

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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THE FIGHT AGAINST SECTARIANISM.

Victor L. Berger Writes of the Efforts to Cripple the Movement

In making his charges of heresy, Mr. Trautmann of Cincinnati also points to the Wisconsin State Platform—that is, to the working program which we have adopted. And the Ex-Reverend and Ex-Father Thomas Hagerty makes similar attacks upon our national platform.

To this we have only the following to say: It is the intention of Trautmann, Hagerty, and other gentlemen of the same stripe to make our party a poor substitute for the S. L. P. They would make the Socialist party a bogus S. L. P. We Social-Democrats will have nothing to do with such a proposition. Here are our reasons:

If the working program was struck out of our platform, our party would be no modern Socialist party at all. It would not be a part of the International Social-Democratic movement of the world. At the best, it would be a little political sect—possibly a Marxist sect, but I am not sure whether it could be even that.

We could go yet a step further and maintain that the new sect would not have a right to an existence in this country, since the S. L. P. is doing very good service in that respect—it is doing all that can be expected. It is making all the noise it can and it is waiting for the "great catastrophe" that is to come in some mysterious way.

Besides, if I believed that the S. L. P. was right, I would have the courage of my conviction. I would join it. There is certainly no necessity for a new S. L. P. I would prefer the real article—not the imitation, the bogus.

And the S. L. P. is not the only little sect waiting for a "catastrophe." There are the anarchists. And from a catastrophe standpoint, the anarchists are the only consistent, uncompromising, revolutionary and class-conscious fellows.

Moreover, as I have frequently pointed out in these columns, the evolutionary view for which the Social-Democrat stands does not necessarily exclude a "bloody" revolution, or even a dozen of them. For proof of this, we point to the revolutions and uprisings of the Bourgeoisie against Monarchy and Feudalism.

But we are safe in saying that in case of a real revolution the phrase-mongers and the heresy-hunters could not be found. They would hide in their holes. And I am equally safe in saying that the Social-Democrats would be there, where the necessity would require it—as they are always on hand, when the necessity requires them.

But in the world's history, there are no sudden leaps. Today more than a hundred and twenty years after the bloody abolition of the nobility and the church in France "forever," it was only the Socialists six years ago who saved the Republic for the French people from being overthrown by the Nobles and the Roman Catholic church.

We may have a social revolution, we may have a dozen social revolutions, but the capitalist system cannot be brought to an end before the development of our industries has made it necessary. Socialism cannot succeed before the industries of the nation, or most of them, are concentrated in the hands of a few. As soon as our industries have reached that point (and they are getting there very fast), eighty millions of white Americans will not submit to eternal slavery and degradation, so that a few chosen ones may live in splendor and over-plenty. But the eighty millions will never follow the precepts of any impotent little sect.

And it is unnecessary and even dangerous that this change be brought about by brutal force—it is unnecessary to have bloody revolutions. We Social-Democrats warn the working people against them, because we are afraid of the reaction and a Caesar. We are also afraid that eruptions of that type might for a time retard civilization, or even throw humanity back into a stage of barbarism.

At the same time, we give the capitalist class due notice of the possibility of "volcanic eruptions"—we mean the real article, not the kind they have in New York. In every upheaval a terrible retribution would be enacted on the capitalist class as a class—and the innocent would suffer with the guilty. The French Revolution and the Paris Commune ought to serve as warning examples.

In order to avoid such eruptions, the revolution of the economic system must be made to come gradually and legally. In fact, it must take the process of a most thorough "re-form"—to use a much abused word in the right sense—which signifies "a change all through." In this sense, "re-form" means even a great deal more than the word "revolution."

That is the kind of a "revolution," that is the kind of a "re-form" the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin advocate. That is the reason that we have a "working program."

We Social-Democrats consider the moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat as pre-requisites without which there is no chance for any kind of Socialism at present. And we also advocate a close alliance with farmers of progressive and revolutionary views as a requisite without which there is no chance for Socialism in the future.

And all of this requires a working program, now, and in the future and all the time.

Furthermore, any participation in national, state, or local politics also requires a working program.

If the working program in the platform is to be renounced, then in order to act consistently, Messrs. Trautmann, Hagerty & Co. ought to do so as anarchists do, and renounce all participation in politics. They ought to even refrain from voting.

As to their stand against the American Federation of Labor and their attempt to split up the economic movement of the wage workers of America, I will take that up some other time.

But I will say this now: There is no room in our party for Trautmann, Hagerty & Company. Let us recognize facts and not be deceived in regard to fundamental differences by smooth phrases and scheming phrase-mongers.

Three cheers for the Social-Democratic party!

Victor L. Berger.

A WARNING BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE spirit of heresy-hunting is abroad in the party and has even broken out in the national committee.

A certain Trautmann—lately elected National Committeeman from Ohio—the man who is trying to become "famous" by forming a new trades union federation, opposed to the American Federation of Labor—has given out some dark hints about "collusion" with the capitalist party, and has made these "hints" the basis of a charge against Milwaukee comrades.

It is needless to state that Mr. Trautmann refers to the fact that the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee was unable to put up a judicial ticket in the recent municipal election, and so decided by referendum. Furthermore, that our German organ contained an editorial calling attention to the encroachments of the Roman Catholic church upon the political, economical and judicial branches of our public life, and called for the defeat of Judge Paul D. Carpenter, one of the eight or nine candidates on the ticket, and the man who was particularly objectionable to the Social-Democrats, because he delivered speeches against Socialism and made himself the tool of the Roman Catholic clergy generally.

Our readers will find our statement of the case on another page. Here we will only state that not even the old party papers have given the slightest hint or the faintest suspicion of the "dark plot" which Trautmann's fine nose smelled clear over in Cincinnati.

And we have done nothing that has not been done hundreds and hundreds of times in Germany, France, and Italy.

In Germany the Social-Democrats vote for bourgeois candidates at almost every "secondary election" (Wahl). They vote for Socialists

Capitalistic "Reformers" Offensively Slaughter All Labor Bills!

Madison, Wis., April 1.—It is said of A. R. Hall while in the legislature that he voted upon every question as his judgment dictated, independently of party or personal prejudice. If so, he differed materially from many members of the present legislature. It has come to such a pass in the assembly that the most meritorious measure, if championed by a Social-Democrat, would instantly be marked for slaughter, no matter how strong the committee endorsement of it might be. This was demonstrated recently when a measure calling for a report from factory and mill owners upon accidents, recommended by the committee on manufactures, was refused advancement because of Socialist origin. Now the committee on manufactures will bring in a committee bill covering the same points.

Forty-six bills were introduced in the assembly by the four Social-Democrats from Milwaukee. Of these twenty-three have already been indefinitely postponed, one has passed and two have been ordered to third reading after being loaded down with amendments. The measure prohibiting the assignment of wages by a married man without the signature of his wife is the only one which has passed the assembly.

In the senate, the lone Social-Democrat, Rummel of Milwaukee, introduced eleven bills, some of them not Socialist measures. Five of his bills have been killed and the others are still in committee.

The peculiar thing about it is that the Democrats of the assembly, themselves few in number, pay the most attention to the members of the new party. A Socialist is like a red rag to a bull with them. They cannot help "going for him," as they express it, and yet, strangely enough, when by their attacks they have stirred up trouble and the newspapers mention the fact, they come around the next day and complain about the "advertising" the Socialists are getting.—From a daily paper dispatch.

BUT THE RECKONING WILL COME LATER ON!!

Racine has answered Parysism with class-conscious political action. Let the workers fire many more such volleys, if they would be free!

Commissioner McAdoo of New York has set the various reformation societies aghast by refusing to longer allow their agents police powers. His stand is a proper one and should be followed all over. The power thus delegated often leads to persecutions of the poor.

"If a citizen of the United States dies from eating poisoned 'food,' why should not the president of the corporation of poisoners for dividends that manufacture that 'food' be arrested, tried and hanged, like any other poisoner? Why should he be exempt because he doesn't happen personally to know his victim?" says the editor of the Saturday Evening Post. We give it up. We do not know any reason why he should not be punished as a poisoner—except that he did it for profits, which are sacred under the capitalist system.

George Bernard Shaw, the London Socialist and playwright, expresses no regret that his story, "Cashel Byron's Profession," will be dramatized and acted by James J. Corbett. He says Corbett is a likely fellow. The story was originally written for and run as a serial story in Today, a Social-Democratic magazine published in London in 1884.

The Rev. G. P. Merrick has written a book called "Work Among the Fallen," in which he shows that of 16,000 cases he investigated, one-half had been domestic servants who had been obliged to seek sociability outside the homes to which they were servilely attached. 1,617 were former factory girls, and so on. Only 228 had been connected with the theaters. If the theater is perilous to morals, how about home slavery!

Prosperity! Why certainly. And yet the papers round the country are still republishing the fact that there are so many people in distress that Archbishop Messmer

had to appeal to the police to protect him from their importunities!

For eighteen hundred and odd years the church has been settling the poverty question and it has gotten now so far that one of its archbishops has to appeal to the police to drive the poor away from his doorstep!

It isn't prosperity that is the trouble, it is plus-perity—for under the workings of the capitalist system which he supports, the archbishop and others of the capitalist class will have a superabundance of the means of life and the many will be without.

May Day is usually celebrated by the workers of the world as a festival of international solidarity, but it is falling more or less into disuse for the very good reason that in the varying American climate May partakes more of the treacherous frigid-ity of Winter than the balminess of Summer. An agitation should be started to change the international day to June 1.

ELECTIONS BRING VICTORY!!

A SOCIALIST MAYOR ELECTED IN MANITOWOC, WIS.

Racine, an Industrial Haverhill of the West, and a Citizens' Alliance Stronghold, Elects Three Aldermen and Three Supervisors.

THE VOTE IN CHICAGO AND GAINS AT OTHER POINTS.

The returns received from Wisconsin towns and cities indicate large increases over the vote received last Fall. From other parts of the country, we receive the same kind of reports.

A MAYOR AT MANITOWOC!
Manitowoc, Wis.—Consternation seized the enemy last night when it was found that the returns showed the election of a Social-Democratic mayor and two Social-Democratic aldermen. Henry Stolze, the new mayor, has been a Socialist for years and prior to that time was a Socialist radical in the Populist movement. Stolze has a majority of 400. He is a manufacturer and about 45 years of age. Manitowoc is a city of about 12,000 inhabitants and is located on Lake Michigan, being part of the industrial belt that skirts the lake shore of Wisconsin from a Kenosha and Racine to Green Bay. It is this belt which the capitalist politicians concede will in time fall into the political control of the Social-Democrats. Watch Manitowoc!

SECOND PARTY IN RACINE, WIS.
Socialist Aldermen elected:—James E. Decker, Fourth ward. L. P. Christianson, Fifth ward. W. J. Kosterman, Ninth ward.
Socialist Supervisors elected:—John Pulda, Fourth ward. George Poulson, Fifth ward. William Dittmar, Ninth ward.

RACINE, Wis., Apr. 4, 9 P. M. (Special to the Herald). Hurray for the Social Revolution and the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin! We have just elected three aldermen and three supervisors and cast 1776 votes for Socialism. Vote for governor last Fall 1232. We increased our vote over 500 or over 40% in four months. The Republican candidate for mayor received 1,990; Social-Democratic (Samuel Ritchie), 1,776; Democratic, 1,361.

City Clerk.—Republican, 1,862; Democratic, 1,479; Social-Democratic, 1,665. Assessor.—Rep., 2,028; Social-Dem., 1,858; Dem., 1,404. Social-Democrats had no candidates in the second and third wards. The vote in the fourth ward for alderman.—Rep., 179; Dem., 139; Social-Democrat, 258. Comrade Jas. E. Decker elected by big majority. For supervisor: Democrat, 174; no Republican candidate; Social-Democratic, Comrade John Pulda, 259, elected by big majority.
Fifth ward, for alderman: Rep.

173, elected by safe majority. For supervisor: Rep., 158; no Democrat; Social-Democratic (Geo. Poulson), 169, elected by safe majority. Sixth ward—for alderman: Rep., 154; Dem., 74; Social-Dem., 111, defeated by small vote. For supervisor: Rep., 166, elected; Social-Dem., 108. Seventh ward—for alderman: Dem., 349, elected; Rep., 133; Social-Dem., 257. For supervisor: Dem., 344, elected; no Rep. candidate; Social-Dem., 246.

Eighth ward: Rep., 190, elected; no Dem.; Social-Dem., 128. For supervisor: Rep., 202, elected; no Dem. candidate; Social-Dem., 119.

Ninth ward—for alderman: Dem., 85; Rep., 142; Social-Dem. (W. J. Kosterman), 201, elected by good vote. For supervisor: Rep., 168; no Dem. candidate; Social-Democratic (Wm. Dittmar), 212, elected.

Tenth ward—for alderman: Dem., 155; Rep., elected, 159; Social-Dem., 147. For supervisor: Dem., 157; Rep., 158; Social-Dem., 146.

