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A Few Plain Pointers for Plain Working People—by a Plain Man.

What is the question for you, Mr. Workingman?
For you the question is always the same.

The working part of the population—the very part that does all the hard labor—is now damned to a hell without hope or likelihood of redemption. They are doomed to a life of suffering, of misery, of ignorance and of constant hardship. They live poorly from day to day, are badly fed, badly dressed and badly housed. And what is worse, they are always in danger of losing their mealy little jobs. And such trouble in a short time may turn the well-meaning workman into a good-for-nothing tramp, his wife and daughters into miserable creatures of lust, and his sons into thieves.

THE PROTECTION OF A JAIL.
And while the laws protect property and morals, capitalists and murderers, they do not protect the man in need of work. He finds himself confronted with the alternative of taking "charity" or of starving.

If he wants protection, he must commit a crime. He must steal, rob, or become a common drunkard. Then he is "protected" by the law. He is sent to jail and the so-called "house of correction."

Now that is the condition as far as you are concerned.
Now is this all.

CHILDREN ALSO DOOMED.
By the mere fact that they are the children of a laborer, your children are as a rule condemned to the same fate as their parents. Unless they are saved by a streak of good luck, they are also doomed to become laborers.

For no matter how talented these children may be, they get no training or education or proper care, since the parents, partly from ignorance, partly from poverty, cannot give it. They are sent to work while still very young, for they must help sustain the family, or starve with it. Their suffering begins when they are mere babes, in fact even before they are born.

How to change these conditions ought to be the main question for you, Mr. Workman.

NOT CHRISTIAN CHARITY.
And this ought not to be so very hard.

For if we look closer, there are all the elements at hand to make a want and deprivation. While the coal barons riot in luxury and hold us up on the price of coal, the miners go about with flabby stomachs. **THEY ARE ABOUT TO PIT THOSE FLABBY STOMACHS AGAINST THE MILLIONS OF THEIR ECONOMIC OPPRESSORS,** and yet where is there a true American citizen who will say they should not revolt and fight for their rights of decent citizenship and for the right to the great wealth their labor produces?

Where, also, is there a man who will dare deny that the coal beds BELONG TO THE PEOPLE and that the people ought to exhibit as much SPUNK as these poor, wretched miners!

In Germany the post office department acts as an express company and transports packages to other foreign countries that also maintain a post office system.

Thus, a package weighing eleven pounds can be sent from, say, Freiburg clear to Algiers for only 20 cents, to Egypt for only 38 cents, to Spain for only 33 cents, to England for only 26 cents, and so on. That's what they do in monarchical Europe.

You cannot do such reasonable things in this great republic, we're too much filled with the idea that we are way above the foreigners in common sense, you know! They are ruled by kings and all that sort of titled trash. But we are ruled by commercial kings, and of course we have to take the consequences. And, besides, the private express companies advise us not to go back on Individualism, for fear we would lose our "liberties."

My, but these capitalist paper editors are a highly educated lot! Here's the editor of the Milwaukee Journal telling its readers that Japan used to be an almost perfect Socialist state! Positively, that's the limit! Socialism is only possible after capitalism has prepared the way for it, and Japan has only begun to enter upon its capitalist era. Social Democracy requires the common ownership of the already concentrated control of the machinery of modern industrial production. Society moves upward by stages. Feudalism prepared the way for capitalism. Capitalism has prepared the way for Socialism. So-

comparative heaven out of this hell. There are all the things that laborers need in all countries and in plenty. Especially is this so in America. There are plenty of all good things, for the laborers have produced them. And if there should not be enough, they would produce more, if permitted to do so.

Why don't they do it?
Because the laborers under the present conditions cannot employ themselves, but are dependent on the will and convenience of some factory owner. And not for love, nor for Christian charity, does the owner of the factory give the laborers employment. He does so to invest capital and to make a profit.

The workingman's labor has become a mere ware in the market, and as such his labor (that is, himself) is subject to the same conditions as every other ware, the conditions of supply and demand. He and his labor are now subject also to competition.

WORSE OFF THAN THE SLAVE.
The capitalist or employer cares to buy the laborer's time or y when he is young, strong and healthy. When he is sick, or when he gets old, the employer has no use for him.

And because of this we see that our so-called free worker is actually worse off than the blacks were under slavery before the war. The black was "property" and represented about \$1,000 of value which his master took good care of him. He was anxious to have his "nigger" in good condition as long as possible.

It is of course different with the white slaves. They are free to starve.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?
With a system like this, it is only natural that the rich should become richer and the poor poorer.

And another thing, The strength on the capitalist side is so great and the capacity for resistance on the side of the workmen, so insignificant, that there is actually no freedom of contract. The monopoly of tools has made the employers a class of autocrats and the laborers a class of dependents—of hirelings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine. The machine has become the main thing—the costly thing. The living appendage,

the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost.

It is a paltry evasion of our capitalists to say that the workers are free to accept or to refuse the terms of their employers. The laborers have to consent. If they refuse the terms, there are plenty of others hungry, starved and desperate, ready to take their places.

