a sermon.

Time explains many things.

It will pronounce a verdict on La Follette, the Wisconsin "reform" governor in due season, and that verdict will not be a complimentary one. It will catalogue him for just what he is, a capitalistic politician—one who was cute enough to see that there was a vast amount of discontent in the land and that a good deal of it could be rallied to his purpose of boosting himself into places of political vantage.

The Republican platform says Roosevelt has enforced the anti-Trust laws. Oo, rots!

If you think Socialism is too good for you, the trouble is with you, not with Socialism.

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

Parry a Prince of Industrial Cannibals!

A table of low wages and poverty where such men as D. M. Parry is in control of a factory, seldom gets in the newspapers. About all that is published is concerning Parry and his "open shop" policy. The following story told by the Indianapolis Star, is an apt illustration of what is occurring every day throughout the country in factories where the "open shop" policy prevails:

"I did the best I could, your honor," said Charles Wright to Judge Whallon in police court, who was charged with deserting his wife and children. There are eleven children, nine of them miners, and all living at home.

The man, gaunt and careworn, stretched out his long arms and looked appealingly at the Judge as he told his story.

"I did the best I could," he continued. "I work for the Parry Manufacturing Co. I work hard and do all that I can get to do, but I don't make much.

"Sometimes I draw \$6 or \$7 on pay day and after I pay my helper I have \$5 or \$6 left. But times are better now and I have more work than I had last winter. Then I often had but \$3 left after the helper was paid, and there have been pay days when there was only \$1.50 in my envelope. I do piece work and sometimes there is little to be had.

"There isn't much left to spend for drink after feeding and clothing thirteen persons on such wages. Last winter I walked all the way from our home to Haughville to the factory. I walked back every day, too. It was cold and I was tired, but I couldn't afford to spend money for car fare."

And now for action! We, the Socialists of America, should appoint a Colorado day to hoist aloft the banner of revolt.

The National Committee of the Socialist party, it is suggested, should issue a proclamation to all the Socialists of the land. Let the first Sunday in August or some other suitable day be appointed as Colorado day and celebrated throughout the land as the anniversary of the class war in the Rocky Mountains in which our comrades are so valiantly engaged.

Let the Socialists rally in every village, town and city. Let them gather out-door and tell the story of the struggle to the people.

Let them recite the crimes of capitalism in Colorado and indict the ruling class at the bar of justice.

Let them proclaim the principles of Socialism and point the way to freedom.

Let them also appeal to each and every listener in every audience to add his mite to the collection, make it large as possible, and send the amount to Wm. D. Hayward, National Secretary, Western Federation of Miners, 625 Mining Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

If immediate steps are taken the day can be made memorable in the annals of the class struggle. The people are already aroused and a thousand Socialist orators can move them to action.

Let us unite from end to end of the land and across the Canadian border in celebration of the anniversary of the Colorado class struggle, and on that day the Mine Owners of Colorado and the coupon-clippers of Wall street and the exploiters of labor everywhere will distinctly hear the rumblings of the social revolution.

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 stopped from reprinting selections from them. — Editor Herald.

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OTHER REMEDIES THAN SOCIALISM WORSE THAN FUTILE.

Before taking up the consideration of remedies, about which we may disagree, it may be well to mention certain wrongs, with regard to the existence of which we shall not find occasion to hold conflicting opinions.

In the first place, it may be set down as a fact that there are a few thousands of very rich persons in this country—persons whose personal fortunes range all the way from the million to the billion mark.

Even Republican politicians will not dispute this fact. It is also true that there are millions of persons in this country—about 80 per cent of our entire population, in fact—who are poor—struggling hard for a bare living.

Only Republican politicians will deny this fact and they themselves admit it in the census reports issued under Republican administrations.

Equally true is it that the few who are so very rich do little if any useful labor, since their activities, for the most part, are directed toward the accumulation rather than the production of wealth.

This truth will be denied by every Republican and every Democratic politician in the country, but it remains a truth, nevertheless.

And it is as certainly a fact that the many millions who are struggling hard for a bare living, are exclusively engaged in useful labor—in the actual production of wealth, in other words. We have, therefore, two great facts, about the existence of which there can be no dispute:

1.—That a few thousands of our population are in the possession of enormous wealth;

2.—That many millions of our population are in the possession of little wealth—so little, in fact, that the question of how to gain a livelihood is always uppermost in their minds.

And it is to improve the condition of this greater and poorer class that millions of American citizens vote the Republican ticket; that other millions vote the Democratic ticket and that thousands of others advocate the principles of the Prohibition party and the Single Tax.

Socialism recognizes the individual honesty and the good intentions of the rank and file of all these various political parties and beliefs. But it also asserts that there is nothing in any or all of these parties or beliefs that will give the wealth of the nation to the class that makes it. Socialism even goes farther and asserts that the two great parties—the Republican and the Democratic—are organized and controlled by the capitalist class for the purpose of maintaining the very conditions that exist—the conditions that give a small number of men the control of all the land and machinery with which wealth may be produced and compel all the rest to seek to use land and machinery for such parts of their products as those who own the means of production may find it necessary to give them.

All of which is, of course, most emphatically denied by those who are in favor of maintaining the existing system of industry. But the fact remains that if you cannot obtain the means with which to sustain life without using my hoe to cultivate potatoes in my garden, that your hunger will compel you to get my permission to use my hoe in my garden, even if I tell you that you can have as your share only one sixth of the potatoes you raise. Nor will you ever be released from my clutches by any political party that permits you only to own your hunger while it permits me to own the garden and the hoe without which you cannot appease your hunger. For there is nothing more certain in all history than that the class that has the power to oppress another class, has always used that power to the full extent of what it considered to be safe. We are all alike in that respect and if the Socialists were in control of this government today and there were two classes in this country, there is nothing more certain than that the Socialists, representing the wealth-producing class, would oppress the other class. It is a disagreeable fact, but it is nevertheless a fact, that it is human nature for the strong to domineer over the weak. And while Socialists possess this fault, in common with all the rest of humanity, there is no danger that they will use it, when in control of the government, to wrong others, for this very simple reason:

There will be no class for the working class, as represented by Socialism, to oppress; because every individual who is able to labor will belong to the working class and no one will be able to wrest from others the products of their toil.

If it be admitted (1) that the man who has only hunger is at a disadvantage as compared with the man who owns the garden and the hoe without which the man with the hunger cannot obtain food, and (2) that the man who is made economically and industrially powerful by the ownership of the garden and the hoe is certain to use his power to exploit the weaker, hungry man, we may take the next step and ask what principle, or principles are embodied in the Republican, Democratic, or Prohibition party, or in the Single Tax program that might reasonably be expected to place the hoe-less and land-less man upon equal terms with the man who now owns the land and the hoe.

Take the Republican party, for instance; what does it offer?

The Republican party is emphatically in favor of a protective tariff to prevent foreign manufacturers from invading American markets with their goods upon terms of equality with American manufacturers. Republican orators, statesmen and newspapers wax eloquent over the stupendousness of the aid that is given to American laborers by a protective tariff, basing their claims on the plea that the tariff "protects" American laborers from the competition of less-well paid foreign laborers. But it may have been noticed that the Republican party has never placed a protective tariff on foreign laborers, who are left free to come to the United States in as great numbers as they may please to compete with American laborers on their own soil. The coal mines and the great industrial plants in which hundreds of thousands of unskilled laborers are employed are always beckoning to Europe for laborers and it is a well known fact that the trans-Atlantic steamship companies employ traders and men of other occupations in all the ports of Europe to drum up steerage passengers for them by telling the European peasants of the magnificent prospects that will await them if they will only remove to America.

The Republican party also stands for "honest money"—the gold standard. Go back in this book and re-read the chapter about "Why a medium of exchange is needed" and see whether you think the gold standard is intended to help the working class or the capitalist class.

The Republican party is also in favor of imperialism—the conquering of foreign peoples even at the cannon's mouth for the sake of trade. If you have any doubts as to whether, in standing for imperialism, the Republican party desires to help the working class or the capitalist class, go back in this book and read the chapter about commercial wars and why they are fought.

But the Republican party has not a word to say against the ownership of the garden and the hoe by one man and the ownership of the hoe by the other man.

Nor is the Republican party sufficiently devoted to labor to pass an eight-hour law, an anti-injunction law, or any other measure that would really help labor by wresting from the capitalist class any of the rights that belong to the working class.

In short, the Republican party is the exponent of the aims and purposes of the great capitalists. The great capitalists are the ones who control its organization and write its platforms. And the party is faithful to those who furnish its ideas and provide the money with which to influence the public in such a direction that the ideas may become effective.

What of the Democracy? The Democracy is the party of the small capitalists—the small fry who are being eaten by the big fish. It is therefore a dying party, as the small capitalists of which it is once composed are rapidly going out of existence as individual factors in industry. This is so because the factories, the stores and the other places of business of the small capitalists are either being driven out of existence by the trusts or being absorbed by them. The small capitalists, naturally, do not like to be swallowed by the great capitalists and therefore they protest pitifully through their party. But within a few years, there will not be enough small capitalists left to protest and then the Democratic party will disappear in fact as it has already disappeared as a formidable rival of the party of the great capitalists. For the last eight years, the desperate Democracy has been flirting with the growing Socialist sentiment of the people by advocating the government ownership of certain public utilities, like the railroads, telegraphs and telephones; and the New York Democracy, during the great coal strike of 1902, even went so far, when it needed votes, as to declare for the government ownership of the anthracite coal mines. This plank in the New York platform, by the way, was written by Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who, in 1904, labored with August Belmont and other Wall street bankers, to bring about the nomination by the Democracy of Judge Alton B. Parker for president.