Eleventh ward—for alderman: Rep., 195, elected; no Dem.; Social-Dem., 187. For supervisor, no Dem. candidate; Rep., 208, elected; Social-Dem., 173.

It will be noticed that in four cases in which we elected our candidates, there were only two candidates, the Republicans and Democrats COMBINED AGAINST US, and still we beat them! And in the other two cases our victory was so decisive that we would almost have beaten them if they had combined.

THE ELECTION IN MILWAUKEE.

Ward elections were held in Milwaukee to fill two vacancies in the city council and county board, respectively. In the Seventeenth ward, our candidate was Comrade Edward H. Basenberg and in the Sixth ward Comrade Charles Grabowski.

Alderman, Seventeenth Ward.

Basenberg	Ziener	berg	Kidway
First	111	99	58
Second	165	112	88
Third	130	87	72
Fourth	37	54	30
Total	443	322	248

Supervisor, Sixth Ward.

Zeller	Dornauf	howsky	
First	118	1	27
Second	49	91	17
Third	102	116	21
Fourth	427	62	32
Fifth	36	53	22
Sixth	92	66	24

A PRETENDER AND POLITICIAN UNHORSED.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Election passed quietly and resulted in the defeat of Born, pseudo Socialist, for mayor. The vote was: Deickmann (Dem.), 1,400; Arpke (Rep.), 1,180; Born, 1,111.

THE VOTE AT OTHER POINTS.

St. Louis.—The Socialist ticket comes in with a vote of 6,500, a victory for a sane and progressive platform. Debs got 5,168 last Fall. We had a Public Ownership party fight, but it received but 2,000.

Chicago.—John Collins, Socialist candidate for mayor, received about 20,000 votes. The city was tremendously stirred up over a municipal ownership campaign, but in spite of these great odds we came out of the turmoil with flying colors. The vote we received was about what we figured on, and shows that we have a staunch following which cannot be shaken by immediate conflicts. The votes we lost will return under normal conditions. Last Fall Chicago gave Debs 46,000 and 36,000 for the other party candidates.

Green Bay, Wis., April 5.—Social-Democrats here had candidates in only three wards as it is an "off" year and only part of a municipal ticket is elected. In those three wards we got 129 votes, as compared with 93 in the same precincts one year ago.

Next spring we propose to nominate a full city ticket under the primary election law.

Local branch is in better shape than ever before and will do aggressive work from now on.

J. E. Harris
Oswego, Kans., elected a Socialist mayor!

A. J. Buffington.

Whitewater, Wis., April 4, 8:30 P. M. (Special to Herald.) Our candidate for mayor, Comrade Isaac Peterson, received 170 votes, which is nearly one-third of the entire vote of the city. Our vote for mayor two years ago was 72. Our candidate for assessor received 208 votes. Comrade B. K. Been was elected constable in the 2nd ward, there being no other candidate.

At Hancock, Mich., the Socialists had a ticket in the field for the first time and polled about 9 per cent of the total vote. Comrade Louis Stralow, for justice, received 143. In the Fourth ward the Socialists ran ahead of the Citizens' ticket.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN.)
rades should only be permitted to vote whenever a Social-Democrat gets into the "secondary election." Yet we do not dream in Milwaukee of going as far in this respect as the German Social-Democratic party.

Milwaukee, and one or two other places in Wisconsin, are the only localities in this country where the Socialists have grown to be a real party. Since we are in the vanguard, we have, of course, to deal with facts and to overcome difficulties which do not exist elsewhere in America. We have problems to solve which have never come up for the consideration of the party in any other city. Now, we are not infallible. We are liable to make mistakes. But we are willing to discuss every step, and to take suggestions from every well informed Socialist. And if a mistake is shown to us, we will certainly try our very best not to repeat it. But we must be shown where we are wrong.

We no doubt know our territory, our material and our opponents better than outsiders can. And we have shown that we know how to handle every situation. And as to the theory and tactics of Socialism, we know at least as much as the theorists in Ohio.

So far, no wrong has been shown. I claim we did right. We have not violated any provision of the national or state constitution. And until the matter is fully discussed and an understanding reached—and until the constitutions are changed—I believe we would under the same circumstances repeat the same action. But as far as Milwaukee is concerned this condition is not liable to rise again, because the party here has grown to such dimensions that we must from now on have a ticket in the field at every election.

Yet we will not stand for any heresy-hunting on the part of any ill-willed or treacherous individuals, who want to make this small and unimportant affair a pretext to besmirch the reputation of a movement that is high above them, while some others even would like to make this a pretext to split up the party.

Fortunately, those ill-willed and treacherous individuals cannot do much harm.

The constitution adopted at the "Unity Convention" in Indianapolis (July 29, 1901) provides for State Autonomy, that is, for the right of every state, having a certain number of locals united in one central organization to conduct its own party affairs without any interference from the National Committee.

It reads as follows:
Article XII, Sec. 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organizations shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations, and the National Committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Now this provision which ought to be considered as a matter of course in any political party of a democratic or half-democratic Commonwealth is still in great disfavor with certain men, who want centralized government and much "rule," provided they are to be the rulers.

But such strict centralization has been tried in this country by several Socialist organizations before us, but has never succeeded. It naturally leads to sectarianism, bossism and splits.

This fact was recognized by the majority of the Unity Convention in Indianapolis, when the seceders from the S. L. P. united with the Social-Democratic party, and hence the constitution which was built upon the principles of State Autonomy.

But we still have, and I suppose always will have, a small number of pin-heads, schemers, self-seekers and leeches in the party, some of whom will now and then drift to the top. Such fellows want to "rule" at any price—and if they cannot rule, they want to ruin.

From certain quarters we now have violent attacks against State Autonomy. And the heresy supposed to have been committed in Wisconsin is made a pretext for an agitation to strike out State Autonomy from the constitution.

What does this mean?
It means that certain people would like to re-instate DeLeonism, only with different men filling the high places in the hierarchy.

But if we are to have DeLeonism, we would prefer the real article. We would prefer DeLeon to Mally, because the former unquestionably has more brains, more knowledge and more experience than the latter.

And right here, we think it is the time to sound a note of warning. After five or six attempts the Socialists of the country seem to have succeeded in building up what is supposed to be the coming proletarian party of this country. After several attempts, we seemed to have found the form of organization with which it can be successful. Since the Unity Convention of 1901, our party has grown remarkably all over the country—in some places, no doubt, in spite of the doings of the National Headquarters.

Under the old centralized form of organization, we would surely have had one or two splits all over the country while Leon Greenbaum was secretary, and about half a dozen while Mally was in the national office, but State Autonomy made it impossible for these gentlemen to do much harm.

Now why should we abolish State Autonomy?
Besides, we consider the constitution adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis in the nature of a contract agreed upon by the warring factions—at the time when "Bill" Mally, then a comparatively new member, played the part of a Judas to the Social-Democracy.

And we will stick to the contract and to the constitution adopted at the Unity Convention. And we furthermore know that State Autonomy has today thousands of adherents where it had hundreds in 1901.

And therefore, we will say to Mally that all attempts to abolish State Autonomy are useless. Even if they should be successful, that would simply mean a new national Social-Democratic party upon the basis of State Autonomy and the right of comrades organized into state organizations to manage their own affairs without any interference from Mally or any other meddler, traitor, or splitter from Ohio or from anywhere else.

But as to the case in Milwaukee, we are of course willing to debate the subject fully and dispassionately and act according to the best Socialist tactics and understanding.

And that is all.

Victor L. Berger.

The rich invest the country, the poor "infest" it!

Racine is a classical city of modern industrialism. It is the home of some very well known large industrial works, the J. I. Case Plow works, the Horlick baby food company, the International Harvester company, the Mitchell & Lewis wagon works, many iron foundries, trunk factories, machine shops and the like running up and down the scale of manufacture and even including Dr. Shoop's dope factory. Parry hit upon Racine as a typical modern factory city just suited to make a try of his Industrial Alliance scheme. The plan has not been a howling success. The workers did not rush to join the alliance, although an Indiana preacher was brought there to beguile them into it. Instead they had sense enough to see that their interests required that they stand shoulder to shoulder like brothers, politically, industrially and any other old way. They have been persecuted by big States,

have stood unshaken—and now they have dealt the enemy the hardest blow that could be struck and three aldermen and three supervisors go into the local councils to represent the workers' interests and the workers' party stands second in the voting. Political power on the part of the working class has a particular terror for the capitalists. It's a power they cannot meet with court injunctions and galling guns. They well know the strength politically of the workers, if the workers get in the habit of using it! And they will resort to anything to dissuade the workers from making use of that collective power.

Racine is about the same size as Haverhill. The workers are in the majority and will rule the city in another year or so.
The Socialist movement encounters enemies as a matter of course. Capitalism's influence is strong. Anyone it can corrupt into opposing us, is so much gained in its fight to keep the workers from getting polit-

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel. Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Allridge, A. Strehlow.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Geerdts.

The street railway control of our law makers reared its head in the city council last Monday and pushed ahead the bond issue for the Sixth street viaduct in the face of the fact that no actual agreement has been secured from the railway company as to its paying its share of the improvement. Ald. Koerner, a Rose street railway tool, insisted that the railway had promised to pay \$60,000 toward it (a ridiculously small share) and when it was pointed out that railroads had to be gotten down in black and white before their promises could be relied on, answered with a lot of inane chatter about the railroad officials being gentlemen and public spirited and virtuous citizens. He had enough tools to help him take the ordinance from the committee and send it on for engrossment and third reading, although it was only accomplished after he had loudly called on Ald. Klaeser and others to change their vote to afford the required majority. Of course it is well known that this move was not due to any real desire for the building of the viaduct, but was an effort to injure the chances of the municipal electric light bond measure.

The Social-Democratic aldermen voted against Ald. Mallory's resolution to raise no more salaries during 1905, when it was shown that the resolution would cover all city employees, down even to the bridgetenders. It was defeated. There is no question that many salaries have been raised that should not have been, but this does not show that no city employees are underpaid. A much wiser measure was that introduced some time ago by Ald. Seidel to investigate and adjust the various salaries paid city employees in conformity with the service rendered.

The anti-spitting ordinance was passed as amended, the Socialists being instrumental in getting the amendment through. They were in favor of the original measure except as to the heavy penalty it imposed. This was cut down to five days in jail, which is severe punishment enough for the effect sought to be had.

Ald. Welch introduced a resolution providing that hereafter the il-

legal practice of granting bay window privileges be discontinued by the council. It was referred to the judiciary committee. The Social-Democrats have fought these special privilege ordinances meeting after meeting, but the old party aldermen have persistently voted them. It remains to be seen what the committee will do.

Ald. Seidel introduced a resolution requiring the street railway to refrain from sweeping out its cars during their running time, as follows:

Whereas, It appears that the managers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company requires of its conductors that they sweep the cars when arriving at the end of the line, and

Whereas, It is of common occurrence that the sweeping of such cars is done while passengers are aboard such cars, and

Whereas, It is a scientifically established fact that the dust raised during the process of such sweeping is permeated with disease germs of all kinds, and is being breathed by and therefore detrimental to the health of the patronizing public, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby requested to draft an ordinance to provide for the regulation of sanitary cleaning of public conveyances of all kinds operating within the limits of the city of Milwaukee.

Ald. Heath introduced a resolution for down town street closets, the same as are found in various European cities. The resolution provides for making a start by locating two in the vicinity of Grand avenue bridge.

The Milwaukee Sentinel's report of the meeting was filled with street car company venom. It said the Social-Democrats voted on the viaduct bonds "as Stigibauer's marionettes," and that Ald. Melms "hurried out of the room to avoid the second roll call" on the same measure. As a matter of fact no one knows better than the Sentinel reporter how much love exists between Ald. Stigibauer and the Social-Democrats, and as to Ald. Melms, he showed where he stood on the viaduct proposition as it is being recklessly rushed to a fiasco by the street car gang, by voting against such haste on the first ballot and would have voted the same way on the second ballot had the clerk's office not called him to the telephone. He did not know just when the second ballot was coming off, as the matter had been delayed to get the comptroller's signature and other business had been allowed to intervene. He will stand by the true interests of his constituents in spite of the gang, and will try to have the measure go through in a regular way, so that there will be no hitch in the disposal of the bonds when they are put on the market.

When the hearing on the police and fire pension bill was on before Assembly Committee on Cities at Madison last week, the committee finally went into executive session and the Milwaukee lobbyists had to retire. Then Assemblyman Thieme quietly let in Chiefs Janssen and Meminger and gave them an unlimited opportunity to harangue the committee!

Los Angeles, Cal.

Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 25th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

TRIUMPHANT MUNICIPALISM.

Although the incidents of parliamentary politics quite overshadow the less thrilling affairs of municipal government, Socialists at least do not fail to recognize the high importance of the latter. Governments may come and go, and kings and presidents may be shot, but municipal life persists, like the movements of the earth, almost without deviation on its accustomed way. It is quite certain, too, that without the development of the local means of Socialism, no parliamentary ordinances would avail for the creation of a Socialist state.