HE IS IN THE SAME BOAT.
But wage workers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, the small merchants are also feeling the sting of an unequal competition. For every one of these men of business lives at war with all his brethren. The hand of the one is against the other, and no foe is more terrible than the man who is running a neck to neck race with him every day.

Therefore, in the factory as well as in the store, the profits must be cut constantly and the sales must be ever enlarged. The latest improvements, the best labor-saving machinery must be used and as little wages must be paid as possible. The race is for life and death and "the devil gets the hindmost."

The great capitalist triumphs, the small capitalist becomes a clerk, a politician, a traveling agent, a saloonkeeper, a lawyer, or a parasite of one kind or another—sometimes even a wage earner.

Thus the middle class disappears little by little.

The final outcome so far is the trust and the mammoth department store.

WE PAY FOR IT.
Private ownership being nowadays a failure in the entire industrial system, it is a double failure in the matter of public service monopolies. These by their very nature ought to be carried on by the state or by the municipality. For \$9,000,000,000 worth of shares now in existence, the original investors certainly paid not more than \$865,000,000, or ten per cent of their face value and probably less. Without redress or possible remedy under present laws the American people are paying interest and dividends annually on a capital stock amounting to billions of dollars which never had real existence.

ARE YOU A REAL ESTATE SHARE?
And any ordinary man who is carried away by the delirium about more railroads and "greater Milwaukee" is simply helping a lot of hungry promoters and speculat-

ors who want to float more bonds and more stock at the cost of the workers. If any such scheme is "bona fide," then let the people of Milwaukee at least get their share in the form of lower fares, better working conditions for the employees, and a part of the profits for the city.

But the idea of "greater Milwaukee" has nothing alluring to any sensible man, who is not in the real estate business or the owner of a department store, or of a downtown saloon.

"Greater Milwaukee" will bring no benefits even to the small storekeepers. Farmers from outside will simply ride to the doors of the department store to buy instead of coming with their wagons and buying from the smaller storekeepers.

To the working class "greater Milwaukee" will mean more competition among workers and a greater supply of workmen. "Greater Milwaukee" will mean higher taxes, higher rent to pay and more car fare to spend.

For the city at large, it will mean more misery, more crime and more graft. There is more misery, more crime, and even more graft in Chicago and New York than in Milwaukee.

So much for "Greater Milwaukee."

WHAT IS COMING?
Workingmen, think deeply on these matters. Things cannot go on like this indefinitely. White men will not always stand it. We are by our present circumstances and conditions creating a race of people in our midst, compared with whom the Vandals of the Fourth Century were a humane race. Within a short time we shall have two nations in this country, both of native growth. One will be very large in number, semi-civilized, half-starved and degenerated through misery. The other will be small in number, overfed, over-civilized, and degenerated through luxury.

What will be the outcome? Some day there will be a volcanic eruption. The millions of the starved workmen will turn against the few overfed capitalists, and their minions.

A fearful retribution will be enacted on the capitalistic class as a class. The innocent will suffer with the guilty.

Such a revolution would even cause a temporary retrogression of civilization and throw humanity

back into semi-barbarism. Let us take warning from history.

MEANING OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.
There is but one deliverance from the rule of the people by capital—and that is the rule of capital by the people. If much of what has been considered private property is to be absorbed in great monopolistic ownership, as seems to be the inevitable outcome of the competitive struggle, then the people should become the monopolists.

The only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking "lawful" possession of the machinery and the forces of production and establishing the co-operative commonwealth. And this is called Socialism.

MUST GROW FROM BOTTOM UP.
Now a municipal campaign is a very small and insignificant part of the grand social and economic revolution which we intend to accomplish.

Yet municipal Socialism is very important. There can be no doubt that the Social Democrats will carry cities and towns before they carry states or before they carry a national election. Like everything else that is growing, Socialism must grow from the bottom up.

There is one other great question to be considered, especially in this country.

MUST FIGHT "GRAFT."
Socialism can never take deep root in a commonwealth that is absolutely corrupt. A Social Democracy can never be established in a nation that is thoroughly rotten. More than any other citizens, more than any other political party, the Social Democrats are interested in unearthing corruption, weeding out grafters and fighting bootleggers.

Although the bootleggers are the natural product of the capitalistic system, of the terrific competitive struggle and of modern business principles, the bootleggers more than any other agency poison the minds of the people. And regardless of party affiliation, the bootleggers and grafters concentrate their entire strength against the Social Democracy party.

We must therefore put down the bootleggers and grafters in order to make Socialism possible.

BUSINESS MEN AND GRAFT.
I do not wish to be misunderstood. We are not simply attack-

ing David S. Rose, who is an arch-graft, or any Democrats and Republicans personally as "bad men." No intelligent man longer believes in the panacea for social ills that used to be offered, namely, the elevation of so-called "good men" to office.

—And right here let me say a few words about "business" and business men.

If there is a fetish in this country to-day, it is the word "business." The business man is very often by necessity a grafter and "boodler" is simply business applied to politics.

The business world has degenerated. Therefore we Socialists warn the voters not to be caught by the current delirium about "business methods" and "business principles." A government is not a personal contrivance like a business. It should bring the greatest good to all regardless of profit.