That the Democracy, however, is not different in vital principle from the Republican party, is proved by the fact that it also has nothing to say against the ownership of the garden and

the hoe by one man and the ownership of the hoe by the other man. The Democracy, judging by its actions, is entirely willing that a few men shall own all of the means with which wealth may be produced, while the many, who must produce wealth or starve, must obtain access to the gardens and the hoes on such terms as their owners may see fit to impose. The Democracy simply insists that the large men with the plows shall not put out of business the small men with the hoes. But it has never tried to place the man who has only hunger, on an equal basis with the man who has a garden and a hoe, by declaring that all men should have a right to use gardens and hoes by vesting the ownership of all gardens and all hoes in all of the people.

And the final proof that the Republican and the Democratic parties are not different in vital principle is proved by the fact that capitalists dictate the policies of both parties and vote both tickets. It is a well known fact that the Gould interests always contribute to the campaign funds of both parties. The same has been said of the Rockefeller interests, and it is unquestionably true of other great interests.

The Democracy opposes imperialism, of course. What else could it do? If it is to remain a separate party could it agree with the Republican party in everything? Not that Mr. Bryan was insincere in his opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines and the war that followed it. Any one who knows Mr. Bryan knows he is honest. But anyone who knows Mr. Bryan also knows that he is oftentimes "shaky" on his political economy. Mr. Bryan cried out against the injustices of the American subjugation of the Philippines, as any man of quickened conscience might have cried out; but he was not so alive as his Republican brethren to the necessity of foreign markets in which to dispose of the surplus goods that must accumulate under the capitalist system of industry. Mr. Bryan opposed the subjugation of the Philippines on principle. The Republican statesmen advocated the acquisition of the Philippines because the Republican capitalists who controlled the party demanded an opportunity to obtain profits. And the saddest thing about the capitalist system of industry is that when principles and profits come into conflict, principles are so likely to go down.

Coming to the money question and the tariff—the only other features of importance in the Democratic program—it is difficult to say what position the Democracy holds with regard to either of them, and still more difficult to tell what position it may hold four years or eight years hence. The Democratic party used to lean very strongly toward free trade. Now it leans in all directions. One faction is for free trade, another for moderate protection and another seems to be well satisfied with the tariff program of the Republicans that it offers no opposition to it. At any rate, the party is so split on the tariff question that it can offer no effective opposition to the Republicans.

For eight years, a similar condition of uncertainty has existed within the Democracy regarding the money question. Both parties were in favor of a medium of exchange that would enable the capitalists to make profit off the working class, but a part of the Democrats were in favor of a system that might have decreased the exploitation a trifle, while the others were in favor of the same system that the Republican statesmen advocated. Some Democrats still prefer silver as the standard of value—some still prefer gold.

The Prohibition party may be dismissed quickly. Such importance as it may have derived solely from the fact that it seeks to eliminate the horrors wrought by alcohol—an object that is entirely worthy of the sympathy of every good citizen. But the Prohibitionists try to remove an unwholesome effect without going back to the cause that produced the effect. To Socialists, it seems about as wise to try to stop the sale of liquor by the arbitrary plan proposed by the Prohibitionists, as it would to plug a boil instead of taking a remedy to purify the blood.

Here is an outline of the Socialist doctrine so far as it pertains to the liquor question—a question that is unquestionably related to poverty, crime and general human distress:

No man conducts a saloon from choice, because he believes it is the business that is best suited to his tastes.

Few men conduct saloons who, down deep in their hearts, are not ashamed of their business. Somehow or another, they are made to feel that the making of drunkards is not quite the business in which a good man should engage.

But men nevertheless do conduct saloons.

Why?

P-R-O-F-I-T-S!

That's the whole story.

Because they can sell 2 cents worth of whiskey for 10 cents!

Because they can sell a cent's worth of beer for 5 cents!

Because they can get more money in the saloon business than they can earn in any other business!

And just so long as men can be found who are willing to pay 10 cents for 2 cents worth of whiskey, or 5 cents for a cent's worth of beer, just so long will there be saloons and just so long will these saloons continue to make drunkards.

In other words, there will be patrons of saloons just so long as saloons are in existence and saloons will be in existence just so long as liquor can be sold at a profit.

But suppose the profits were to be squeezed out of the saloon business?

Under a system of industry in which there could be no such thing as profit-taking for anybody on any thing, would the man who is even now secretly ashamed of the fact that he is in the saloon business—would he have anything to do with the distribution of liquor?

Why should he? The only incentive that ever drew him behind the bar would have been removed.

Of course we are creatures of habit and the drink-habit has taken such root that if this were to become a Socialist nation tomorrow, it is probably that the drinking of alcoholic liquors would disappear only gradually. But intemperance is more than a habit—in its acute forms, it is a disease; and both habits and diseases disappear slowly. It seems to be a way that nature has of making us pay our debts. But the Socialist plan removing the cause of the saloon appeals to the reason, while the Prohibition plan of treating the effect, without going to the cause behind it all, does not bear the test of logic. Nor does it work out any better in practical operation. The Prohibition movement has made so little progress that it seems certain that liquor will be drunk 10,000 years hence if it be left to the Prohibition party to stop it.

Taking up next the question of the Single Tax, it may be said that those who believe in this theory entirely overlook the fact that the ownership of the machinery by one class of men—which the Single Taxers approve—will always give the men who own the machinery an advantage over the men who have no machinery. "But if land is free," say the Single Taxers, "the men who have no machinery can till the land and obtain the means with which to build machinery of their own." Undoubtedly. But what is to prevent the builders of machinery from combining, just as they do now, and robbing the farmers in the prices of the machinery they buy? And isn't it true that there would always be a class of men, who, if they wished to work with machinery, would be compelled either to work on a farm (which also requires much machinery), or work for wages for some owner of machinery? Would there not be a new crop of young men working at a disadvantage to get machinery all the while—the young ones taking the places of the older ones as rapidly as the older ones achieved their purposes? And would not such a plan at first result in all the horrors of fierce, unrestricted competition and then grow into combinations of the greater capitalists against the smaller capitalists?

The principal objection to the Single Tax theory is that while it would make land more nearly free than it now is, that it would not solve the problem of the private ownership of the hoe—the hoe without which the land could not be tilled. Under the Single Tax, there would be wage workers and wherever there are wage workers, there must be exploitation of labor. If there were not exploitation—if the owner of machinery would not withhold a part of a laborer's product as the price of the use of the machine, what incentive would there be for the owner of the machine to hire men to work for him?

And that is where the rub comes. Single Taxers maintain the principle of the private ownership of machinery. What purpose can there be in the private ownership of machinery if not to give the man who owns the machinery an advantage over the man who uses, but does not own it?

Besides, Single Taxers believe in profit. They say they do not, but they do. They simply call it by another name. With them, it is the reward of "special ability." Socialism denies that the labor of the man who schemes to find a market for a thing is deserving of greater reward than the labor of the man who makes it.

Summed up in a word, Socialism would make the garden and the hoe free by vesting their ownership in all the people. The Single Tax would make only the land free and with the hoe in the private possession of somebody else, the man who wanted to use it would have to relinquish a part of his product as the price of its use.

With next week's installment, which will be entitled "How Socialism Will Come," the book, "Socialism Made Plain," will be completed and will then be issued in book form. Watch the announcements.

[Requests to republish the following article by Comrade Debs have been so incessant since its appearance in No. 305, that it is here-with reproduced in its entirety.]

PLEASE THE MASTERS

EUGENE V. DEBS' REPLY TO JOHN MITCHELL'S LETTER IN A RECENT HERALD.

THE HERALD article in the "HERALD" of April 9th in reference to the wage reduction forced upon the coal miners by the mine owners, assisted by the national officers of the United Mine Workers, has not been ignored as Mr. Mitchell said it would be, when it was first brought to his attention. It appeared in Mr. Mitchell's column the aid of his colleagues, six weeks of time and several columns of space to point out the "misstatements," and so hopelessly that they had the task that they had to confess failure in vulgar resort to personal detraction.

These things are only a matter of words. From first to last it is a quibble over minor points. Every material fact is evaded; every irrelevant detail is brought out and made to do duty in the circular procession.

The essential truth of my statement has not and will not be denied. It can not be answered by personal abuse, nor extinguished by a deluge of meaningless words.

Suppose I were foolish enough to pose as a "martyr" what has that to do with the case? Does it alter the fact that Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lewis used all the power of their official positions to help the operators reduce the wages of the miners, and this after Mr. Mitchell had proved conclusively that the reduction was "unwarranted" and after he had declared he would never consent to it?

Never mind about the "diseased imagination," the "crucified martyr" and the particular hour of adjournment; is the above statement true or is it false?

Mr. Mitchell virtually admits it and his explanation places him in the attitude of a general on a field of battle, first assuring his soldiers that their cause is just and that they must face the enemy like men and then, on the eve of the fight, turning about and saying to the same soldiers who had so lustily cheered him: "I have been in conference with the general on the other side and he has convinced me that we are taking desperate chances of being whipped and so I advise that you accept the terms of the enemy and retreat from the field without a fight."

As to the personal insinuations which are supposed to serve where facts fail, I regret as much as Mr. Mitchell seems to enjoy the meagreness of my service to the working class, but little as that service may amount to, I have the satisfaction of knowing that it is not of a quality to inspire the capitalist press to convince me that I am the greatest labor leader on earth.