Very welcome, therefore, is the splendid testimony alike to the growth and to the stability of municipal undertakings, which the enlarged number of the "Municipal Journal" of last week affords. Under the heading of "A Survey of the Municipal Position," the first batch is given of a series of articles on the problems of municipalization by experts. The articles should prove a fine stimulus to all who are urging forward community enterprise, and should be as a chastening rod to the philosophers, financiers and statisticians, who fulminate against municipal Socialism. The writer on the tramways shows that in every particular the public ownership and operation of tramways has been handsomely justified by results, except in a few places where private companies have scooped up the fat lines of traffic and left public authorities only the lean ones. In cheaper fares, quicker and more commodious traveling, better conditions of labor, not to speak of actual profit to the community, the civic control has proved triumphant. Unfortunately, even these advantages are in no small degree counterbalanced by the enormous additions to the land values which the landlords along the routes are able to appropriate. Had local authorities scheduled or even purchased tracts of land at the current prices before laying out their lines, many million pounds of community-created increment might have flowed into the public treasury. Dealing with the question of public indebtedness, the writer on that section of the subject easily demolishes the bogey of municipal bankruptcy, and shows that the public investments of the citizens are by far the safest and most advantageous of all outlays. He points out that every municipal-ity, by becoming its own banker, can not only get all the money it requires, but save a large expense in brokers' charges. There are other highly instructive articles on sewage, housing, education, and gas supply. Altogether the series forms a most valuable justification of the principles of municipal Socialism.—The Labor Leader, London.

Every human should be well housed, clothed, fed and educated. We should adopt a social and industrial system that will put an end to profit, interest, rent and all forms of usury. Land, water, machinery—all the means of production and distribution, and all the available forces of nature should be owned by and operated for the benefit of the whole people. The gradual elimination, and, finally, the abolition of all useless and unproductive toil should be the aim of all workers.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

NOTICE, Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY AND PROHIBITION

By Rev. A. M. STIRTON, (Formerly a Member of the Prohibition Party.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The purchasing power which Prohibition proposes to confer upon the inebriate is now shared by the employees of the liquor traffic and by the laborers with whom the inebriate is unable to compete. A transference of purchasing power without any net increase in the same would never provide employment for additional laborers, least of all for the half million and more which Prohibition aims to displace.

The liquor traffic has the same economic functions that war has. Alike because they relieve the glut in the market due to the accumulation of surplus product and through lessening the stress of competition in the labor market raise the wages of the survivors. This is of course true under capitalism where everything moves by competition, the downfall of one being a necessary incident in the rise of another. But under Socialism with its abolition of competition and the wage system all this would be changed, and war, intemperance and every social evil would be a dead loss to society. And this is one reason why society under Socialism would tolerate none of them very long.

The argument from experience is called upon and it is asserted that Maine has successfully enforced a Prohibitory law, with the result that the wealth of the people has materially increased as shown by the fact that the per capita wealth of Maine is very much greater than that of states like Illinois whose natural resources are much greater. And it is argued that what Maine has done, other states and the whole Union might do as successfully. Let us observe (1) The major premise that Maine does enforce a prohibitory law may very seriously be questioned. (2) The liquor problem, as is well known, is always more difficult to solve in large cities, and least difficult in rural districts. There is not a large city in the state of Maine. Her three principal cities, Lewiston, Portland and Bangor, if condensed into one would not make a city one third as large as Detroit. The whole population of the state of Maine, rural and urban, scarcely exceeds 1/5 that of Greater New York.

(3) As to the wealth per capita of Maine and Illinois it is of the very nature of capitalism that where natural resources are richest the poverty of the people is greatest, for thither capitalism summons its armies of wage slaves.

(4) Even if Prohibition could be effected in one small corner that would not prove that it could be effected with equal facility throughout the Union. The liquor interests would not think it worth while to contend strenuously for the trade of a small state like Maine while they had an enormous open market elsewhere.

(5) The essential obstacle to Prohibition under capitalism, employment for the displaced and rescued would not be felt in state Prohibition on a small scale at all, seeing that a few hundred displaced tradesmen might easily find employment by going elsewhere, perhaps to continue their trade in alcoholic liquors. Not so with half a million men did Prohibition obtain over the whole country.

A curious "argument," worthy of a moment's notice, is that of Mr. Carroll in his acceptance of the Vice-Pres. nomination of the Prohibition party. In effect it is this. Consumption of liquors lowers the productivity of the laborer, hence his wages. Remove the liquor, the productivity, hence also the wages will be increased. A school-boy should reason better than this. The veriest tyro in economics should know that wages are not determined by the laborer's productivity, but by the cost of his subsistence. Competition tends to force all commodities on the market at about the cost of their production. But labor power is also a commodity and its cost of production is the laborer's subsistence. Which term includes not simply the bare necessities of life, but that with which the average laborer will be submissive.

Hence not productivity at all, but the average cost of subsistence determines the laborer's wage. And as to depriving him of his beverages, so far as his outlay is thus lessened so far will his wages fall.

A lady once said to the writer in indignation against the trade unions: "If they would spend less money for beer they wouldn't need to ask their bosses for so much wages." Well said and truly. They wouldn't need so much wages and the "bosses" would reap the economic benefit. For as the redoubtable Mr. Leiter declares: "Capital proposes to be just as free when it goes into the market to purchase labor as does the purchaser in any other kind of a market." This, too, for the men in employment now, without making any provision or allowance whatever for the half million men and more which Prohibition aims to displace.

Anyone can see that if increased production meant a general increase of wages this increase would follow the introduction of every labor-saving or product-increasing machine.

But does it? Not under capitalism.

If ten men have employment today and tomorrow a machine is introduced whereby one man can produce as much as all ten formerly produced, does that mean that all ten would therefore receive an increase of pay? More probably it means that nine of them would lose their jobs.

Under Socialism, however, all this would be changed. The more the public created the more they would have. Every increase in the general productivity would be welcomed and every condition including intemperance which tended to decrease production, would find itself arrayed against the economic interests of society. An additional reason why the liquor traffic could not long survive the inauguration of Socialism.

The favorite economic contention of party Prohibitionists, however, is set forth at great length in the "Citizen" of Harriman, Sem. issue of Aug. 31, 1904.

This issue was extensively issued as a campaign document, and its argument deserves extended notice. It is this: Under Prohibition and the consequent reclamation of thousands from inebriety the standard of living would be so materially raised, that to supply these new and enlarged demands would set industry in motion and more than provide for the 500,000 men displaced by Prohibition." The fallacy in the foregoing is in the assumption that "demands" in themselves are of economic value, whether supported or not by purchasing power. Not that anyone seriously believes this, but men do not stop to think. If they did there would be more Socialists. "Demands," however insistent, have no economic value except as they are re-inforced by purchasing power.

For that matter we all have "demands" enough now. The writer has "demands" and plenty of them, and probably will have so long as he advocates the principles of Socialism. He can also "give men work" at any time, if that is all they require. But of what benefit to industry is this, seeing that he is so limited in his ability to pay?

Suppose, then, that Prohibition should increase the demands of the laboring public, these demands would only be of value for securing employment for the unemployed in proportion as they were re-inforced by the purchasing power of the laborers. But what determines their purchasing power? Their wages. And what determines their wages? The cost of subsistence modified in turn by the stress of competition in the labor market. The greater the cost of subsistence and the less the competition the better the wages, while the less the cost of subsistence and the greater the competition the less will be the wages.

But Prohibition proposes to lower the laborer's cost of subsistence by so much as he spends now in liquor, and to increase the competition in the labor market by an increase of 500,000 men.

Is it likely that in the face of such facts theoretic "demands" of laborers, with no increase in purchasing power, will suffice to find employment, and at once for an additional force of 500,000 laborers?

For this additional employment must also be found immediately by Prohibition can be made effective. It must be found immediately because men cannot live for ten, five, or even one year on nothing, waiting for better times to appear. And the men engaged in the liquor traffic and those lines of industry which it necessitates like other laborers selling their labor power receive but little more than the cost of subsistence, and if dispossessed of present occupation stand in need of employment immediately.

The demands of unemployed workmen would be, of course, as futile in accelerating the circulation of money spoken of in former pages, as in furnishing employment for more laborers.

Let's use our brains. If we do we shall see that the liquor traffic is simply a labor problem, one phase of the problem of the unemployed, or which is the same thing, the man who fears he will be unemployed. We shall see that neither the laborer nor the general public have any determining voice in setting men at work, shortening hours, or fixing pay, and no way at present of making effective any desires they may have as touching these subjects.

Capitalism owns the jobs and always carries an industry with the lowest wages and fewest men possible.

We shall see that only three things are possible for the unemployed, Society must either kick them off as in the Middle Ages, suffer them to recruit the ranks of the predatory classes, or insure the constant opportunity for employment, as Socialism proposes.

We shall see something else. Men temperance friend, you have read these pages, henceforth one of three things you must do.

You must overthrow the arguments in the foregoing pages, join the Socialist party, or stand convicted of inactivity.

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Heretofore you have been true to the light that was in you, voicing and voting your convictions like a man. But sincerity involves that we shall be true, not only to the light which we had yesterday, but to the light which we have today, and to that also which shall come to us tomorrow.

Can you overthrow the argument of the foregoing pages? Perhaps so. Its processes are not involved, neither is its argument sentimental, but mathematical. If there is an error in its logic anywhere it ought not to be difficult to show where that error is. But if the contents of these pages are made manifest to your conscience that they are true, will you join the Socialist party? We hope so. We believe in you. We trust that you will square your conduct by your convictions in the future as you have done in the past.

We look to all who have striven and toiled to make this world better to unite with us in this grand International Social-Democratic Party, moving forward for common possession of the means of producing the means of life, that every man may live unfettered and unfearing a truly human life.

"O Freedom, deepen thou a grave
 Where every king and every slave
 Shall drop in crown and chain
 Till only man remain."

Nor let us cease, nor shall we cease till the last saloon, the last sweat-shop, the last vestige of aristocracy or poverty or of aught that has betrayed, profaned and disinherited man shall vanish from the earth like a horrid dream and all stand free in the liberty where Truth makes free indeed.

THE END.

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 \$1.00 Brussels Carpets at..... 85c
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SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

By JEAN LONGUET, in "La Revue."

The birth of the large industry has been accompanied with terrible sufferings for the Japanese proletariat, these being the result of an exploitation, which recalls by its severity the atrocities connected with the origin of British industry, which Marx has stigmatized in "Capital," or the atrocities which recent official enquiries have revealed in the cotton industry in the Southern States of the American Union. In a country where formerly "nearly everybody was poor and nobody wretched," the greater part of the proletariat is reduced to a state of distress which leaves nothing to be envied by the worst London East-End slums, by the most wretched quarters of Roubaix, Glasgow, New York, Chicago, or Milwaukee.

The wages of Japanese workers, while they have progressed with the development of industry and the growing force of working-class organization, are none the less extremely wretched. It appears that the best paid workmen, for example, the locomotive engineers, never receive more than from sixty sen (a sen is the one-hundredth part of a yen, and is a farthing in English money) to one yen twenty sen daily.

The miners, whose conditions of labor are very hard, receive a maximum of 1 yen per day.

The "Heimin Shimbun" (People's Paper) gave in a recent number (Feb. 7) the following statistics of wages and of hours of labor in a certain number of industries:

Cotton Spinners	30 sen for 11 hrs.
Silk Spinners	26 sen 11
Cotton Weavers	19 sen 11
Silk Weavers	21 sen 10
Woolen Weavers	20 sen 12
Dyers	23 sen 10
Ironmoulders	23 sen 10
Glassmakers	15 sen 10
Wood Sawyers	20 sen 9
Watchmakers	25 sen 10
Soap Boilers	15 sen 10
Papermakers	20 sen 10
Shipwrights	19 sen 10

The length of the working day indicated by the "Heimin Shimbun" is considerably lower than that which is generally given. But it must be taken into account that this is no wise a maximum that can reach, in the cotton mills, for example, 17 consecutive hours. The wages, also, according to the Japanese paper, can be raised for the most skillful worker in that profession. These figures are, besides, inferior to those of M. Dumo-

lard, in his work "Le Japon politique economique et social." (These are, however, the wages of men, for in a previous number of the "Heimin Shimbun" the wages of women in cotton spinning are stated as not as 30, but only 20 sen. It is necessary to add that the wages of children are still lower; from 8 to 10 sen per day in the cotton mills.

The exploitation of the weavers is particularly cruel. Hired by worthless contracts, they are then kept by force in the factories, and in the event of escape the police do not hesitate to bring them back as "vagabonds and deserters." The "Labor World" cites the case, particularly odious, of three female workers who had escaped from the weaving mills of Baron Shibusawa and M. Mitsui. In addition to the lengthy working day, the ridiculous wage and the execrable food, these unfortunate girls declared that they had been violated by the foremen, who had entered the dormitories during the night. None the less, the girls were arrested and brought back by force to their work.

The "Labor World" also denounces the conditions of labor in the province of Saitama, where the authorities have decided to arrest the director of a factory of 30 workmen, and his mother, for acts of cruelty committed against their employees. The latter worked them from 4:30 a. m. to 9 and 10 p. m. The food was abominable. Nevertheless, every worker not doing a certain minimum amount of work was entirely deprived of her evening meal.

Being deprived of food was not judged sufficient, and, in certain cases these unfortunate young girls were stripped in mid-winter, cruelly flogged, and then exposed to the open air. Two prisoners of this industry had become blind owing to the lack of food and the bad hygienic conditions.

A large number tried to escape, four, who could not succeed in doing so, committed suicide, two of them throwing themselves into a river and the other two under a train. A child of fourteen years died of weakness.

One of the most important Tokio journals, the "Jiji Shimpo" (The Times), the organ of the rich bourgeoisie, recognized the facts and denounced them, and the public emotion obliged the government to pursue the guilty ones.

Among the most crying abuses

must be placed the track system, the workers being compelled to purchase from the employers' shops, the wages being settled at long intervals. Meanwhile the workers are entitled to buy on credit at these establishments everything costing at least 25 per cent. dearer. The absence of laws sufficiently protecting the workers against accidents makes itself severely felt, particularly in the mines. The conditions which prevail in the Kiou-Siou mines are particularly trying. According to the company's rules the indemnity (maximum) due in case of death is only fifty yens (\$25). Frequently it reduces to two yens! Last year in the Mitsui mines, where ten thousand workers are employed, the number of killed was 800.

"These Kiou-Siou mines, 2,000 feet deep," writes M. Katayama, "are thoroughly unhealthy, and no measures are taken to protect the health or even the existence of the workers. Men, women, and children of tender years work twelve hours a day. Mothers of families, with children two or three months old, can be seen. The unfortunate baby deprived of light, is breathing the foul and damp air of the mine twelve hours a day."

The conditions of labor are not more favorable in the workshops of the imperial arsenals, particularly those in Tokio. The system (common also in the French State arsenals) prevails of suddenly discharging hundreds of workers when production is slackened. Moreover, the government does not cease from introducing female and child labor; the "Heimin Shimbun" of January 31 informs us that in order to carry out important works for the war, 860 women from 14 to 45 years of age were hired at salaries ranging from 16 to 50 sen (eight cents to twenty-five) per day for a minimum of 10 hours' toil daily.

In addition, the right to strike, very precarious for the other Japanese workers, is entirely refused to the State employees. Several attempts at a strike during recent years, both in the Tokio arsenal and those of the province, were brutally suppressed. Of the 20,000 workers employed in the naval arsenals of Kure, 5,000 struck at the beginning of last year. Martial law was proclaimed and the strikers punished as mutineers.

It is well known that Japan, in the proportion that as advanced in the sense of Western civilization, has also adopted the political institutions of the west. While the Russian people are still under an autocratic, purely oriental system, the Empire of the Rising Sun possesses a semi-constitutional regime, not so liberal as that of England or Belgium, but at least of a type analogous to that of Germany—superior even in certain respects, for the Mikado does not manifest the intolerable pretensions of William II., of incessantly interposing the weight of his authority in party struggles.

The Constitution, established in 1889, has created a Parliament composed of two Chambers of which the Chamber of Representatives is elected by the citizens of twenty-five years and upwards paying taxation to the extent of 15

yen (until 1900). Since then this has been reduced to ten yen. This extension of the franchise has raised the number of electors from 460,000 to 700,000. That is to say, that the immense majority are outside, for there are now more than 16,900,000 of Japanese over twenty-five years of age.

The Constitution proclaims (Article 29), "Liberty of speech, press, meeting and association." We shall see to what extent these are respected, but it is at least evident that Socialist propaganda is not rendered impossible by the actual regime.

More formidable to a movement of revolt of the poorest and most oppressed may be the oriental tradition of monarchical servility, which gives to the dynasty a sacred character and divine origin, which also proclaims the absolute inferiority, the quasi-slavery of the subject and of which the influence is still felt in spite of the political evolution of the Japanese people. Unfavorably also to Socialism (doctrine of initiative and energy) was that oriental fatalism which the modern economic strain has been unable to dissipate, which makes the Jap so often say, "Chikatanai," the equivalent of the famous "Nitehevo" of the Russians, or "a quai bon," and "ny a rien a faire," of the French. And again, the still numerous vestiges of the quiet feudal domination, during which the unlimited pride of the "daimois" had for necessary corollary humility and the spirit of absolute submission on the part of the "heimin," the people exploited at will.

But, however great were the obstacles, they are not unsurpassable. The monarchist idolatry is becoming more and more purely a convention. The Mikado still remains, theoretically, the descendant of the Sun, but the Tokio Parliament is none the less able to overturn the Ministers. And the growing industrialism is obviously tending to the creation of a psychology from which the oriental fatalism, product of other conditions, will disappear.

Besides, the Japanese has not the patience and humility of the Chinese laborer. An Austrian Socialist, Dr. G. Eckstein, who has recently published in the "Neue Zeit" a series of studies upon "the labor movement in modern Japan"—fruit of prolonged sojourn in the Empire of the Rising Sun—states that the European capitalists who had wished to flog their workers as they had had the custom of doing with the Chinese coolies, were obliged very rapidly to abandon these methods, the Japanese proletariat not being at all disposed to tolerate them. Education well developed under the ancient regime before the revolution of 1868, has been much more extended, while at the same time it has been modernized and declared compulsory. M. Weurlers, who often displays excessive severity in dealing with the meritorious efforts of the Japanese to adapt themselves to modern culture, and the results obtained, recognizing that the present category of scholars attending the schools is superior to that of the Southern European States and Russia. In fact, surpasses many of these countries, and even Belgium and Austria-Hungary. The number of scholars is 5,500,000; teachers, 110,000.

As for the *esprit*, Japanese nationalism, while it would be puerile to deny its existence, its influence does not penetrate deeply into the masses. It is above all the apparatus of certain categories of the population, intellectual, functionaries and officers.

In reality, the economic conditions, the class antagonisms, created by the capitalist regime are factors much more decisive in the social evolution of modern Japan.

In 1882 we find the first trace of a semi-Socialist agitation in Japan. Some immigrants to the United States carried the gospel of the agrarian reform preached by Henry George and his fa-

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The Danger of the Race.

Physical Culture Magazine: Dr. Gorton, in his "Ethics, Civic and Political," writes: "Three-fourths of the wealth of the United States has drifted into the hands of one-tenth of its people.

"Should the power of greed continue unchecked to control the laws of trade, the earth and everything of value therein will ultimately be in the hands of a small minority of individuals, now known as capitalists, a class by no means distinguished by meekness; while the majority of mankind will be reduced to dependence and beggary. The result is as inevitable under the present regime as the ebb and flow of the tides, the procession of the seasons or the law of gravity—the history of all nations and peoples prove.

"It is amazing to us that the thinkers and statesmen of the period do not see the perils which menace Christendom from this mal-condition of things and exercise wisdom and courage sufficient to devise and apply the remedy.

"We are vitally interested in this momentous question; not because of a desire to enter into Socialism. There are a number of magazines that are handling this subject better than we could if we would. We are interested in this question because physical culture to a man with an empty stomach and unable to buy the wholesome food through which only he is able to build up his body. It is said that the common people of England are deteriorating in physique and in health because of the half-starved condition under which they are forced to live. In New York today are 70,000 hungry school children. The food they do get does not go to nourish their strong bodies, but is rendered non-nutritive by the cramming method of study pursued in the schools. Hungry children cannot develop into the superbly built men and women that we are hoping to develop by means of physical culture. Thousands of other children are employed in the candy factories, sweatshops and mills of the country by the unfeeling employer Greed. And these children, instead of becoming magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood, will never be more than undeveloped, stunted pigmies in stature—dwarfs mentally, morally and physically. For these reasons we are vitally interested in bringing about better conditions among the people."

For past years, it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of things than the existing one. Whether the bill passes or not, they cannot be worse in any event.

For many years, the state of Wisconsin has had a purely ornamental office at Madison, worth \$2000 a year, consisting of a superintendent of public instruction. It sounds French, but he superintends it would be difficult to say. For his office contains no record of what books the pupils of the public schools of the state study in, and there has been no law, compelling the little country school districts to report to him, what books are used in their districts.

Such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated in any business organization, under the 'gists, but it has suited the publishers and the school book trust admirably, who have divided up the school book trade of the state, like a lot of horse jockeys divide the purses of the county fairs, before the season begins.

That there are many good and earnest men on our school boards throughout the state, we all know; but palimony is very insidious in its effects, also that any officer who dared to stand up and do his duty by the children has in the past found, that opposition to the school book lords, meant simply political decapitation, and oblivion in Madison!

Let us look at a few facts of the existing system, of every little country school board being a law unto itself, not responsible to the state superintendent or state authorities, for what books shall be used in its district. Not even so far as reporting for years, what they are, editions or titles. Now put a corrupt, sharp man in such a position, and the balance of the board, are as clay in the hands of the potter; for they simply meet, look wise, talk crops, say 'ja' and go home. The book agent is the power behind the throne.

Now let us look at the position of the parent, on a good salary, and omit the "common people." One who has half a dozen children, and has to buy school books for them. The writer remembers one such case, a railroad man coming from Green Bay to Milwaukee, his oldest girl in High school, and the other five youngsters, in the various lower ward school grades. Arriving at Milwaukee, the Green Bay

From the Book Case:

LABOR CATECHISM OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. — The Inter-Munual State. By Osborn Ward, author of "The Ancient Lowly." Cloth, 304 pp. Price \$1.25. Chicago: The Purdy Publishing Co., McVicker Theater Bldg.

This was one of the late Osborn Ward's first economic works and first appeared in 1870. At that time it was a voice crying in the wilderness, indeed Mr. Ward, in his preface, makes the claim that Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," Grounld in his "Co-operative Commonwealth," Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty," and Dr. Ely, all got their more or less Socialist inspirations from this book, and he gives us a further interesting claim: That John Kelly, sachem of Tammany at the time the book appeared, was much impressed with its arguments for collectivism, and had a clear conception of those arguments, "for he promised the author's friends to exert his future influence in applying the principles 'in the book' as a policy of the city of New York, whereby much of the prevailing distress and crime might have been ended. But he was met by fierce opposition, defeated and soon afterwards brought down by death." Naturally this book has interest and value for the Socialist. Mr. Ward presented his Socialist ideas in the form of an extended colloquy between various questioners and himself and these questioners make up the usual range of opposition that the argumentative Socialist encounters. As an appendix to the book the various Socialist platforms of the day were presented, the International and the others. As we understand it the number of copies now offered are limited in number, and form the sole remaining remnant of the 30,000 copies which Mr. Ward in the several editions of the book managed to circulate.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett will speak as follows: Wheeling, W. Va., April 10-11-12 at Myra's Hall, 38th and Jacobs sts.; Bellaire, O., April 13 and 14; Martins Ferry, Ohio, April 15; McMechen, W. Va., April 17, 18 and 19.

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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.

Maily's new paper, the Toledo Socialist, is a good deal of a busy-body. It tells its readers that at some later date it proposes to show what "an extreme view of state autonomy has wrought in Wisconsin." Come on, we're ready for you. But have a care lest you burn your fingers.

Comrade Chase, secretary of the party in New York State, adds the following to the Herald's exposure of J. Carlos Becker: "Having noticed that one J. Carlos Becker has come into rather unsavory prominence within the past few weeks, the state committee of the Social-Democratic party in New York State deems it its duty at this time to add its warning to those already given by others, so that the comrades everywhere may know what kind of a character this Becker is. Some months ago Becker showed up here in this state and made all kinds of professions of loyalty to the Social-Democratic party and requested that he be given the privilege of speaking for the party in this State. The State Committee did not deem itself justified in using Becker, but did, upon a request from Becker, notify some of the locals in the State that Becker was about to pass through the State and that they might, perhaps, desire to use him for a meeting. He finally turned up in Troy, and local Troy, in conjunction with locals Albany and Schenectady, engaged him as organizer in the vicinity of Troy and Albany. His work proved very unsatisfactory. He was drunk about all the time and committed all kinds of offenses of a low nature, and the comrades were obliged to dispense with his services. He left very suddenly, leaving unpaid bills behind him and a very bad reputation as well. It would have been well if these facts had been made public to the Socialists of the country at the time, but somehow the matter was overlooked. On looking up his record as an old-time member of the movement, it is found that he has always been a source of trouble wherever he has been tolerated. You may use such part of this as you may deem proper and in such manner as you may desire to warn all Socialists to have nothing to do with J. Carlos Becker."

NAT'L. E'QUARTERS.—D. Burgess and Irene M. Smith, Tacoma, have been elected members of the National Committee by the State of Washington.

Ben Hanford, Brooklyn; John Spargo, Yonkers-on-Hudson, and Morris Hillquit, New York, are reported as national committeemen from New York.

By a referendum in Pennsylvania, Reading has been chosen the seat of the State Committee and Robert B. Ringler, Reading, a member of the National Committee, Comrade Ringler is temporarily acting as State secretary until the organization of the State Committee.