And little as I may claim, as compared with Mr. Mitchell, there is yet enough to include an almost fatal sunstroke, sustained on a public highway, the only place allowed me under a federal injunction, while rallying a body of coal miners to unite in the fight for an increase of wages and join the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Mitchell claims that I accused him of dishonesty. I deny it. No such charge was made by me. I am concerned with acts and facts and not with motives. Mr. Mitchell's honesty is not in question. Let that be conceded. Results remain the same.

Now what are the questions in controversy? First—in my article of April 9th I incorporated a press dispatch sent out by the Pittsburg Post on March 6th, saying that it, the Post, had it upon the "best authority" that there would be no strike, that the miners would accept the reduction and that a two years' contract would be signed.

The dispatch was sent out after the convention of miners at Indianapolis had turned down the ultimatum of the operators and a strike seemed so imminent that the press uniformly declared that "only a miracle could prevent it."

The prediction made in the dispatch came true to the letter. There was no strike, the reduction was accepted and the contract was made for two years.

The dispatch was undoubtedly sent out on the "best authority." It was true prophecy. Now the question is, who is the "best authority" as to whether the miners will strike or not? Did the Post speak upon such authority? The outcome verifies it. Again, did the Post have such authority, or did it lie? The Post is friendly to Mr. Mitchell, will he say it lied? Will he have the Post name its "best authority"?

I inferred that the Post's "best authority" was Mr. F. L. Robbins, leader of the mine owners, who lives at Pittsburg, where the Post is published, and I then asked, "Did Robbins, leader of the operators, have an understanding with Mitchell, president of the miners," and I answered, "It must be admitted that it looks that way."

This is the point that excites the wrath of the union officials. I now repeat it. To me it looks that way. I cannot avoid that conclusion.

The only error I made was in the date of adjournment. The convention adjourned March 7th, not the 5th. Upon this point I stand corrected, but it is wholly immaterial. The convention refused the ultimatum of the operators on the 5th, the press reports saying "the vote was cast in the face of the opposition of President Mitchell and the other national officers." Next day the Post sent out its prophetic dispatch. That is the point at issue, THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE POST'S PROPHETIC ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT DAY. The date of adjournment does not alter the fact in the smallest degree.

"But," says Mr. Mitchell, "Mr. Robbins had not returned to Pittsburg and therefore could not have given the Post the information—that disposes of the 'misstatement.'" Not quite. The Post had a representative at Indianapolis and there are telegraph wires between there and Pittsburg.

When I said that in my opinion there was an "understanding" between Robbins and Mitchell I simply meant what I said. The men are on friendly personal terms. There is nothing wrong about that. When "they shook hands in the presence of the delegates and engaged in earnest conversation and were loudly applauded by the convention," there was no objection to that.

But the miners voted down the operators in spite of Mitchell's protest. That is a fact, is it not?

And when the operators were voted down, Mitchell and the national officers of the union appealed to the referendum.

Would they have resorted to the referendum if the delegates had voted to accept instead of rejecting the reduction?

The national officers also had themselves authorized by the delegates to "explain the situation" to the local unions in sending out the vote and this "explanation" took every form that could be devised to whip the rank and file into submission to the operators.

As an instance of this "explanation" the speech of Mr. Lewis at Linton was a shining success. He was given full credit by the capitalist press for having turned defeat into victory and carrying the day for the reduction and against the strike.

But to complete the evidence. When the operators were turned down by the miners' convention and a strike seemed inevitable the Pittsburg Post coolly declared that it had it upon the "best authority" that there would be no strike, that the miners would give in; and then it went on to state precisely what the basis of final settlement would be and that the contract would be signed for two years. Less than two weeks later all these things came to pass to the very letter.

Now this "best authority" was double Robbins speaking through

the "returning operators" mentioned in the dispatch, who knew that the matter would go to the local unions, and had the assurance that Mitchell and the national officers would use all their influence in favor of the reduction and that with the national officers on their side the referendum vote would defeat the strike and enforce the reduction.

In other words, the operators felt certain that the union officials could and would swing the vote of the organization and the prophecy that was fulfilled was made accordingly.

But even if Mr. Mitchell gave the operators no single word of assurance, his actions and utterances were sufficient and the fact remains unchanged. They knew his position and counted on his influence and he did not disappoint them.

Notwithstanding this more than 67,000 members of his organization, representing its highest intelligence, voted against the reduction, rejecting his advice and impeaching his leadership, and I happen to know that a large proportion of them heartily approve and are ready to stand by every statement contained in my article.

Here are a few lines just received from a member of the Miners' union: "I want to thank you for telling the truth about the settlement. The operators beat us with the help of our own officers. Six months ago a man would have been mobbed if he had said a word about Mitchell in this neighborhood. Now you can hear him condemned everywhere. You have more friends among the miners here today than John Mitchell."

"The four alleged 'misstatements' Mr. Mitchell claims to have disposed of in his attempted denial are in fact one and the same, and hinge upon the simple error in the date of adjournment which, as I have shown, is utterly inconsequential and has no bearing whatever upon the material facts of the statement which stand as wholly unimpeached as when they were first written down.

To sum up, here is substantially what I stated: That Mr. Mitchell led the miners in their conference with the operators; that he said: "This year the demands of the miners referring to the absolute run of mine basis and the present wage scale must be met or the mines will cease to produce coal;" that he demanded a uniform wage for all inside and outside labor and a 7 cent differential; that he advised his followers to stand firm; that he declared he would never yield; that the United Mine Workers would take no backward step; that the reduction proposed by the operators was unwarranted and would not be accepted; that last year's earnings of the Pittsburg Coal Co. were \$20,000,000, showing a large increase in profits; that he and the miners were "terribly in earnest," etc., etc.

I have the reports before me and the proof that this was his attitude and these his utterances is simply overwhelming.

What next? Why, a few days later, we hear him saying to his followers: "Your national officers want you to accept this cut?"

What do you think of it, Mr. Mitchell?

Would it be possible for an enemy to place you in a more unfavorable light than you are placed by your own official words and acts?

You said all these things and did not mean them. You yielded one point and then another, after declaring you would not yield; finally when you had surrendered all your demands you declared that you would insist upon the old scale, and that you would not recede from it. But you did recede from it. You not only yielded everything you originally demanded, but you agreed to a reduction. Not only this, but you did all in your official power to enforce that reduction.

Are these facts or are they falsehoods, and if they are facts, they accord perfectly with your capitalistic philosophy that "there is no necessary conflict between capital and labor." It is only necessary for labor to have leaders with the civic federation label upon them and peacefully submit to slavery and degradation.

What right has Mr. Mitchell to talk about the capitalist press as the "paid agents of capital?" Is it not the capitalist press that has poured out its fulsome eulogy upon Mr. Mitchell and heralded him as the greatest leader of labor in all history?

Send in your advance orders for Benson's new book, "Socialism Made Plain," now in the hands of the printers. A big book for ten cents. This office.

There is nothing in nature more brutal and sanguinary than man.

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ED CROUCH-HAZLETT'S EXPERIENCES AMONG THE FARMERS OF WESTERN WISCONSIN.

Day. A large crowd was in town for the dance in the evening. This was the first place I held outdoor meetings. I spoke in front of the store to great crowds both nights. The first night several hundred were present.

The Shame of Colorado.

No merely wanton and unprovoked outrage was the blowing up of the Colorado railroad station with its horrible destruction of life—even assuming it to have been done by enemies of the mine owners.

Colorado A Sequel to Zola's Germinal!

One can never grasp the full meaning of the Colorado miners' terrible struggle for a justice until they have read Emile Zola's "Germinal."

Peabody's friend Parry.

Governor Peabody of Colorado sent a telegram to Parry thanking him for his words of commendation on the governor's methods of handling the Colorado situation.

Nothing the Matter with the Printers!

St. Louis Labor makes the following comment on the result of the referendum in the International Typographical Union with an incidental reference to Gompers' bombast:

MINNESOTA—The result of the referendum on party name in the coming election, the change being required by a court decision, is as follows:

Public Ownership, 136; Cooperative Commonwealth, 115; Working Class, 66; Union, 23; Collectivist, 13; Collective Ownership, 12; Revolutionary, 7.

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.

CREAM CITY FUEL CO., WOOD, COAL, SLABS & EDGINGS. Office and Yard: 31st and Brown Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

United Matters of North America. This is the Union Label of the United Matters of North America.

United Matters of North America. This is the Union Label of the United Matters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it.

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.

Debs has been having big meetings in Michigan. The Proletariat, is the name of a new one from Cincinnati.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

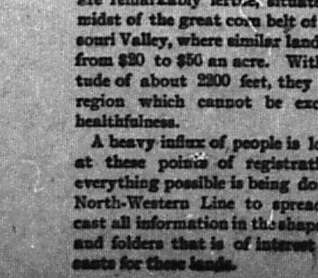
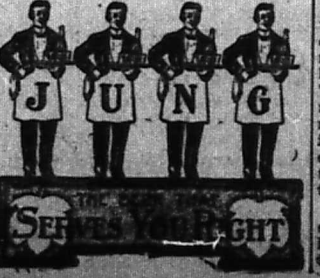
Keir Hardie, M.P., has written a pamphlet having the significant title of "Can a Man be a Christian on a Pound (\$5) a Week?"

A Socialist Review of Reviews

THAT'S WHAT THE Comrade IS NOW!! Contains a monthly digest of the whole socialist press, reduced to American and Foreign—Quotes the utterances of SEVERAL HUNDRED PAPERS on all questions that interest Socialists.

The Rosebud Indian Reservation

382,000 ACRES OF FERTILE AND WELL WATERED LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT. Some two years ago the Chicago & North-Western R'y built the Verdigris and Bonesteel line to the eastern border of the Rosebud Indian Reservation.



Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Mehma, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerner, Sr., C. P. Diets, A. J. Weh, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1888-1903) and Social-Democratic Vote in the United States (3,000-230,000).

Forcing Labor to Use the Ballot.

The ability to see things as they really are is not a gift enjoyed by very many members of the ruling class in this country. As a rule they do not see very well beyond the end of their precious noses.

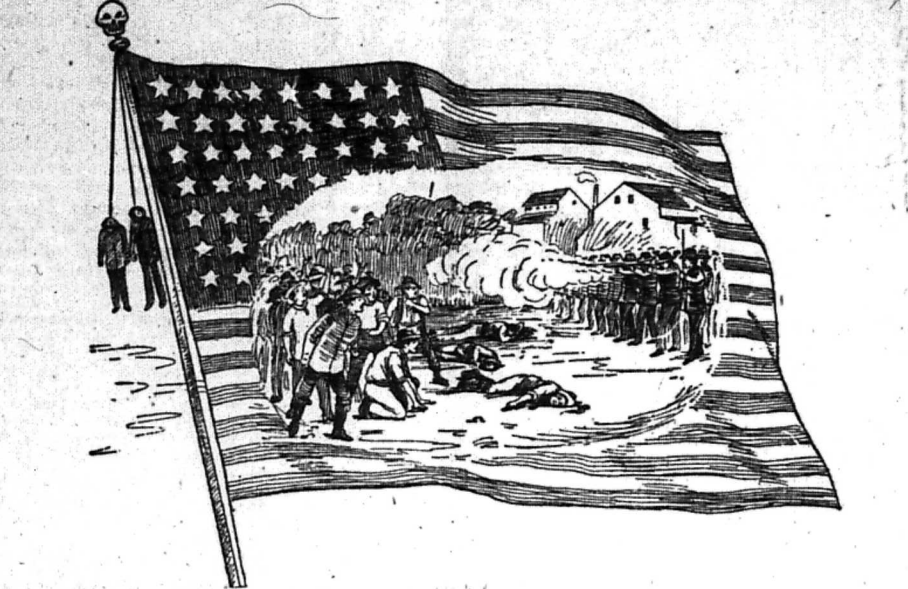
They are terribly self-centered. They consider their class the one class in society, and the working class so much muscle put into the world to help them carry out their projects.

If there is any impending event that is clearly outlined on the industrial field it is the fact that labor, downed more and more in its old plan of battle, is about to throw away its old weapons as worthless and to resort to the ballot, not alone for better conditions in the industrial struggle, but for its emancipation as the under dog in the production of wealth.

"American laws are made for capital. Labor will lose its fight against capital. The break will come in three or five years. Then labor will begin over again."

How many people realize that the laws in this free country are only for the rich? Yet almost every court decision ought to show them that this is so.

Capitalist Desecration of the Flag in Colorado.



But the Woman's Goo-Goo Flag Worship Society saves its hysterics for other and less Capitalistic Offenses!

The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable.

In the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as far as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation.

Following is the corrected list of state Secretaries:

- Kansas, Thos. E. Will, Sedgwick Bldg., Wichita.
Kentucky, Walter Lanfersiek, 506 Wash. Ave., Newport.
Louisiana, P. A. Moynaux, 372 Walnut St., New Orleans.
Maine, W. E. Pelley, Lewiston.
Massachusetts, Fred E. Irish, 600 Washington St., Boston.
Michigan, J. A. C. Menton, 1323 S. Saginaw St., Flint.
Minnesota, J. E. Nash, 45 S. 5th St., Minneapolis.
Missouri, T. E. Palmer, Bookery Bldg., St. Louis.
Montana, Wm. H. Pierce, 708 S. Main St., Butte.
Nebraska, J. P. Roe, 519 N. 16th St., Omaha.
New Hampshire, Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson St., Dover.
New Jersey, W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main St., Orange.
New York, Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E. 4th St., New York City.
North Dakota, T. R. C. Crowell, Fargo.
Ohio, Edward Gardner, 318 Chappell St., Dayton.
Oklahoma, D. S. Landis, Stillwater.
Oregon, A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union Ave., N. Portland.
Pennsylvania, F. H. Slick, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.
South Dakota, Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen.
Texas, E. B. Latham, Box 126, Gainesville.
Vermont, John Anderson, 100 Sumner St., Barre.
Washington, E. E. Martin, 1016 Stewart St., Seattle.
West Virginia, Ward B. Jeffers, Mecher.
Wisconsin, Miss E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
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PLEASE THE MASTERS. (Continued from Page 2.) It is my right, Mr. Mitchell, to arrange that press as the enemy of labor, but not your right, for you are a prime favorite with that press and the class who own that press, and when you denounce it you are guilty of ingratitude.

It is a sure sign that I am trying to destroy the Miners' Union because I am opposed to the reduction of the miners' wages? Is this the best specimen of pure and simple labor union logic these gentlemen have to offer?

What I am really trying to destroy is the mine owners' influence in the mine workers' union. To that I plead guilty and there I draw the line.

It is true that the district convention of miners, held here, denounced me; it is also true that I said in reference to such action that "labor may generally be relied upon to crucify its friends."

It is true that I said in reference to such action that "labor may generally be relied upon to crucify its friends." This Mr. Mitchell is pleased to call a "whine."

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labor that Mr. Mitchell is a Republican in politics. He also claims to be a friend of President Roosevelt—and so is Sherman Bell.

Mr. Mitchell's friend Roosevelt is the power as Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Nation to prevent the snuffing out of the state constitution, the brutal banishment of Mother Jones, the burial alive of that real labor leader, C. H. Moyer, and the murder and mobbing of miners in Colorado by the military criminals in authority.

Grover Cleveland served the capitalists by invading the state of Illinois and Theodore Roosevelt serves them just as loyally by keeping out of Colorado.

President Roosevelt may be your friend Mr. Mitchell, but he is not the friend of the exploited class you are supposed to stand for.

Mr. Mitchell says "there is no necessary conflict between capital and labor." I say there is no possible peace between them.

Every hour of truth is as the price of slavery. This is Mr. Mitchell's fundamental error. From this all other spring and he has yet to face their consequences.

Personally, I have not the slightest feeling about the matter. There was a time when I admired and applauded Mitchell's leadership.

It is today their best ideal as a labor leader.

The man was never born who can honestly serve both capital and wage worker, both master and slave.

Time will tell!

There is a mass of evidence and other matter I have had to omit. Space will not allow its use and I have already exceeded proper bounds.

I have a proposition.

Missrs. Mitchell, Wilson and Lewis allude to themselves as "men who are the equals of Mr. Debs physically, morally and intellectually."

Good! Now then, I want the truth and shall assume that these gentlemen want the same.

There is not space in a paper for full discussion of this question, nor is such discussion satisfactory or final.

I own for the essential facts set forth in my article in the Herald of April 9th are true and can be maintained by overwhelming proof.

Mr. Mitchell says there is scarcely a truthful statement in the entire article. He also says "there is no necessary conflict between capital and labor."

I challenge Mr. Mitchell to meet me upon these issues before the members of his own organization, the miners of Illinois, his own state, and of Spring Valley, the city in which he lives.

Mr. Mitchell may be both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lewis to help him.

Let the case be presented to the miners whose union I am charged with attempting to destroy and let them render the verdict.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

5% INVESTMENTS

with first-class REAL ESTATE SECURITY may be had in various amounts of...

Citizens Trust Company Pericles Building, Cor. City Hall Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

St. Charles Hotel

CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE. A Modern First-Class Hotel. Very Rates in reach of all. Rooms \$1.00 and up per day. Rooms and Board \$2.00 and up per day.

NOTICE! Look at the fine lot of Sample Shoes, 500 pair, in C. M. HANSON'S Window, 909 Kinnickinnic Ave., in Bank Building.

Repairing a Specialty.

Consult Greenberg

THE OPTICIAN 418 Chestnut St. About your Eyesight. Satisfaction Guaranteed. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

F. TRENKAMP & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Honest Soaps.

No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soap. Ask for TRENKAMP'S GOAPS and you get full weight and HONEST GOODS.

Try Our Popular Brand CLIMAX and MONITOR

IF THINE EYES

Offered thee, do not turn them out and see them from thee, but call on...

Julius Lanzo's Optical 419 East Washington Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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 Socialist principles to this extent?

Copies of Three, \$1.25.

Machinists Pass Hot Resolutions.

The executive board of the Milwaukee Machinist lodges have passed the following riging resolutions:

The conditions in Colorado have reached that stage where the miners are being blown to packed into filthy bull pens, separated from their families, and deprived their citizenship rights by the mine owners' association backed by the Citizens' Alliance and the State Police, because they dared to go on to enforce an amendment to the constitution for a shorter term, which was submitted to a vote of over 40,000 and to enforce a corrupt legislature had de-

rights of individuals were utterly disregarded by the Mine Owners and the State Militia.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the members of District No. 10 International Association of Machinists, which comprises Milwaukee and vicinity, in joint session assembled, do most vigorously protest against a continuance of same, and further that the President of this United States, and commander of the army and navy, should have exercised the power vested in his office by taking steps to prevent this up-American conditions to continue.

We sincerely trust that the press of this country and of this city will heed our request and publish these resolutions in their entirety.

Executive Board No. 10 I. A. of M., per F. W. Wilson, Bus. Agent.

Smiling the Rattlers in Waukesha County.

Richard J. Schloming, Milwaukee, who is making a speaking trip about Waukesha County, ran upon a rather warm reception in the town of Merton, but he ground. A stalwart named Schneider was one of those in attendance at the meeting for the purpose of breaking it up, and he made a supreme effort at argument when he called Comrade Schloming a "little son of a—". There is a social league in Merton and it had been arranged that the agitator was to have the use of their hall for the meeting, but the politicians got wind of it and the use of the hall was denied him. The meeting was held on the street and the crowd contained a good percentage of poli-

ticians who proceeded to shower abuse on the speaker in a most disreputable way. The speaker used them as a text however and drove home some sharp lessons on government by the people as against government by self-seeking politicians. A branch at Merton will result from it all sooner or later.

Comrade Schloming spoke on the streets in Waukesha Thursday night to a large and well behaved crowd. It was a very successful meeting and great interest was shown not only by workmen, but by wage working clerks and representatives of the farmer class.

On Friday evening Comrades Gaylord and Schloming spoke to another large street meeting. Watch Waukesha!

A Worthy Struggle!

Human Work Conditions that only organized Effort can Change.

MILWAUKEE BAKERS ACTIVE.

For over three weeks the organization of bakers of Milwaukee have been engaged with the Atlas Bread Factory, the Oswald Jaeger's Bakery and the Milwaukee Baking Co. for recognition of their union to obtain living wages, decent treatment and to work only ten instead of 14 hours per day.

The readers an idea as to the important demands of the Union, so the bakery owners that we wish to inform a fair-minded public that the standard of wages for \$14 for a competent baker and \$12 for a second hand, are way below the wages paid in Chicago and other cities, and while in these cities the boarding with the boss and seven days work per week is entirely abolished, in the city of Milwaukee about 50 per cent of the baker, owners still hang on to this old time and miserable working conditions. The last year's contract gave the bosses 62 hours of labor, the this year's contract, however, only 60 hours; in spite of this small reduction in the hours of labor, no raise in wages has been asked for. The bosses claim that if they run their business as a union concern they would be ruined.

Now if the readers would know that the above mentioned bakeries were union shops before and by advertising the same as such, did considerable more business, yes, two of them even building up their trade in comparatively short time, it could be seen how ridiculous such a position is; so much the more thirty-two other bakery owners who signed the contract and are running their bakeries under union conditions.

While space may not permit us to give the names of owners of union bakeries, we only wish to call the attention of every class-conscious workman and the public in general to our trade mark, the Union Label, requesting the reader to buy only union labeled bread and to keep his or her grocery keeper from keeping the same for sale, or buy no other either.

The Union Label is attached to the bread before it goes into the oven and put on every loaf of bread made in a union shop. And besides it costs no more than non-union bread, gives the buyer the satisfaction of having assisted a craft the members of which have to contend with such deplorable conditions as pictured above, robbed of their day's rest, so essential to human nature after six days of hard labor per week, and deprived of making up their own little homes to enjoy family life.

Bakers' Union No. 205.

Watch for the new Benson book, "Socialism Made Plain." We expect to receive it from the press in a week or two. Order now. First come first served. The price will be ten cents a copy.

Excursions to Manistee and Ludington Beginning Saturday, June 11th, and every Saturday thereafter. The Pere Marquette Line Steamers will sell round trip tickets to Ludington and Manistee at \$1.50 for a round trip.

"Confessions of Capitalism," five cents each; thirty copies, one dollar.

Handsome Baby Carriages

There are years of satisfactory service in every one of the artistic baby carriages and go-carts manufactured by us. You can make a **Saving of 25% From Retail Prices** by selecting any buggy from this stock - Milwaukee's largest. Bring your damaged vehicles here for fine repair work.

E. F. Pahl & Co.

Emerson Shoe

Wear only the popular Emerson Shoe \$3.50 and \$5.00.

SCHICK & DUCEY

FOR SALE AT 344 5th Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Send us \$2.00

We'll return \$2.50.

Men's 15c Suspenders, 9c

Men's Suspenders, good durable webs, buckles and ends, value 15c, at 9c.

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 by 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 compatriots of Liebknecht and even of Welling, 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!

City Campaign Fund.	Hubert Longauer	1.00	F. Brockhausen's List.	F. Brockhausen	1.00
Previously reported	Williams & Brenckle's Cigar Fac.	1.25	G. Estel	1.00	1.00
Gust. Wild	Chas. Bieler	1.00	Chas. Cerney	1.00	1.00
Frank Bauer	H. E. Briggs	1.00	J. W.	1.00	1.00
R. Schulz	Chas. Malewsky	5.00	John Brockhausen	1.00	1.00
12th Ward, signs	Chas. Joske	1.50	Soren Hansen	2.00	2.00
A. J. Welch	Glass Globe, Jordan	3.75	Max Grass	5.00	5.00
E. A.	Theo. G.	.25	John Symbrowski	1.00	1.00
15th Ward, literature	O. G. Utzmann	1.00	Ben Schmidt	1.00	1.00
Geo. Kirch	J. Ulrich	2.00	A. W. Gumz	1.00	1.00
S. F. Foegel	John Reichert	.75			

Herm. Bulgria	1.00	Chas. Meyers	1.50
AL J.	1.00	Vogelitz & Ruhnke	2.00
M. J.	1.00	Jos. Dudenhofer	1.00
AL G.	1.00	Frank Loeb	.25
Luell's Cigar F.	2.00	Victor L. Berger	25.00
Anton Anderson	2.00		
Henry Sauer	1.00	Total to date	\$1859.71
F. F.	1.00	Received since last report	158.50
M. Fischer	1.00		
Fred. Heise	1.00		
Wm. Schwab	1.00		
J. J. Hanley	1.00		
Wm. Hansen	1.00		
Fred. G. Richter	1.00		
Wm. Hoffert	1.00		
R. Wustruck	1.00		
Fred. E. Kleinschmidt	3.50		
P. Riedel	1.00		
F. Lux	1.00		
J. Hahn, Jr.	1.00		
Frank J. Weber	10.00		
Fred. Brockhausen	5.00		
Chas. Greenwald	5.00		
F. K. (total Brockhausen list \$60.50)	5.00		
Fritz Hess	.50		
Buech's list, total, \$18.00.			
Robert Buech	5.00		
Chas. Klopff	1.00		
Martin Mies	2.00		
Gust. Lehmann	2.00		
Wm. Smith	1.00		
Gust. Eisler	1.00		
Albert Pauli	2.00		
E. Gumz	.50		

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 man 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.)

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.

We Accede to Public Desire

FREE Hundreds of requests have come to us from all parts of town, and we cheerfully conform with the desire to **FREE**

Repeat the Offer of Guaranteed Watches Free

to every one buying \$10.00, or over, during the next two days

Friday and Saturday

But Remember the Interest Does Not Stop at Giving Watches

THIS IS A BARGAIN EVENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

We doubt whether Milwaukee has seen its equal from a bargain viewpoint. Ten leading manufacturers (anxious to turn their stocks over to new owners) represented in this sale.

Men's 2 and 3-Piece Suits, single and double-breasted, 3 or 4-button, in stripes, plaids and plain colors, in all sizes, values to \$13.50; during this sale..... **\$7.50**

Men's 2 and 3-Piece Suits, single and double-breasted, 3 or 4-button, in stripes, plaids and plain colors, in all sizes, values to \$16.50; during this sale..... **\$10**

Men's 2 and 3-Piece Suits, single and double-breasted, 3 or 4-button, in stripes, plaids and plain colors, in all sizes, values to \$22.50; during this sale..... **\$15**

The Greatest Underwear Bargains Obtainable

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—excellent garments, genuine imported balbriggan underwear—full one dollar **65c**

Men's Plain or Fancy Colored Balbriggan Underwear, in all sizes—shirts and drawers—never sold under 30c, **25c**

Men's Very Best 50c Balbriggan Underwear—drawers with double seats—at..... **39c**

Offering in Men's Shirts

Our buyer sends us a great lot of Men's Negligee Shirts that would ordinarily sell at 50c, but our special purchase permits of a cut to 39c.

Men's Negligee Shirts made of good fast-color Garner percales, with two turn-down collars and one pair cuffs, value 50c, at..... **39c**

Trousers Far Below Merchants' Buying Price

Most merchants would consider our retail price a very favorable one to buy at in large quantities—you really buy at less than wholesale.

Men's Wool Trousers, worth \$2.00, in neat patterns, all sizes, at..... **\$1.00**

Others at— **\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3 a pair.**

Boys' Clothing

When Boys' Clothing is to be selected, you'd better guard your interests best by securing a Suit from our stock. The little fellow who makes a specialty of boring holes in his clothes will meet his Waterloo with Stumpf & Langhoff clothes; moderately priced, too.

Hats for Men

You'll find us ready to supply you with a hat that will be a credit to you—the choicest to be found. We did not rest until we secured the best lines made.

Stiff Hats Soft Hats Panama Hats Straw Hats

We call special attention to our Straw Hats.

An Additional Word About the Free Watches

Not the toy watches or miniature clocks usually offered in gift enterprises, but good, serviceable silverine timepieces that carry with them the same guarantee that manufacturers place upon their finest watches—fully warranted for one year.

But this is more than merely a distribution of good watches.