Comrade C. F. Foley, of Pottsville, Pa., is trying to bring State officials to time for using railroad passes in violation of the law. As usual, the corruption-denouncing, so-called radical papers ignore the issue.

No Democrats or Republicans appeared in the recent election in Waterloo, Iowa. The capitalists under the name of "People's" and workmen "Socialist." People's candidate for mayor received 1,998 and Socialists 820 votes. Socialists cast for Debs in November, 419 votes.

Dates for the German organizer, Robert Sattler, for the coming week are as follows: April 16, Dayton, Ohio; 17th, Bellefontaine; 18th and 19th, Toledo; 20th, Cleveland; 21st, a Canton.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Debs has been having some tremendous meetings out in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. At Durant, which has a population of about six thousand, fully twenty-five hundred packed the tabernacle to hear him and listened for full two hours with keenest enthusiasm.

Subscriber for The Vanguard.

The local quorum of the State Committee of Kansas "withdraws its sanction from the work of J. Carlos Becker and warns Socialists against him as a sower of dissension and a recently proved representative of the Socialist-Labor party."

S. P. Schulberg (Selig Schulberg), sometimes known as "Bush," who was expelled by the Socialist-Labor party of Pittsburg, Pa., for dishonesty, is not, so far as information is at hand, a member of the Socialist party. Schulberg has been operating in Oklahoma Territory and Kansas, trying to disrupt the Socialist party while imposing upon the comrades as a party member.

As a result of a trial and investigation of his methods the Kansas state committee has issued a warning against him.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

The organ of the Women Socialists of Germany, *Gleichheit*, now has a circulation of 18,000.

In Wurtemberg the Socialist trade unionists have given it out flat that they will resent hereafter the practice of certain clericals to make use of funeral services over the remains of Socialists whose families have called on them to officiate, to run down Socialism and Socialists.

The following pen portrait of Jaures, the Socialist leader of France, is taken from the dispatches: "Jaures before he speaks and Jaures in the tribune of the chamber or upon the platform are two different men. In silence he is squat, uncouth and ill dressed; when he begins to speak the golden eloquence soon dispels the rough exterior from our imagination. We forget the absurd-looking figure in the short and greasy frock coat, from which a button usually is missing in a prominent position, the wrinkled trousers, ugly boots and the half-buttoned waistcoat; we do not take the slightest notice of his general appearance of unkemptness, for Jaures when he speaks has the great power which thrills each single item in an audience of thousands and comes, in the moment's silence at the end before the cheering bursts.

"He was born at Albi (the glass-workers' country), in Auvergne, and his delight is now to get away from Paris and spend a few days there among the dusty, tree-bordered streets of his small native town. When a mere schoolboy he was fond of making speeches, and a friend and contemporary of his at school has told me how the awkward-looking lad, whose clothes would never fit him even then, once had the saunterers upon the Place d'Albi mute and entranced for two long hours while he discoursed to them about the rights of man. On the occasion of this first public speech of his Jaures was thirteen, and he was severely thrashed when he got home for being late to supper."

Notice, Philadelphia.

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TOLSTOY NOT AN INFORMED PHILOSOPHER.

Some day we may have a few words to say about the ridiculous importance which some attach to the opinions of successful novelists of the third or fourth rank on subjects they know little or nothing about. But for the moment we may leave much self-exposing know-all to go with their nonsensical posturings. Tolstoy is a man of a very different calibre. His "Anna Karenina" and his "Resurrection," if not quite works of genius, are at any rate very far in advance of anything which we English have produced of late years. On the strength of these and other works of high merit he now puts himself forward as a sociologist and an economist. It is as if a chemist, without any study of the subject, were suddenly to claim authority as an astronomer. The twaddle he writes is inconceivable. Never having taken the slightest trouble to master the scientific and historic basis of Socialism, his denunciations are as absurd as they are furious. It is quite sad to see a man of great ability, if not of genius, make a fool of himself in economics and sociology as Tolstoy is doing. But not content with this pamphleteering mania on Socialism he now tells us there is not and cannot be a revolution in Russia because the peasants are ignorant and poverty-stricken. Are they more ignorant and poverty-stricken than were the French peasants of 1776 described for us in the reports of Arthur Young? Not a bit of it. And Russia with railroads, telegraphs, telephones, factories, workshops, huge mining companies, etc., is at an infinitely higher stage of economic development than France of 1789. Tolstoy had better stick to his novels. The revolution is going on anyhow.—Justice, Lon-

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All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 569 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

AS TO PARTY MATTERS

The Social-Democratic party has no ticket in the field any member individually has a right to vote or not to vote, just as he pleases. If our members did not have that right, all those who do not live in large towns would be disfranchised for every election outside of the State and national elections. Besides, we are a political party, not a political-religious order. We are not Dominicans nor Franciscans. We want strict party discipline, and there is no man who stands for good discipline more than I do. But whenever discipline turns into oppressive fanaticism, then I oppose it. And the situation of Milwaukee is different from that of any other city. There is, for instance, one paper in this town that prints every day a column of anti-Socialist matter. There is another daily paper that continually prints stuff written by that notorious anti-Socialist, Father Kress, of Cleveland, Ohio. Milwaukee is the national headquarters of the Federation of Roman Catholic Societies, whose avowed purpose is to combat Socialism. Here lives Archbishop Messmer, the founder of that federation, and their intellectual and spiritual guide. The Catholic Church uses every means, and especially the confessional, against us. There is no other element in Milwaukee which fights us so bitterly and so effectively as the Catholic Church. Now, among the half dozen different judicial positions that are to be filled this spring is that of a county or probate judge. The present incumbent of that position, Judge Paul D. Carpenter, was converted to Catholicism some few years ago by the Paulist Fathers. Since then the man has become a Catholic zealot. He has not only made speeches against Socialism, but has also used his judicial position to give the Catholic priesthood every possible advantage. Contrary to old usage and custom in Milwaukee, he committed children that were brought before him to religious, and especially Catholic, institutions. He did everything possible to make himself obnoxious to every liberal-minded citizen, and especially to the Social Democrats, whom he bitterly assailed, and did all in his power to make himself loved by the Roman Catholic clergy. And now to the sin or heresy that I am supposed to have committed. Inclosed you will find a translation of the THREE editorial squibs which I have written in the Wahrheit and the Vorwaerts. And it is a perfectly correct translation, not a doctored one, as some I have seen. I want the comrades to read the article in the light of what I have said here and then pass their judgment. I also want the comrades to consider that hardly 10 per cent of the readers of the German paper are dues-paying party members. Hardly 10 per cent of them are under the rule of our Constitution, even if you should construe it differently than we do. The other 90 per cent are Socialists and loyal voters of the Social Democratic party, but they are not party members. They look to their paper for a cue or a hint on the situation. It was my plain duty to advise them to vote against Paul D. Carpenter, because he is an enemy of Socialism and of those American institutions of which Socialists approve. Besides, before printing the articles in question I stated my position to the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee. I told them what my position was, and I was endorsed by the votes of all excepting five. (About seventy members being present.) Now, comrades of the National Committee, you are in possession of all the facts. I have given them to you to my best knowledge and belief. According to Article XII, Section 4, "In States and Territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the State or Territorial organizations shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such State or Territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations and the National Committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have the right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective State or Territorial organizations." According to this, the National Committee has no jurisdiction in this matter. If Trautmann has any grievance against Victor L. Berger or anybody else, let him lodge his complaint with the State Executive Board of Wisconsin. Yet I will say this: To please Trautmann of Cincinnati I am myself willing to ask the State Committee of Wisconsin to investigate the matter, although there is a thing to investigate—that is, after this matter has been rejected, as it ought to be, by the National Committee. And in closing let me say: Milwaukee has by years of hard work of some self-sacrificing comrades built up a movement which ought to be the pride of the comrades of the United States. We have distributed many millions of pieces of good literature. We have built up an excellent organization. We have elected members to the Common Council, to the Assembly and to the State Senate. In short, we are NOT merely REPEATING HOLY WORDS; WE ARE DOING THINGS IN MITSWAKEE. Why should we now be disturbed by heresy-hunters? Comrade Trautmann takes exception to the Wisconsin platform. I should be willing to submit this platform to Karl Kautsky or any other Socialist scientist, but I am not willing to submit it to Trautmann, who understands little or nothing about the science of Socialism. As to the Sheboygan affair, we have handled that without Trautmann's assistance.

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Trautmann is simply bitter because I refused to endorse his plan of splitting up the national trades union movement. After trying to split the economic movement of the working class Trautmann would like also to split up the political movement of the working class. Trautmann proudly admits that he has "developed" to the De Leon standpoint, to the standpoint of the old Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, which was the curse of the Socialist movement for several years. What business has Trautmann in our party? And can you not see clearly the motive of this so-called charge? Comrades, if you have the movement of the American Proletariat at heart, act calmly and deliberately and put the Trautmanns where they belong. And now permit me to thank you, one and all, most heartily for the kind consideration you have shown me, one of the oldest comrades in the movement, by granting me a hearing before casting your vote on this question. Yours fraternally, VICTOR L. BERGER, National Committee-man for Wisconsin.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

It is a mistake which the newly converted Socialist often makes of supposing that Social-Democracy is a diluted form of DeLeonism, mistaking the fanaticism of the latter and its utopian Socialism-at-once-sweep preachment as the most radical and scientific Socialism. On the contrary it is the most radical of foolishness and impossibility. Social-Democracy is not a dilution, but the regular thing, the American expression of the international Social-Democratic movement. The DeLeonites are not regular and they cut themselves away from the Socialism of the international movement and of Marx when they dropped their so-called immediate demands. Now every Socialist party must have a platform of principles, and having principles there must be immediate demands growing out of the practical work of fighting politically for those principles. You will find "immediate demands" in the Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels, in all the early platforms that the early scientific Socialists, including Liebknecht, Bebel and the rest, have had anything to do with, and in all the platforms of the international movement since, with the exception of the DeLeon output and the local platforms that certain smarties new to the movement have been able to tamper with, with DeLeon as their prophet. And we may well restate the old saying: Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar, into the modern adaptation: Scratch an Impossibleist and you will find an Anarchist.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades: National Committeeman Trautmann, of Ohio, has submitted to you the following: "The National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion, or secret or open understanding, exists in the organization, or a member or members thereof, and representatives of capitalist parties and said State Executive Committee, to the detriment of the candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Socialist paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members. In either case, if parties be found guilty of such a gross violation of Socialist party ethics, they to be disciplined, through the State Executive Committee, to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist party."

Now, permit me to submit for your calm and just consideration the following: First: There have been no indorsement of any State candidates running on capitalist party tickets in any Socialist paper of Wisconsin. The present judicial election is not a State election; it is a municipal election. It pertains to judges only and is conducted on non-partisan lines. But the mere insinuation that there is "a collusion, or secret or open understanding, in the city of Milwaukee between the Social-Democratic party organization, or a member or members thereof, and representatives of capitalist parties," is a miserable and cowardly slander. Not even the capitalist politicians in Milwaukee and in Wisconsin would dare to insinuate such a thing. And it is also a miserable and cowardly slander to insinuate that there was any secret or open understanding with any candidates running on a non-partisan ticket. The facts of the case are the following: The Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee decided by a referendum vote of about 4 to 1 against putting up candidates in this local judicial election. The matter was discussed pro and con for weeks—during most of which time I was in San Francisco attending the American Federation of Labor convention, and the overwhelming majority of the party membership finally came to the following conclusion: First: We are in possession of a debt of over \$1,600. Our elections are conducted mainly with literature, and cost a great deal of money. Second: The party in Milwaukee being very proletarian, we have hardly any lawyers in our ranks and there is a great lack of suitable judicial candidates, and in order to "hold a court of record" a man must have been admitted to the bar. Third: An election in Milwaukee means hard work. It means house-to-house distribution of literature. We have gone through two very hot campaigns in one year, and the five or six hundred voters, upon whom the brunt of the battle always falls, were completely tired out. Fourth: We had gained so many votes in the last two years that it was necessary to have a short rest in order to improve our organization and deepen Socialist understanding of our voters. Fifth: We could not risk a superficial campaign without losing much of our prestige and vote. If we went back in votes it would mean a hard blow to the movement in the entire country. For these and many other reasons, too numerous to mention, the referendum of the party of Milwaukee decided against putting up a judicial ticket this spring. Now, as to the Constitution, Article XII, Section 3, of the National Constitution reads that "no State or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such organizations." Now, we have violated NEITHER THE LETTER NOR THE SPIRIT of this provision. We have decided simply not to put up a ticket, because we did not have the money and were deeply in debt, because we did not have the material for judicial candidates, and because we are compelled to strengthen our party intellectually, from a socialist standpoint, before we go into any new battles.

EXHIBIT NO. 1—EDITORIAL, MARCH 18, 1905.

Since the referendum of our party in Milwaukee (by a majority of four to one) has decided that we are to put up no ticket for the judicial election this spring, and we are not to participate in it as a party, the judicial election has for us a very slight interest. To be more exact, we are really interested in but a SINGLE PERSON, and that in a NEGATIVE WAY. Social Democrats of Milwaukee ought to vote for only one position. They ought to vote AGAINST the present probate judge (County Court), Judge Paul Carpenter, who considered it necessary to deliver agitation speeches against Socialists and Socialism in Catholic schools, and particularly to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Furthermore, this judge has during his whole term committed only one child to a public institution, and that occurred recently, since he became a candidate for re-election. All other children who came before him were turned over to church institutions, and especially to Catholic institutions. We hold that no judge has the right to act in that way—no probate judge before Carpenter ever tried to do the like, no other judge is doing the like now. Judge Carpenter's action stands especially in diametrical opposition to the demands of the Socialists of all countries, for we hold that church and state must be kept strictly apart. If parents or guardians desire to bring their children under the charge of Catholic or similar institutions, they can attend to that themselves; that is their private matter. According to our standard, the judge has no right to act as an agent for religious denominations. Formerly these commitments were also a rich source of income to the religious associations in question, because the county paid two and one-half dollars per week for every child; however, since the Home for Dependent Children was built this income was stopped. But we repeat that a judge has not the right to act as a soul-catcher for any religious denomination. And Judge Carpenter, who himself is a renegade—his father, Matthew Carpenter, the well-known Senator of Wisconsin, was known to be a liberal—was simply carried away by his religious zealotism.

EXHIBIT NO. 2—EDITORIAL, MARCH 18, 1905.

We are told that a lawyer by the name of Rubin, who would very much like to climb upon one of the judges' benches is spreading the rumor that he is the candidate of the trades unions. His friends are also whispering it around that the Social-Democratic party is indorsing, or at least favoring, his candidacy. Our silence means our consent, say they. All of this is FALSE as it can be—the Social-Democratic party FAVORS NO CANDIDATE and it has no reason whatsoever to favor Mr. Rubin. But many Social Democrats INDIVIDUALLY will vote against Judge Paul D. Carpenter, because he made speeches against the Social-Democratic party, and, furthermore, because out of sheer religious fanaticism he is using his judicial bench to mix up state and church and to give the Roman Catholic clergy as much influence upon our public affairs as is in his power. Only so far do we have any interest in this election and NO FURTHER. EXHIBIT III—EDITORIAL MARCH 18, 1905. We must repeat again and ag. in that we have only a negative interest in the election of judges this spring, since the membership has by referendum vote decided not to nominate candidates. But because Judge Paul D. Carpenter is representing the Roman Catholic clergy in this fight, and because the Roman Catholic clergy has thrown down the gauntlet in Milwaukee to the Socialists and the organized workers, individually we will have a word to say in this election, at least as far as Judge Carpenter is concerned.

In the early days of the capitalist system the private ownership of the tools of production made secure the product to the producer. But times have changed. The industrial evolution has been at work. The tools have developed into gigantic machines and gigantic industrial forces which only the rich can own or control. A small capitalist class owns them and the workers, forced to work with the machines which they cannot own, must content themselves with such a wage as the labor market provides. Since the control of production has gotten away from the workers they must accept such terms as the capitalists lay down, or starve. And the development of labor displacing machinery has more and more operated to deprive many luckless men of the chance to work and put them into a life and death competition with the men who have work, with the inevitable result that wages stay well down round the mere subsistence point—that is, down to the point at which a modern worker can live and rear a family of new workers for the labor market. The worker who sees this and understands where it strikes him, sees that his political interests are bound up in the interests of his class, and joins with the movement of his class politically to work for the overthrow of the capitalist wage system and the collective ownership of the machinery of production, in order that all who work may have the wealth they produce.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. Wislow, Minnesota.—The next convention of the Party crowd will be held at Atlanta, Ga., May 16. We have not criticised the faith of the Catholic church, but its policy of doing service for the capitalists. W. W. C. Chicago.—Yes, that was the same Labor Fairy Kennedy of Omaha who is now being shown up in the Typographical Journal. He is part of a breed of crooks who will have to be exterminated before the Labor movement can hold up its head as it should. For a short time only, every purchaser of five Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards, at \$2.00 cash with order, will be given in addition one copy each of the following named pamphlets: The Truth About Socialism, by John Collins..... \$0.25 Socialism Made Plain, by Allan L. Benson..... .10 Confessions of Capitalism, Benson..... .10 Woman and the Social Problem, by May Wood Simons..... .05 The Agitator..... .05 Total..... \$0.50 5 cards..... 2.50 Grand Total..... \$3.00 All for \$2.00 cash. Our offer of five cards on credit still holds good, if you cannot afford to take advantage of the above offer. Camden, N. J., and vicinity. Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. J. Justice, 11 Hudson st., Camden, N. J. ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS. W. H. Brown, 43 S. Fourth str., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

EXHIBIT III—EDITORIAL MARCH 18, 1905.

Under his regime the bills for printing and stationery (which were presented by a firm which is closely connected with the Black-robed clergy) have been ten times as large as before—the firm in question is now under indictment by the grand jury. We don't care to go into this matter any further, for Judge Carpenter may not be responsible for these bills. For us only the two points of PRINCIPLE come into consideration. First, that Judge Carpenter has come out against our party and against Socialism, and, second, that he has used his judge's office to conquer for the Roman Catholic priesthood a certain influence which belongs to the sphere of the State. On these grounds we are against Judge Carpenter. Against Judge Carpenter is running ex-Judge and ex-Mayor Emil Wallber, no Socialist, but at least a liberal, up-

State Secretary Cramton of Colorado is arranging a lecture course for Father Hagerty in that state, according to an announcement which he has sent out. As Hagerty, since the notice was sent out, has disclosed his true attitude, we take it that Comrade Cramton will desist from his plan of getting him to lecture. And, by the bye, we notice that Comrade Cramton warns the members in his state to beware of ex-members of the party who are trying to arrange lecture dates. But how about Hagerty? Is he a party member? If he is, his ribald black-guarding of the party at San Francisco puts him in a peculiar light.

Comrade Simons' announcement that DeLeon is not one of the big toads in the new anti-A. F. of L. puddle, is demurred to by DeLeon, who rests his case on the point that Simons has not attacked the plan of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, but the men who have been running it. We had expected, etc. this, to see Comrade Simons wash his hands of the whole bally affair. Here you have it! DeLeon, who has torn many a passion to tatters in declaiming against the Socialist members of the A. F. of L. for "boring from within," as he calls it, now admits that Hagerty was "boring from within" at San Francisco, and says it was all right, because it was the kind of boring "that smashes." But as Hagerty was throwing a boomerang there, manifestly we may presume that it will be Hagerty who will be smashed.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

The Doings of Chase, et al. Editor Herald: I have just read Comrade Chase's "reply" in your issue of March 11. Most of his letter falls flat because he fails to see the difference between serving one state in two or more capacities and serving two states. As to the abuse of Berger, we all know the spring whence that doth flow! There are, however, twenty-eight lines mixed up in that tirade where he gets down to business. Here they are: "Let us see just what the facts are in the case. I was elected National Committeeman in Massachusetts to serve one year, or until my successor was elected. During my term I was engaged to work in New York state as organizer and state secretary. I continued to vote upon matters submitted to the National Committee, as a hold-over, as it were, until my successor was elected. My successor was not elected until some time in January last. When leaving Massachusetts I told those in charge of affairs that I would continue to serve until they elected some one in my place. This arrangement must have been satisfactory to the Massachusetts State Committee, otherwise they would have proceeded to elect another man." "When I accepted a nomination in New York state I sent in my resignation as committeeman for Massachusetts, and suggested that my successor be elected as soon as I was informed by the secretary of the Massachusetts State Committee that an election has just been held and that Comrade Gibbs had been elected in my place." "These are the facts."

Answers to Correspondents.

Now, if these were facts, it would be bad enough. According to his own statement he was elected National Committeeman for Massachusetts in January, 1904, and soon afterwards went to New York. About a year later (when he knew his successor had been elected) he resigned. And also he advised Massachusetts to elect his successor! Well, perhaps he will be telling us when to laugh and when to weep! But there is one misstatement in Chase's letter that materially alters the case. He says: "During my term I was engaged to work in New York." On the other hand there were a few persons that knew, before his election in Massachusetts, that he was going to New York. Comrade Irish for one knew this. Less than an hour after Chase's election he remarked: "If the comrades had generally known that Chase was going to New York he would not have received the election." So Comrade Chase accepted the position in Massachusetts, knowing full well that he was going to New York. I wonder where Chase paid dues during 1904? The attempt to shift the blame on to the State Committee of Massachusetts is not praiseworthy. In the first place it is doubtful if that body could declare a vacancy. Chase could make one with a few strokes of the pen. In the second place such a move would have meant a fight and we had enough of that already. And now, while we are at it, let us bring out another matter in which Comrade Chase lately took part, without adding to his honor.

DISCRIMINATION
He drinks best who drinks Pabst

St. Charles Hotel,
CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE.
A Modern First-Class Hotel. With
BATHS, ETC. IN ROOMS. 75c per day
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corporate patronage respectfully
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10 Cents—STRAIGHT—10 Cents
Manufactured by
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F. TRENKAMP & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Honest Soaps.
No free premiums. No catch-penny
schemes in order to sell our soaps. Ask
for TRENKAMP'S SOAPS and you get
full weight and HONEST GOODS.
Our Popular Brand
CLIMAX MONITOR

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
PATENTS
ATTORNEY AND
SOLICITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST
Class-conscious, etc. etc.
Revolutionary, Religious
Aims to win the 7,000,000 church
votes to Socialism, without which
true religion is impossible.
Semi-monthly, eight pages, 50c per
year. Sample copy 2c. In bundles
of ten or more, 1c each.
Address: DANVILLE, ILL.

FOR MUSIC
Apply to FRED. BROCK-
HAUSEN, Leader Social-
Democratic Band & Or-
chestra, 567 Sixth Ave., Mil-
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of the Milwaukee Musicians
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Wm. F. Buech,
Orchestra and Military
Band
Music furnished for all Occasions.
905 Clinton Street.
Telephone 355 South. Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

Now for one good hard pull for our United Singing Society Concert, which has been arranged for on this occasion at the West Side Turner Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 30. These singing societies under the banner of the Social-Democratic party certainly ought to receive the support of every Socialist in the city of Milwaukee. They have been doing excellent work for the party in the past, and therefore let us all lend a helping hand to the German Singing Societies, namely the Socialist-Maennerchor, South Side Aurora and West Side Vorwaerts. Let the Socialists turn out in a body and make the night on the occasion.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch, Social-Democratic party, will hold an open propaganda meeting at Ekelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue, Wednesday evening, April 12. A good speaker will be on hand to address those present on "The Necessity of a Socialist Form of Government."

The Bohemian Comrades have arranged a May Day celebration for Sunday, April 30, at Ciba's, P. O. 1328 Fond du Lac Avenue. The affair will consist of speeches, recitations, music, etc.

Comrade W. M. handed in fifty cents on the Organization Fund, and added: "I am doing this on the Q. T." I wonder what he means!

Comrade Wiedenhoff sends in \$2.00 on the shop workers' card. How is this for a starter!

The Second ward will hold an open mass meeting at P. Weigart's Hall, 298 Fourth Street, next Friday evening. Write us what your local is doing so we can tell the rest about it.

There is hope that things will move along nicely in the Fourth ward hereafter. If a frog fell down a well a million feet deep and every day climbed up three feet and slid back two, he would get out of that well quicker than the trades unions will get a national eight-hour law by sending their employers to Congress.

Now, let us get together, comrades, and work out plans for a rousing spring campaign for 1906.

The Chicago American says that John W. Gates is a criminal for cornering the May wheat, and thinks he should be indicted. But it is all supports and does all in its power to perpetuate the system which produces and makes the power of such men as Gates and Armour possible.

The Eleventh Ward branch placed another order for books to aid their library this week.

The four women's Socialist clubs are now getting along nicely. If the comrades will give their aid in aiding the clubs with new members things will bloom in their fold in the near future.

The East Side and South Side Women's Clubs held prize parties last week on Thursday and Tuesday respectively.

How about making a call at headquarters and listing your name as a shop worker, comrade?

We must organize every county in the state during the next year. Will you help in this splendid work?

There was a smile on the face of Comrade Starke when he entered headquarters the other day, and the office force realized at once that there was something doing. After a few moments of conversation he slipped in \$4.75 on the workers' punch card. This is the largest amount handed over at one lick.

After loading himself to the brim with more ammunition he left, with the understanding that he would repeat the act, even if the office force has to secure a new building.

The Twenty-first Ward Social Democratic branch held a very successful entertainment at the Humboldt Turn Hall last Sunday afternoon. One of the features was the novel way in which the North Side Women's Club was getting signatures on two large pillows in the shape of a spider web. The boys certainly had a hummer of a gathering and realized a snug sum of money to carry on propaganda work.

The Sixth and Seventeenth wards have made a good showing of themselves considering the conditions of the campaign, which existed in two wards only.

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DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Send to: Social-Democratic Party, 1228 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. No change in fee.