Men's 15c Suspenders, 9c

Men's Suspenders, good durable webs, buckles and ends, value 15c, at..... **9c**

Stumpf & Langhoff

367-371 EAST WATER STREET GROVE AND NATIONAL AVENUE

VLIET AND WINNEBAGO 517-519 THIRD STREET

50c and \$1.00 Shirts

Go where you will, try as you can, there simply is no way to equal the values we offer in Men's 5c and \$1 Shirts at..... **5c and \$1**

THE SOCIALIST PICNIC PRIZES

GAME PROGRAM FOR STATE PICNIC

- All Entries free. \$125.00 in prizes. 1. 50 Yd. Dash for Boys (10 years and under). 1st Prize, 1 Suit of Clothes, value \$3.00. 2nd Prize, 1 Base Ball, value 50 cts. Huseby Co. 3. 75 Yd. Dash for Boys (15 years and under). 1st Prize, 1 Hat (straw), value \$2.00. 2nd Prize, 1 Hat, value \$1.00. 3rd Prize, 1 Hat (Spalding), value 50 cts. W. L. Candee Sporting Co. 5. 75 Yd. Dash for Girls (15 years and under). 1st Prize, 1 Silver Cup. Rosenkrantz & Thatcher Co. 2nd Prize, 1 Pair OxforDs, value \$2.00. E. Sauder. 3rd Prize, 1 Glove Box, value \$1.00. Saxe Dry Goods Co. 4. 50 Yd. Sack Race for Men (10 sacks). 1st Prize, 1 Roker, value \$5.00. Hofz & Mohaupt Furn. Co. 2nd Prize, 1 Hat, value \$3.00. Stumpf & Langhoff. 3rd Prize, 1 Pair Pants (union made), value \$3.00. H. Goldmann & Sons. 5. 50 Yd. Dash for Men (Heavy Weight) 170 pounds and over. 1st Prize, 1 Chateauine Bag, value \$5. Archie Tegtmeyer. 2nd Prize, 1 Lamm or Center Table, value \$3.00. Waldhelm Furn. Co. 3rd Prize, 1 Doz. Photos, value \$3.00. Wm. Wollensak, Phot. 6. 100 Yd. Dash for Men (limited to 20 entries) (8 Heats and Final). 1st Prize, 1 Silk Umbrella. The Hub Clothing Co. 2nd Prize, 1 Hat, value \$3.00. Jos. Lauer Co.

- 3rd Prize, 1 Pair Pants, value \$3.00. Wm. Lachenmaier Co. 4th Prize, 1 Bamboo Fishing Rod, value \$1.25. John Meunier Gun Co. 7. 75 Yd. Dash for Ladies. 1st Prize, 1 Antique Vase, value \$15. Bunde & Upmeyer, Jewelers. 2nd Prize, 1 Ladies' Sweater, value \$5. Gimbel Bros. 3rd Prize, 1 Clothes Hamper, value \$4. F. W. Schneek & Co. 4th Prize, 1 Pedestal, value \$3.00. Geo. I. Prasser & Sons. 5th Prize, 1 Pair OxforDs, value \$2.00. Kenney Shoe Co. 8. 50 Yd. Dash for Fat Men (200 pounds and over). 1st Prize, 1 Roker, value \$6.00. C. W. Fischer & Co. 2nd Prize, 1 Life-size Portrait (framed), value \$4.50. Miller Photo. Gallery. 3rd Prize, 1 Pair Shoes, value \$3.00. Louis Ripple. 9. 50 Yd.-3 Legged Race for Men. 1st Prize, 1 Roker, value \$5.00. Hartman Furniture Co. 1 Box Good Cigars, value \$5.00. Otto Geisler. 2nd Prize, 1 Plate Rack, value \$4.00. E. Fleck Furniture Co. 1 Fancy Vest. The Royal Clothing Co. 3rd Prize, 3 Oval Photos, value \$1.50. Bern. Korn, Photo. Gallery. 1 Bottle Rye Whiskey. Jac. Dudenhoefer Wines and Liquors. 10. Tug of War between the North and South Side Branch Members. Prize Winner, \$7.00; Loser \$3.00. H. Heuer, Chairman. T. Reynolds, Announcer. H. S. Durr, Wm. Luehring, O. Traezewitz, J. Grote, F. Behling, Starters. E. H. Zinn, H. Hoesterman, H. Wulffers, Judges.

State Treasurer's Report. May 1, Cash on hand... \$66.57 Receipts from State Secy... 114.70 Total... 181.27 EXPENDITURES. May, E. H. Thomas, advertising Strickland poster... \$8.00 F. Strickland for organizer salary... 10.00 Norma Ahrens for 3 days' stenographer service... 3.00 Soc. Dem. Herald for rent, light etc... 5.96 W. R. Gaylord, for salary to May 14... 20.00 R. Salih for organizer salary... 5.00 N. Klein for organizer salary and expenses... 30.92 W. R. Gaylord for expenses as organizer... 10.00 Wm. Maily for national dues... 5.00 W. R. Gaylord for organizer salary... 5.00 F. Broekhausen for services and expenses to Manitowish... 9.59 Norma Ahrens for 3 days' stenographer services... 3.00 R. J. Schleming for expenses of Waukesha trip... 10.00 Total... \$176.36 June 1, Cash on hand... \$ 4.91 J. Reichert, Treas.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES. FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 605 Market st. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 North Water street, Secretary. SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every second Friday of the month, cord First and Cestnut sts. Fritz Koll, Secy, 353 Sheridan Lane. THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 293 Milwaukee st. Frank Herberg, Secy. 293 Milwaukee st. FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 1/2 Taylor st. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy, 136 7th st. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m. at 882 Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy, 469 Greenbush st. SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street. Chas. Grabowski, Secy, 724 Island ave. SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Stutz, 503 Broadway, Secy. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m. at 382 Washington st. Fred Krueger, Secy, 412 Greenbush st. NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. Fred Krueger, Secy, 412 Greenbush st. Tenth Ward Bohemian Branch meets every first and third Friday of the month at Wisconsin Hall, N. W. cor. Lee and Ninth streets. Carl F. Dietz, Secy., 817 Ninth street. TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday, at 715 Greenbush st. at 2 p. m. John Lewandowski, Secy. THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1117 North Ave. Fred Bueger, Secy. 993 Bufum st. FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at Home ave. Ole Olsson, 790 Forest Home ave. Secy. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. Wm. Mueller, Secy, 2312 State st. SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursday, Jerome Underhill, Secy. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinnlekinic and Potter ares. John Roberts, Secy., 634 Malbrett ave. EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer st. cor. of Greenwich at Wallace Elliot, Secy., 487 Cramer st. NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lehigh ave. Louis Heller, Secy., 536 29th st. TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month in Guelzard's hall, cor. Trenton and Clark sts. Ed. H. Zinn, Secy. TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Hoffman st. cor. Chambers st. Oscar Trautz, Secy., 1444 Frattney st. TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 2114 North ave. George Moerachel, Secy., 912 Thirty-seventh st. TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Bresemiller's hall, 421 Thirtieth ave. cor. Washington. Fred. Reinfeld, Secretary, 484 15th Avenue. POLISH BRANCH meets first Sunday, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at 777 Seventh ave. M. Gorecki, Secy., 224 Hoppers st. TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. Lehman's Hall, Teutonia and Kent. Alb. W. Teutonia and Kent. TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 2 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at the Zeisler's place, cor. Port. Washington Road and Gibson ave. THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 318 State street, third floor. E. T. Melms, Secy., 6204 Laplam st.; Jacob Bauer, Secy., 602 Chestnut street. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GESANGVEREIN VOEWARTS meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 2714 North ave. Heinrich Seibert, Secy., 1012 29th st.

Picnic Ticket Receipts. Previously receipted... \$144.15 F. C. Agathon... 1.00 F. Plucinski, Thorp, Wis... 2.00 Typographical Union No. 23... 5.00 Jos. Heinz... 1.00 Wm. Zastrow... 1.00 Aug. Farnow... 1.00 P. W. Thomas, Waukesha, Wis... .50 Walter Davidson... 1.00 Wm. Hamann... 1.00 H. Pruehs, Glidden, Wis... 1.00 Wm. George, Glidden, Wis... 1.00 MAX Rager... 2.00 Jos. Ruml, Marinette, Wis... 1.00 Geo. Dwarshak, Marinette, Wis... .50 Dr. Beerend... 1.00 H. W. Grantz... 1.00 Molders' Union No. 121... 5.00 Otto Kundert, Monroe, Wis... 1.00 F. Broekhausen, Jr... 1.00 Frank Brothagen... 1.00 F. C. Ruger... 1.00 Julius Fajka... 1.00 Emil Winkler... 1.00 V... 1.00 P. Larsen, Racine, Wis... 1.00 Hugo Jacob, Watertown, Wis... 1.00 Geo. Heum... .50 Total... \$178.75

Milwaukee Picnic Ticket Prizes.

To stimulate the sale of tickets for our monster state picnic at Schlitz Park, July 17, the following prizes are offered: First prize: A \$25 Talking Machine furnished and partly donated by Mc Greal Bros., 173 Third street. Second prize: A 20 Year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, Third and State streets. Third prize: \$10.00 Worth of Dental Work, donated by Dr. Young, 413-416 Germania Building. Winner can sell certificate if he so chooses. Fourth prize: A \$5.00 Silk Umbrella, donated by L. Sachs, the Jeweler, 418 National avenue.

Send in your advance orders for Benson's new book, "Socialism Made Plain," now in the hands of the printers. A big book for ten cents. This office. Please note The Herald's new address: 344 Sixth street.

THIRD ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC GIVEN BY THE Social-Democratic Party, TO BE HELD AT Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 17, 1904.

To stimulate the sale of tickets for this Monster State Picnic at Schlitz Park, July 17, the following Prizes are offered: First prize: A \$25.00 Talking Machine furnished and partly donated by McGreal Bros., 173 Third Street. Second prize: A 20 Year Gold Filled Watch, Waltham movement, donated by A. H. Stecher, Jeweler, Third and State Streets. Third prize: \$10.00 Worth of Dental Work, donated by Dr. Young, 413-416 Germania Building. Winner can sell certificate if he so chooses. Fourth prize: A \$5.00 Silk Umbrella, donated by L. Sachs, the Jeweler, 418 National Avenue.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES FOR THE PICNIC! A Fare and One-Third for the Round Trip on all roads from all points in Wisconsin where the going rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured for this Picnic. Tickets will be sold on July 16th and 17th, 1904, good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 18th, 1904. Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction. A FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Addresses, Concert and Games. Grand Ball in the Evening. THE GREAT ATTRACTION WILL BE AN Address by SEN JOE KATAYAMA, Editor of "The Japan Socialist" of Tokyo, Japan. Director of the Iron Workers' Union, Organizer of the Miners' Union, Member of the International Socialist Bureau. ADMISSION 10 CENTS. TO BALL 25 CENTS.

LET US BE YOUR TAILOR TROUSERS, \$5.00 SUITS, \$20.00 FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED UNION LABEL IN EVERY GARMENT. AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors. We Cater to the Unions. 284 WEST WATER STREET, Corner Cedar Street.

ALL MAKES—ALL STYLES TYPEWRITERS Prices to suit everybody—\$10.00 up Hammonds, Mansons, Sholes-Violbe, Franklins, etc. At your Price. Remington's, (all styles) Smith Premier, New Century Calligraphs, etc., \$25.00 up. Caligraphs, Chicago, Williams, Barlocks, Yosta, Peerless, Blickensderfers, \$15.00 to \$25.00. We rent Typewriters, furnish ribbons and accept them in good condition, from \$3.00 up. Milwaukee Typewriter Inspection Co., Tel. M. 456. 434-436 BROADWAY, Milwaukee, Wis.

AWNINGS TENTS & FLAGS AWNINGS FOR Stores and Residences TENTS Of all Descriptions.. FLAGS AND BURGEES YACHT SAILS ANYTHING MADE OF CANVAS J. J. MUNSON & CO. 413-Greenfield Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Telephone 9072-Scott.

Confessions of Capitalism, BY ALLAN L. BENSON. 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 clinch 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, \$12.00. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Teeth-Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c. New Teeth, best and finest... \$3.00. Fit guaranteed, or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth... \$5.00. Fine Fillings, a leading specialty. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody. DR. YOUNG, 413-416 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12. PHONE 5613 BLACK. COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

No Socialist can afford not to read "The Socialist" Stands first and foremost in the fight for Workingclass Socialism.—Daily Worker, Wash., D.C. There is no power I should dread to lose from the movement more than "The Socialist"—Geo. B. Brown, N. Y. I find "The Socialist" recognized from Massachusetts to Ohio as one of the finest, clearest exponents of Socialism in the English language.—Anti-Slavery Reporter. Official organ of the Socialist, Omaha and Nebraska. The Socialist.

Shoes FRESH FROM THE FACTORY. A trip to our store will repay any one at any time, but never do we expect to offer any better shoe values than during the coming week. We knew we had made a careful selection, but the beauty and style in this last lot of Summer Shoes we have just opened fairly startled us. They go on view to-day, and we want you to see them if you want Summer Shoes that will be a comfort to your feet during the coming warm days. Louis Ripple, 554 Mitchell St., Between 5th and 6th Avenue.

E. E. PLUM HATTER & FURNISHER HATS - CAPS GENTS FURNISHING GOODS 491. Eleventh Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS. A. STREHLow, 1265 Hopkins Ave. Member 20th Ward Branch S. D. P. L. SCHAAP, 2919 Walnut Street. Member 19th Ward Branch S. D. P. Strehlow & Schaap. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING, Paperhanging and Calcimining, GRaining AND HARD WOOD FINISHING. 1265 Hopkins Ave. or 2919 Walnut St., MILWAUKEE.

Open Evenings Until July 1st. GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS 508 & 510 NATIONAL AVENUE, COR. FOURTH. Open Evenings Until July 1st.

CHINESE MATTING JAPANESE MATTING 15c Matting, next week... 10c 18c Matting, next week... 14c 24c Matting, next week... 18c 30c Matting, next week... 24c 36c Matting, next week... 27c 42c Matting, next week... 33c 22c Matting, next week... 17c 25c Matting, next week... 20c 30c Matting, next week... 25c 38c Matting, next week... 30c 50c Matting, next week... 45c 75c Matting, next week... 65c

Refrigerators from \$5 to \$38.00 Our China lined are the latest improved Refrigerator. Why not get the best if you need one? they cost no more. Baby Buggies and Go-Carts We are going to make room, and the Go-Carts and Buggies must move; they will cost less next week than ever. If in need of one better give us a call.

\$8.00 DINNER SETS FREE For 25 Yearly Subscriptions to The Social-Democratic Herald. THE MOST GENEROUS OFFER EVER MADE BY ANY NEWSPAPER.

THE DISHES THE TERMS They are pretty enough to grace any one's table. An American high grade Semi-Vitreous Decorated Porcelain Dining Set of forty-two pieces. The composition of the set is shown by the accompanying cut. The ware is the very highest grade in French designs, decorated in the most artistic styles in natural color in roses, etc., and is gold traced. It will appeal to the most fastidious. This set is positively guaranteed against crazing and sells ordinarily at retail for \$8.00. Free with 25 annual subscriptions or including one year's subscription to the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD for \$3.50 Absolutely safe-delivery is guaranteed and each piece in the set is warranted to be perfect. Any breakage in delivery will be immediately replaced. Purchaser to pay freight. Offer Open to Both Old and New Subscribers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLUB RAISERS! We will send this 42-piece set of Dishes ABSOLUTELY FREE to any person who will send us twenty-five annual subscriptions at 50c per year. Comrades, call the women's attention to this great offer. woman can secure the required number of subscribers in a few days work thus receiving this beautiful set. Freight on Dishes Not Prepaid Will Amount to But a Few Cents. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

DAVIDSON
Special engagement of the
THANHOUSER COMPANY
Colin Campbell in
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
Prices Evenings 25c-35c-50c
Matuses 15c-25c-35c
Mats.—Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.
MOTION PICTURES.
Admission 10 cts. including Seat.

Capt. Albert Hintz,
formerly at Government Pier, Milwaukee,
has a Summer Resort and Boat Livery; also fine Grove for Picnics, at
PEWAUKEE LAKE, BELLEVUE,
two blocks east of Waukecha Beach, at Bellevue Crossing.
He is well known in Milwaukee by the Fishermen.

Crosby Transportation Co.
GRAND EXCURSION
TO
Sheboygan
SUNDAY, JUNE 26
STEAMER NAOMI.
FARE 50c ROUND TRIP
Boat leaves dock, foot West Water St., at 9 A. M. Refreshments served on Steamer.
Music by Bennett's Concert Band.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
\$1.00 TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50
For Chicago 9 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily.
For Racine 8 p. m. daily.
For Sheboygan and Manitowoc 8 a. m., daily except Monday and Saturday.
For Kewaunee, Algoma and Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim, Sister Bay, Marinette and Menominee, 8 a. m. Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
For Green Bay 8 a. m. Sunday and Wednesday.
For Escanaba and Washington Island 8 a. m., Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
Office and Docks, Foot of Sycamore Street.

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.
& GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
Daily at 9:30 p. m. for GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKOGON, TOLEDO, GRAND RAPIDS, FORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY, and all Eastern Ports.
Phone Main 894. City Office 400 East Water Street.
Docks, Foot West Water Street.

Barry Line Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.
75c Fare 75c. Excursions Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. \$1.00 Round Trip. Good for 3 days.
Office and Docks, East Water and Detroit Streets. Phone Main 521.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
Manistee, Ludington, Traverse City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Montreal and all points east. 8 p. m. daily. Telephone Main 717.
Dock, 68 West Water Street.
Excursion every Saturday night to Manistee and Ludington. \$1.50 Round Trip.

FOR MUSIC
Apply to FRED BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social Democratic Band and Orchestra, 567 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Members of Milwaukee Musicians' Union.

HATS
Wm. Gerhard
907 THIRD STREET

J. B. REITER
MANUFACTURER OF
Carbonated Beverages
AND SOLE AGENT FOR THE FAMOUS
IRON BREW.
195 Jackson Street, Milwaukee.
PHONE M. 2878.

WE DON'T URGE
You to buy expensive Gifts. We have hosts of exquisite things that are within range of modest income. Give us a call
L. Sachs
THE JEWELER,
418 National Ave.

LUNCH ROOM
Established 1882.
Formerly Techen's Restaurant,
MRS. C. HEDBERG, Prop.
180 Second St., betw. Grand Ave. & Wells.