American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, 318 State St. F. J. Thompson, Pres., 308 Walnut St.

Architects and Iron and Wire Workers Union No. 33—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State street. Rich. Strasse, Secy.

Bakers' Union No. 125—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. Winter, Secy.

Barbers' Union No. 107—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 216 Grand Ave. Hy. Bock, Secy.

Beer and Soda Workers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3rd and Walnut st. Wm. Hamann, Secy.

Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays at 3rd and Walnut st. Otto Schmitz, Secy.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday at 616 Chestnut st. John Kutzkowski, Secy.

Butcher Workers' Union No. 222—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 318 State st. Fred Lujow, Secy.

Carriage Drivers' Union No. 158—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 318 State street. A. Hinkfuss, Secy.

Carpenters' Union No. 147—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 318 State st. J. Frank, Secy.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 602 Chestnut st. J. Hebecht, Secy.

Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 1301 Franklin Ave. Frank Loew, Secy.

Cooks' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 417 and 356—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 602 Chestnut st. W. G. Reinhardt, Secy.

Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 602 Chestnut st. F. Galkinsky, Secy.

Coppers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 1301 Franklin Ave. Wm. J. DeShane, Secy.

Cornish Union No. 84—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 3rd and Prairie st. E. E. Kumbly, Secy.

Cure Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 3rd and Walnut st. John Lujow, Secy.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 325 Chestnut st. Wm. F. McFadden, National Home, Wis. P. L. Witters, business agent, 318 State st.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD.

The State Executive Board met April 2nd with all resident members present except H. Tuttle. Charters were granted to Sheboygan Falls, Millard and Boyceville. It was voted to appropriate \$10.00 to assist Branch I of Superior, if necessary, in procuring legal advice upon getting their tickets on the ballot. A communication in regard to admitting to membership Socialists who wish to keep their names unknown was read and laid over to the next meeting. Bills were granted to Cream City Bill Posting Company for \$65.00 to J. Hinger for printing \$123.00, and to State Secretary for postage \$44.54.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Send the vanguard to your friend for a year—50 cents.

TRUE QUALITY. The kind that can rest on its own merits and win approval.

BLATZ WIENER BEER. Milwaukee. All quality claims for more than a half century are backed by public opinion.

USE GALLASCH. Pure Vinegar, Mustard, Pickles and Catsup. AT ALL GROCERS.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING. 1027 Winnebago St., MILWAUKEE, WIS. COURSES: Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, Manual Training.

FELLE & STREHLOW. DEALERS IN Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Tin and Furnace Work a Specialty.

H. F. STEINERT, PHARMACIST. 1112 Toulon Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS. I am handling a Full Line of Flower and Garden Seeds.

DR. B. P. CHURCHILL. Practice limited to the EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

BUY YOUR UNION-MADE SHOES. OTTO J. LANGEN, DEALER IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

DR. A. N. BAER, General Practitioner. Specialist: Internal and Joint Diseases with physiological healing methods.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler. That's all 418 National Avenue.

SMOKE NIGHT HAWK. KOCH CIGAR CO., 596 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY. Bottled Milk a Specialty. Orders Promptly Delivered.

International Truss & Artificial Limb Co., 405 Chestnut Street, MILWAUKEE.

MINERAL WATERS. SODA WATER. WEISS BEER. BREWERY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS. From on and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the subscriber.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased. Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have sold them.

...DRINK...

Schlitz. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

S. J. Pearlman. Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS. RECOVERING & REPAIRING. 630 Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Drop a Postal and I will call.

W. C. LUEBKE COAL CO. WOOD, COAL & COKE. Phone No. 123 657 Clinton St.

Why Not Have Your UNION SUIT MADE AT E. LANG, Gents' Tailoring 403 Third Street.

Let COMRADE MIES Be Your Tailor. THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW...

784 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JACOB HUNGER...PRINTER... 602 Chestnut Street, Cor. Sixth St. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

AND. BUEHLER HANS METZKE. Telephone White 8081. AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS. 614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

EASTER BARGAINS. In Watches, Clocks and Cuckoo-Clocks, Diamonds, Rings, Chains, Jewelry, etc at Lowest Prices.

VAHL & CO., 619-3rd St., near Sherman-619.

A. W. STREHLOW. (Member 20th Ward Branch S. D. P.) Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1265 HOPKINS AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Fluff Rugs & Carpet Works. Rugs made from Old Carpets to any width from one-half to four yards, at 75 cents per square yard.

A. UHER, 1124 Walnut Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bicycles. Now is the time to think about your bicycle. We do first class repairs, enameling and nickel plating. We have a full line of bicycles, tires and sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order at \$17.00 up. All work guaranteed to be first class.

KOEPPEN & CO., MACHINE and BICYCLE SHOP. 423 Chestnut St. Milwaukee.

DR. A. N. BAER, General Practitioner. Specialist: Internal and Joint Diseases with physiological healing methods.

17 & 18 HATHAWAY BLDG., 108 MASON STREET.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler. That's all 418 National Avenue.

Nobby Covert Topcoat Fine Cravenette Coats. Rich patterns in Men's and Young Men's Suits—all ready for you. A beautiful array of Spring Neckwear, Shirts, Hats and other Furnishings to tempt the most fastidious. J. Bruett & Son 1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave. Cor. 18th and Lloyd St.

DID YOU EVER STOP TO CONSIDER the advantages of trading here and the disadvantages of trading down town? Here are our reasons why you should trade here: First.—Our store is large enough to carry a stock so complete as to satisfy the most fastidious. Second.—Being out of the high-rent district, our running expenses are very low; consequently, we can afford to ask smaller profits than any of the high-rent district stores down town. Third.—You should patronize advertisers who show their friendship by contributing toward the support of your paper. And do not forget that we can save you money, besides your time and car fares. To further demonstrate the money-saving powers of this store, we call your attention to the following specials: One case fast color Blue Prints, regular 6c value, per card 3 1/2c. This week we offer unbleached Muslin, the yard at 2 1/2c. Apron Overalls, heavy blue denim, well made, 39c.

BITKERS THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY. COR. FOND DU LAC, 18th & LLOYD STS. Your Moneys Worth or Your Money Back.

New Store...New Goods. We are now thoroughly established in our new store, National Avenue, cor. First Avenue, with a complete line of new and popular merchandise. We want you to call early and see the many handsome styles and patterns we are showing in MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. There's a decided advantage in buying early—you have a complete showing to select from—you get first pick from the best styles—and you have a full season's wear of your new suit or top coat. If you are not prepared to buy now, step in and select what you want—we'll gladly lay it aside for you. Or if you just want to examine the superior values and proper styles for spring, we'll be only too pleased to show them—we are always pleased to show our goods. Priced at \$6 and up to \$25. Children's Suits and Top Coats for Spring. This is a new department with us, but we have already created a great demand for our neat and nobby styles of children's clothing. Besides the remarkably low prices at which they are sold create interest whenever we have the opportunity of showing them. Children like to look stylish and want neat, dressy clothes. The kind we sell will stand hard wear. Sold in the following styles: Buster Browns, Norfolk, Juniors, Russian Blouses, Double Breasted, etc. Priced at \$2.06 and up to \$6.00. We are now showing a full line of Children's Hats and Caps for Spring. Hats for Men and Boys "Fresh and Bonnie as Spring itself". You will find in our stock of hats all the latest shapes and colorings, combined with quality and style. Lauer's \$2.00 Gem, \$3.50 Giant, \$3.00 Swell and \$3.50 Special are certainly worthy of your inspection, while our \$1.00 and \$1.50 line are as good as most hats sold at double the price. TOGGERY FOR EASTER. Our neckwear, shirt and hosiery departments are chock full of Easter Novelties. Each department bristles with bright, snappy merchandise. Shirts are priced at 50 cents and up. Neckwear at 25 cents and up. Hosiery at 10 cents and up. Your kind inspection is solicited. NOTICE. Our store is closed Sundays all day. Our employees are entitled to a day of rest. Other employees are entitled to that same day. Help the good cause along by buying your goods during the week and rest Sunday Mornings. Open Evenings.

JOS. LAUER & CO., NATIONAL AVE., Corner 1st Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DON'T PAY CASH

Try our savings bank plan of buying your spring clothing.

A small amount paid up each pay day keeps your entire family clothed from head to foot and does away with all the hardships of the old time C. O. D. plan.

No publicity, no agents, no collectors. Special for next week: Boy's Confirmation Suits \$5.00 and up.

An endless variety of every kind of wearing apparel for the entire family.

PEOPLES CREDIT CLOTHING CO., 230 Grand Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GO TO WEBER'S for the best \$2.50 SHOE FOR MEN In All Leathers. R. B. WEBER 761 Teutonia Ave. CORNER GARFIELD AVE.

UNION HAT CO. BEST \$3.00 & \$2.00 HATS ALL UNION-MADE. 224 GRAND AVE.

CHAS. L. WUERDEMANN BICYCLES MADE TO ORDER. REPAIRS & SUNDRIES. 1803 BROWN STREET, COR. 18TH STREET, MILWAUKEE, - WISCONSIN

TRUST EMIL BACHMANN, 631 3rd St., with your fine Watch and Jewelry repairing.

GEO. LAUENSTEIN PAINTER and DECORATOR. Social-Democratic Herald, 344 5th St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GUSTAV BESTIAN, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 88 1/2 Seventh Street.

EDW. HAFEMEISTER LATEST STYLES & LEATHERS FOR MEN'S WEARERS. 1126 TEUTONIA AVENUE.

NOTICE, WISCONSIN READERS, BRANCHES AND UNIONS. Schiltz Park, Milwaukee, Wis., has been leased for Sunday, July 16, 1905, for the Fourth Annual Monster State Picnic of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin.

What is the matter with The Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Dear Comrades: We are just in receipt of a letter from the editor of 'Droshak' of Geneva, organ of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

We cannot ignore the oppression of the people of the Caucasus by the Russians. The country is in permanent insurrection and Russia finding itself incapable of checking this movement of emancipation resorts to most cruel means.

The Executive Committee believes it interprets the feeling of all the Socialists in protesting anew against this deliberate bloodshed, the victims being the unhappy Armenian people.

The Socialists International Congress of Paris affirms once more the sentiments of fraternal sympathy which unites all the people in a common indignation against the acts of violence and of cruelties committed in Armenia.

With Fraternal Greetings, Camille Huysmans, International Secretary.

The letter above referred to is an appeal issued by the revolutionary Federation of Armenia to bring about an action to protest against the atrocities committed by Russia's hangmen against the Armenians.

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STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES--By Carl D. Thompson

RACINE CAMPAIGN. Comrade Richard Scholminger spent a whole week to great advantage in Racine. He spoke every noon at the factories and every evening to great audiences on the streets.

PITTSVILLE. Comrade F. O. Demerich of Pittsville gets into the Organization Army Fund with 75 cents on his punch card. Who says Pittsville is sleeping!

MANITOWOC. Mayor and one alderman elected at Manitowoc! And still there's more to follow.

WHITEWATER. Our candidate for mayor, Comrade Isaac Peterson, received 170 votes, nearly one-third of the entire vote. Comrade Knight, candidate for assessor, received 280. Our vote two years ago was, for mayor, 72 votes.

MADISON. Comrades Ira Cross and Dan Hoan are doing splendid work among the students of the State University. Comrade Hoan is the president of his class, and Comrade Cross is on the debating team.

SHARON. Miss Annabel Weeks contributes 50 cents on the Organization Fund. Who says women are not interested in Socialism!

DISFRANCHISING WISCONSIN WORKINGMEN. You have heard that the capitalists were adroitly disfranchising the colored people in the South. Well, comrades, we don't need to go south to find this. It is happening right here in Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT. THE HOME WILL NOT BE DISRUPTED. Nothing can destroy the home life. The more women become the equals of men and the more they are considered and treated as equals, the stronger will be the home life become.

CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM. By Allan L. Benson. Eugene V. Debs says: 'The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions.'

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY. By Winfield E. Gaylard. Just the pamphlet needed for an understanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED? By Victor L. Berger. This little pamphlet shows that to be saved 'the only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking lawful possession of the machinery, forces and production of the great industrial monopolies and to establish the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.'

Do you realize what this means, comrades? It means that your rights of citizenship have been subtly stolen from you. The right to vote means also the right to represent your class in office.

W. R. Tews of Milwaukee orders us to do some more state organizing and sends in 40 cents on punch card to help us do it.

APPLETON. Application for charter comes in with seven names. The comrades will begin at once to build up a strong organization.

SHEBOYGAN. Chas. A. Born, the man who was elected on the Social-Democratic ticket two years ago and afterward betrayed the party, was found guilty of violating its principles and expelled, has just been defeated at Sheboygan. This is really a victory for our party, as it clears the field of a pretended Socialist and his organization.

CALLS FOR ORGANIZATION. All of the comrades in the North and Western part of the state are asked to look over the following list of places and see whether your town has arranged for a visit from the state organizer on his tour, which is to begin the latter part of April.

HOW WE GROW. We have organized fifteen locals since the first of the year. The aggregate membership of these locals is 173. Watch us grow! Help us grow! Every cent on a punch card helps it along.

A FAITHFUL WORKER. Comrade Howard Tuttle sends in \$1.00 every week for the state work. May his tribe increase.

EDGAR. Comrade A. F. Becker says: 'I will give \$10.00 towards expenses and provide hall and entertainment if we can have the state organizer for three days. I'm sure our people are ripe for Socialism and that we can organize a local.'

CADOTT. Comrade H. Gill writes that he wants the state organizer for a whole week. He can get the use of school houses free and will take the organizer around.

KENOSHA. Finnish comrades have organized a branch of 11 members.

CHANGE IN THE LINE OF PROGRESS. Girls are now being trained for special vocations; if they prefer housework, and many of them, doubtless, will they be educated for it.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS!

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the ideal of liberty and self-government, in which the nation has been the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact.

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 robbing the idea of freedom from the hands of the people.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to place what might be the voice of protest against the taxing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulp and the press, the legal literature, by making these economically dependent upon itself.

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 faith to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and aims of the Socialists of all nations.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of the individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to such man was one of the early and noblest institutions founded.

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. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness.

Into the midst of this 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 in the Socialist movement.

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, and stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

At the end that the worker may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the means of establishing the cooperative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political spheres.

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HAVE YOU SEEN 'E?

Have you seen our new Spring Suits—coats extra long, wide collars and lapels, shapely shoulders, wide trousers, with all the late kinks in the cut and tailoring. If you have not seen them you're missing something. Suits from \$8.75 to \$20.00

The Swellest Suits of the Season Are Here

Single and double breasted—in the new brown and gray mixtures or in broken checks and stripes. Our Spring Suit display will certainly be a feast for the man who wishes style and durability at a moderate cost.

LACHENMAIER & CO. THE HOME OF THE DUTCHESS TROUSERS COR. 3rd AND STATE.

JONAS HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES

Sold Direct to Rider AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Other Dealers' Price. Our Price. \$20.00 Bicycles for..... \$14.00. 25.00 Bicycles for..... 19.00. 30.00 Bicycles for..... 23.00. EASY PAYMENTS—\$5.00 Down \$5.00 Per Month. Second Hand Bicycles \$3 and Up. We make all our own Bicycles and carry the largest stock of Bicycles, Tires and Spudgins in the city. Our Repair Shop is the largest and most complete as we employ the best repair men we can do the Best Work at the Lowest Prices.

DAVIDSON

Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager.

6 Nights, Wednesday & Saturday Matinees

STARTING SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 9th.

There Will Be No Performance Saturday Night

The Most Stupendous and Gorgeous Riot of Fun, Melody and Beauty Known to the Stage!

KLAW & ERLANGER'S

Supreme Production of the Greatest of the

Drury Lane Spectacles

MOTHER GOOSE

PRICES 50 Cts. to \$2.00.

Mail Orders Accompanied by Remittances Will Receive Prompt Attention.

CAST AND ENSEMBLE OF 3501

Joseph Cawthorn, W. H. Macart, Neva Aymar, Harry Kelly, Corinne, Clifton Crawford, Edith St. Clair, W. Stanton, Edith Hutchins, Allan Ramsey, Dawes, Seymour, The Grigolitis Aerial Ballet, Etc.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The judicial election just past showed the Lenten discipline of the archbishop who is now in politics in Milwaukee for whatever of power he can secure for his church. Carpenter got more than double the vote accorded Wallber. As a rule few people voted, but the interest we have indicated was in politics on election day with both feet. The church means to control the state if it can.

VOTE IN THE CITY.

Circuit Court No. 1:	
Halsey	7,507
Eschweiler	6,732
Rubin	6,355
County Court:	
Judge Carpenter	14,550
Wallber	6,898
State superintendent of schools:	
Cary	8,901
Salisbury	5,357
Circuit court No. 2:	
Judge Tarrant	10,812
Circuit court No. 4:	
Judge Ludwig	10,998
Justice supreme court:	
J. B. Winslow	10,105

Our candidate for alderman in the Seventeenth ward, Comrade Basenberg, would have splendidly represented the workers who are the backbone of that industrial ward in the common council, if more of them had been class-conscious. He did not drag people to the polls to vote, or bribe them into voting for him with free hack rides, and yet came within less than a hundred votes of being high man.

In last Sunday's Free Press there was a symposium by the various party chairmen in Milwaukee on How a Practical Politician Would Conduct an Evangelistic Crusade. In his article Fred Loewz, the Republican chairman, said that for one thing he would have "the meeting place more attractive and useful than the home." Now, if a Social-Democrat had said that it would have been proclaimed as a new attack on the sacredness of the home!

Machinists Lodges Nos. 66 and 301 will hold a grand ball at the West Side Turn hall, Saturday, April 15. This will be their fourth effort in that direction and union men and sympathizers should be present and enjoy the occasion.

ALHAMBRA

Commencing Sunday Matinee

THAT'S THE SHOW

The Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels

Sixty People on the Stage

The Evolution of Minstrelsy

The Men behind the Fun, BILLY CLARK, AL. G. FIELD, TOMMY DONNELLY, JOHN HEALY, DOC QUIGLEY, DAN HOLT.

THE ASTONISHING AVOLOS

CORNALLA & EDDIE

QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE

FOUR MUSICAL MARVELS

BIG MILITARY REVIEW

The Minstrel Festival,

"WHERE THE MOONLIGHT FALLS."

Burt Cutler's Concert Band and Symphony Orchestra.

THAT'S ABOUT ALL.

RESERVED SEATS 25c

Next Attraction: "THE EARL AND THE GIRL."

110 People—Famous Original Cast.

3 Per Cent

In Savings Department and on CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. SAVINGS DEPOSITS made by the FIFTH draw interest from the FIRST OF THE MONTH. Interest compounded twice a year.

Marshall & Hisley Bank Established 1847. 388 Broadway

If You Desire

to make your mark in this world, or be comfortable in your old age, you must save a part of your earnings. Open a savings account in this bank — one dollar is enough to start — We pay

3 Per Cent. Interest. THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK at the Cor. of W. Water & Wells St.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St.

This 'ad' and 15c entitles you to a bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our store.

THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

What will constitute the most colossal stage production, and one of the greatest theatrical events of the season will be seen at the Davidson Sunday night when Klaw & Erlanger's stupendous beauty spectacle "Mother Goose" will be seen for an engagement of six nights and two matinees.

As a spectacle "Mother Goose" is described as being the most gorgeous in color and movement yet produced. For brilliancy, exquisite coloring and rapid movement the affair has a kaleidoscopic effect. It is an eye intoxicant, and a strong one at that. After the comedians whose fun starts with the rise of the curtain and is kept up to a terrific gait until its final fall, the girls, needless to say, are the most interesting. They are

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

An unique specialty of the Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels at the Alhambra, beginning Sunday, will be the Astonishing Avolos. There are six perpendicular poles reaching into the flies and up those poles the performers go, lifting their weight by the marvelous strength of their hands and arms alone. Single and double somersaults are thrown from off the poles with ease and grace and considerable comedy is interspersed with the act. The performers fly from pole to pole, now rapidly, now slowly, but always in harmony with ease and grace and never a mishand. The act is entirely out of the ordinary. The rest of the show is a bang-up minstrel entertainment, full of black face wit, melody and heartiness.



WITH AL. G. FIELD'S MINSTRELS AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATER.

good to look at. They come in outfits, in dozens, in scores, in hundreds. All of them can sing and nearly all of them can stand still and look pretty.

BIJOU THEATER.

"Down the Pike," which comes to the Bijou for a week starting with matinee tomorrow afternoon, is a hot proposition. Johnny and Emma Ray, who for several seasons were immensely successful in "Vaudeville," are the stars of this amusing satire on the modern apartment house jantour, and the offering is de-



JONNY RAY AT THE BIJOU THEATER.

scribed as one continuous laugh from beginning to end. Mr. Ray plays the role of McCorbie, the janitor. The large chorus contingent is described as being made up of particularly pretty and youthful girls. The musical numbers are fine. The company numbers fifty people.

STAR THEATER.

The "Kentucky Balloons" Burlesquers, who will be at the Star Theater all next week, is one of the best. Especially good is the vaudeville end, some of the specialties being Terry and Erler and Company, "The Missionary Man," The 3 Luigi Bros., the world's greatest novelty, Alcega and Hamilton, sprightly comedettes, Dave Broderick, story teller and mimic, Miss Jessika, the charming comedienne, Reid and Gilbert, and Bright Travesty Artists, and the Bellanca Quartette.

GRAND THEATER.

The Grand Theater, Third near the Avenue, continues to delight large daily audiences. Another big show is announced for next week, including Tom Ripley, Gordon and Hayes, La Mothe Bros., Stewart and Raymond, Constantine and Lawson, the Moving Pictures, etc. The admission to it all is ten cents.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater (Second near Grand) another big bill will be presented next week. The favorites, Luvy and Luvier, are coming back, and there will be five other big hits. Four shows daily including the family matinees at 2 and 3:30 p. m. Big show too a dime.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

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

That festival of the United Socialist Singing Societies at the West Side Turn hall, Sunday, April 30, will be the bit of the season. Don't miss it on your life! You will find your kind of people there and they expect to see you. Five for \$2 after you have collected \$250. Month subscription covers up course.

Fourth Grand Annual Ball

ARRANGED BY

Machinists Lodges Nos. 66 and 301. I. A. of M.

AT THE WEST SIDE TURNER HALL,

Saturday, April 15, 1905.

Tickets 25c from Members, at the Door 50c. Ladies accompanied by Gentlemen Free.

Grand Concert & Ball

ARRANGED BY THE

UNITED SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETIES of Milwaukee of the Social-Democratic Party,

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1905,

At the WEST SIDE TURNER HALL, 302-306 Fourth St.

Commencing at 3 O'Clock Sharp.

TICKETS 15 CENTS. AT THE DOOR 25 CENTS.



Japs evidently are hustlers and quite up to date.

Well, that's our system and we're here with the goods:

Clothes made to order (Suits.....\$20.00) (Trousers..... 5.00)

UNION LABEL IN ALL GARMENTS.

AUGUST ROHM & CO., TAILORS, 264 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

SPECIAL!

\$10.00 Suit Sale from April 8 to 15. EXTRA GOOD VALUES.

PLAUM CLOTHING & TAILORING COMPANY 491-493 Eleventh Avenue. Milwaukee, Wis.

Individuality in Our Shoes

Solidly built to always keep their shape. Leathers that retain their pliability. Shapely lasts, with roomy comfort for the toes. Soft kid vamp—dull quarter—patent tip, easiest hand turn sole. Handsome stylish shoe this—and easy on your pocketbook. \$2.00.

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE, LOUIS RIPPLE, Prop. 554 MITCHELL STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Treat Your Horses Well

YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL. TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE

GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD

with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

A. LOEWENBACH, WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR, 429 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

TWICE DAILY STAR 2:30 8:15

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee

Ladies Souvenirs Mat. Friday 10c

10c WHALLEN BROS. 20c KENTUCKY BELLES 30c

Next Attraction: "THE UTOPIANS."

GRAND THEATER,

3rd St., Just North of Grand Ave.

REFINED VAUDEVILLE

The Best Show in the City.

6-VAUDEVILLE ACTS-6

Don't fail to bring the Children.

Admission 10 Cents. Including Seat.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

175 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day 2 to 8. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

ACTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

Waukesha Beach.

Do you know that Waukesha Beach is the most popular resort for picnics, excursions, and outings for Societies, Lodges, Fraternal Trade Picnics, etc. Apply to us early for information in regard to rates, inducements, etc.

THEO. M. TOLL, Exc. Agent, 114 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Paul Conell and Mionie Conell, his wife, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Neumann, also known as Carl Neumann, Emma Neumann, his wife, William A. Krueger, Bertha Krueger, his wife, Adolph Ziesdorf, Christian Kaminski, L. F. Koenig, and T. C. L. Koi v. Defendants.

JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was rendered and dated February 27th, 1904, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the north door fronting on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1905, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff or principal interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and collector's fees, to-wit:

Lot numbered Four (4) in Block numbered Four in Kramer's Subdivision in the Twentieth (20th) Ward of the City and County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, March 28, 1905.

W. J. CARY, Sheriff of Milwaukee County Wisconsin.

RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

If you don't know what to do, GO TO

SCHWARTZ, The News Dealer AND GET A MAGAZINE

140 FIRST AVE. East of Kroeger's

GREAT BARGAINS!

\$1000 - 400x120, Cottage and Barn, with garage in the 21st Ward, part cash balance easy terms.

\$500 - 400x120, Cottage and Barn, part cash balance easy terms.

\$1000 - 400x120, Cottage and Barn, part cash balance easy terms.

\$1000 - 400x120, Cottage and Barn, part cash balance easy terms.

W. A. DUNN & CO., 201 Grand Avenue, Room 9, Telephone Main 991.

For Sale - Sales and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Carry Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.