PANAMA HATS
At \$4.00 and \$5.00.
GUENZEL BROS.,
Cor. Third and Harmon Streets.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

Two weeks ago the Socialist aldermen caused to be passed in the Milwaukee common council a demand upon the board of public works that it recall its advertisements for bids for the new 20-million gallon pumping engine for the North Point pumping station, and readvertise so as to include a requirement that the work be done by men working not more than an eight hour day while so engaged. Under the law such a resolution has to be passed upon by the mayor within five days, but the thing was managed so that he escaped the necessity of signing or vetoing the resolution before the Wednesday following, when the bids that were in under the old advertisement were to be opened. The board of public works therefore claimed it had no "official knowledge" of the council's action, and on Wednesday, in defiance of the duly passed resolution by the council, proceeded to open the bids. The lowest bidder was the Todd company of Youngstown, O., but for some reason the board hesitated to award the contract, first postponing the matter to the next day, and then when served by a protest from organized labor, put it over to the following Saturday. Sometime before the work was advertised for it was stated by a member of the board that the Todd company was going to make "a strong bid" for the work, and this was

borne out by the figures when the bids were opened. The Allis-Chalmers company, which had put in a low bid and was confident of landing the work, proved to be \$600 higher than the Todd company. At first, through Attorney Quarles, they had threatened lawsuits over the eight-hour provision, but when it was found that they were not the lowest bidders on the work, their lawyer became very quiet on the eight-hour lawsuit matter, and the mayor and board began to show an interest in the matter of readvertising, the mayor taking no pains to conceal his belief that if new bids with the eight-hour clause in were advertised for, the Allis people might land the contract and the work would be kept at home. So that last Monday the board became remarkably anxious to abide by the council resolution, the old bids were turned down, and a new advertisement for bids has been inserted in the papers, the bids to be opened July 2. We do not pretend to know what has induced so much interest in the Allis-Chalmers prospects, or caused the eclipse of the Todd company as the favorite by the Milwaukee concern, suspicious as it might seem to some people, but the fact remains that labor has won a victory, and that is sufficient for the time being.

WANTED:
To buy (4) or (5) acres of land close to Milwaukee. Address: Acres, care Herald Office, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. Bruett & Son
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.
Fond du Lac Avenue, - Corner Lloyd and 1st Street.

Wanted: Bright Boys to sell the Social-Democratic Herald on the streets. Copies free. Call at office.

Comrade Sen Katayama, editor of The Socialist, of Tokyo, Japan, was the feature of a big Socialist gathering at St. Louis last week. He spoke for over an hour on the industrial and social conditions in Japan and also of the trade union movement in that country. He gave a striking account of the rapid growth of capitalism in the Orient and of the determination of the capitalist class to suppress all efforts at labor organization. "He was listened to most attentively," says St. Louis Labor, "and his remarks were repeatedly cheered, and were especially enjoyed by the ladies." At the conclusion of his address he was presented with a handsomely bound edition of Karl Marx' writings.

Comrade Katayama will make the address at the Wisconsin party picnic at Schlitz park, Sunday, July 17. Don't fail to hear him.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal Theater next week Brown and Lavigne, blackface dancers, Kohler and Link Sisters in a humorous act, Mae Yuir, coon shouter, and Henry Olive, eccentric magician, will be among the features.

Canvas Shoes
...For...
HOT WEATHER
We have them for Men, Boys and Children.
You will want a pair, they are so cool, the prices are reasonable.
95 cts.
BUYS A NICE PAIR.
No more stamps after July 1st.

Lamers Bros. SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SCHUCK & SCHIMINSKY
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps.
1043 TEUTONIA AVENUE, NEAR CENTER STREET.
Our Add and Our Prices are Small, but Our Stock and Our Reliability is Big.

H. G. UNDERWOOD, PATENTS
107 Wisconsin St. Tel. Main 502.

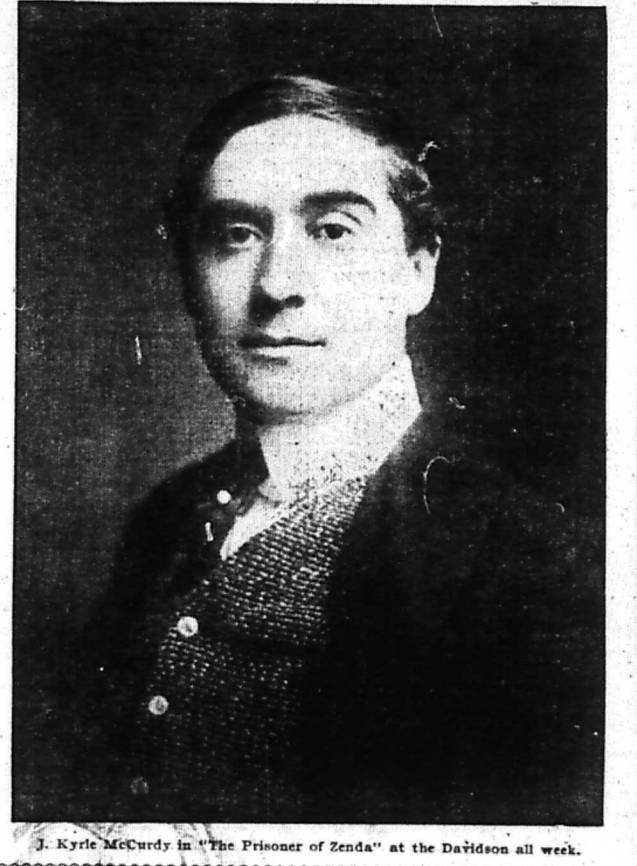
OPTICIAN.
A. G. SIMMERT, optician, 80 years experience, eyes carefully examined free of charge; artificial eyes inserted; repairs promptly done.
312 Third St., Steinmeyer-Bldg., Phone-Block 5228.

Wisconsin Notes.
Charters have been granted to Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Hartland and South Milwaukee.
Rev. F. G. Strickland speaks in Plymouth the 24th and in Oconomowoc the 25th.
Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett is having good success in Richland County, where she is speaking under the auspices of the Social-Democratic party.

The Racine comrades held their annual picnic at Central park last Sunday. The park is situated midway between Racine and Kenosha, and comrades from the latter city also attended the picnic. A car was chartered by the Milwaukee comrades, and the Social-Democratic band of Milwaukee furnished the music. The park is beautifully situated, with a fine view of Lake Michigan, and a pleasant breeze from the lake tempered the warm sunshine and made the day a truly enjoyable one. A fine address was delivered by Comrade Gertrude Breslau Hunt of Chicago, who spoke eloquently of the Colorado situation and the Sloucum disaster. A large crowd filled the park and listened to her with much enthusiasm. Refreshments were served by the women Socialists of Racine, who are earnest and enthusiastic, and a great strength to the movement in Racine.

Picnic Notes.
The Picnic Committee is desirous of giving our out of work comrades a chance to earn a few dollars and wants to hear from all who wish to act as waiters. Please report to 344 6th street, Sunday morning, June 26th, when the Committee will be in session.
All the entries for the Tug of War must be in by July 1st. Those branches who have selected comrades but have not yet reported their names will do so at once.
Give the Monster a boost. Send in the money for your picnic tickets at once.
The proceeds of the picnic are going to the Vorwaerts, Social-Democratic Herald, City Central Committee of Milwaukee and State Executive Board of Wisconsin.

Singing Society Vorwaerts, S. D. P.
The Singing Society Vorwaerts will celebrate its second anniversary Sunday, June 26, with a grand picnic in Neumueller's Park. All singers, friends and comrades of the Social-Democratic party are invited. Amusements of all kinds have been provided. The picnic begins at 1 o'clock. Admission 10 cts., after 6 o'clock 25 cts.
The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.



J. Kyrle McCurdy in "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Davidson all week.

Door and Window Screens
THE KIND THAT KEEP THE FLIES OUT
Well designed, manufactured from clean, dry stock; are substantial and well finished; wired with best quality wire cloth—smoothly stretched and securely nailed in place.
Adjustable Window Screens, Plain and Fancy Doors, 24 x 18 to 36 inches, 6 1/2 feet wide..... 20c, 35c at..... 85c, \$2.00
"IF IT'S FROM GROSS, IT'S GOOD."
PH. GROSS HDW. CO. 126-128 Grand Ave.

Comfortable Clothing
At a Comfortable Price Makes a Comfortable Man
The Fitwell
Meets all conditions and Stands by all promises
Suits from - - \$7.50 to \$15.00 Worth a third more.
Special Pants, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00 & 2.50 Worth double the price.
All Garments Bear the Union Label
204 West Water Street

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.
Single copies, 5c; Thirty, \$1.90; One hundred, \$2.75; Five hundred, \$12.50; One thousand, \$18.00.
Social-Democratic Herald,
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WELL, HERE WE ARE AGAIN!
ONE MORE BOOST FOR SOCIALISM!
ANOTHER DRIVE AT CAPITALISM!
and a good time for all who will attend the
FOURTH ANNUAL BASKET PICNIC!
ARRANGED BY THE
Twelfth Ward Branch, S. D. P.
At **KRAUSE'S GROVE, Formally SIMMONS' GROVE**
SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.
ADMISSION 75 CENTS, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS.
Take South Milwaukee or Racine Car, 3 Blocks South of City Limits, Fare 5 Cents.

YOU WILL NEVER FORGET IT, IF YOU ATTEND THE
Sixth Annual Basket Picnic
ARRANGED BY THE
11th WARD BRANCH,
Social-Democratic Party,
SUNDAY, JUNE 26th, 1904,
TO BE HELD AT
J. KARTH'S GROVE,
4 Blocks West of Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery.
Admission \$1. per Family, Including Refreshments and Coffee.
200 PRIZES FOR THE CHILDREN.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
BICYCLES!
A TIME SAVER
A MONEY SAVER
A HEALTH SAVER
The ANDRAE BICYCLE is as good as ever. It's called the ebull that never disappoints. Our former price was \$40.00
ANDRAE, 225 WEST WATER STREET. **NOW \$20**

ALL CLOTHES
SOLD BY US, ARE
...MADE BY US...
THEREFORE -- buying Clothing of us means buying Clothing direct of the Maker. This not only gives us a thorough knowledge of the Clothes we sell -- their built and make -- but it effects for you -- the PURCHASER -- the SAVINGS of the MIDDLE MAN'S PROFIT. * * * * *
M. BENDER,
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