WORKMEN COMPELLED TO BE HONEST.
What Milwaukee and other large cities need most just now is workmen's administrations.

Only the workingman is being taught by all agencies to be honest.

His employer teaches him to be honest. If he is not, he is discharged. His foreman teaches him to be honest, if he is not, he loses his job. His union teaches him to be honest, if he is not, if he becomes a scab, he is liable to get into sore trouble. His class interest teaches him to be honest, because he has nothing to gain and everything to lose by being dishonest. And outside of a few business agents or "walking delegates" here and there, who get into touch with the contractors and politicians and get spoiled thereby, the working class as a class is honest.

THEY HAVE THE NEW CONSCIENCE.
Moreover, their class interest compels them to combine, because only by combination can they resist combined capital. This class interest also awakens in them the sense of collective social responsibility. The capitalist class and the middle class do not have this because with them the motto is: Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost.

Now with the working class the motto has been turned the other way: Everybody for himself means that the devil gets them all. We must hang together or we hang separately.

Once more in the world a new conscience is being formed. It is

not formed by our particular goodness, but is formed by iron necessity.

MUST TURN TO US.
So in this city as in every other modern city the citizens without difference of political affiliation or religious creed, have to turn to us workmen for honest government and clean administration. We do not make any special boast of our honesty. While with the capitalist party honesty is the highest virtue demanded, with us it is the first and the least requisite of a Social Democrat. A man must also possess a good many other things before he is considered a good Social Democrat.

Meanwhile in the camp of the enemy, boodler, corruption and scandals are growing from year to year. If any capitalist party in this city should be victorious, things will no doubt be worse two years from now than to-day. Look backward in the history of Milwaukee for thirty years. Tell me of a single election when the opposition did not claim, and rightly claim, that the corruption had gotten worse.

WHAT ELSE CAN YOU DO?
Every honest man and woman who can think ought therefore to come to the following conclusion:

The machinery and all progress in implements of production we cannot and do not want to destroy. Civilization must not go back to the middle ages or be reduced to barbarism. But as long as these implements of production—land, machinery, raw materials, railroads, telegraphs, etc., remain private property, only comparatively few can be the sole owners and masters.

Capitalism was a step in the lution of freedom, but only a step. There can be no social freedom or complete justice, until there are no more hirelings in the world, until all become both the employers and the employed of society. This is our aim. And this is what we want to bring about gradually and peacefully.

If you want to add one stone to the building up of a new system, where graft and grafters shall be unknown,—if you want to save yourself and for the future of your children, then vote the Social Democratic ticket and vote it straight.

Victor L. Bergman

REMEMBER
WALTER THOMAS MILLS
of Chicago, will speak on
"MUNICIPAL MISRULE!"
at the
S. S. TURNER HALL
Milwaukee
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING!

rebates ARE COMPOSED OF THE MOST VIRTUOUS, EMINENT AND RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN IN THE CITY, strenuous champions of LAW AND ORDER, and not one of them would pick a pocket or rob a till.

And yet our jails are filled with poor people who have broken some trumpery police regulation! The eminently respectable thieves stay out of jail and go to make up the "public opinion" the capitalist newspapers tell us of!

There are nearly a million of the inhabitants in this country drawing pensions from the government (to be exact, 994,762 in 1904) for serving the country during its several wars. In most cases the money goes to people dead along in years, and in some cases to poor people to whom it is a great boon. There are of course, rich men who draw good stiff pensions which they do not need and which is contrary to the spirit in which the government seeks to support those who succored it. These men are now plundering the country that they formerly served. But let us put them aside. The fact remains that everyone believes that men who have rendered the country a service should be aided by the country when in need. That is certainly humane and sound.

Now the point we wish to make is that EVERY man who takes part in the industry of the country SERVES the country, and that when he is in poor circumstances in his old age he should be given a pension by his country, the same as the man who served it in war. A pension is regarded as an honest

debt which the country pays. Instead of that such a man is sent to the poor house, which is always a disgrace, however we may try to cover up the thing. Charity memorializes both the receiver and the giver.

We Social Democrats believe in old age pensions for working people.

Modern industry is no less hazardous than war, as we can easily show. During the Cuban war there was a total of 280 Americans killed and 10,000 wounded, while "from imperfect and grossly incomplete records" kept of deaths and accidents in the industries of this country, during the same period, there were 1,500 killed and 500,000 wounded. There are more men maimed and killed in the coal fields of Pennsylvania in one year than were killed and wounded in the Battle of Bull Run. We have the figures, if anyone wants them. Likewise the men injured and killed on the railroads alone in one year by far exceed the total that were killed and wounded at the combined battles of Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Chancellorsville. The industrial accidents reported are only a fraction of those that really take place, for the capitalists fight every attempt to pass laws requiring records to be official; kept—they did this in the last Wisconsin legislature, for instance. The total number would be appalling.

The working people do not want charity. They want JUSTICE. Only Socialism can give them that, but in the meantime, what? We have now reached the stage under capitalism when a man is considered OLD AT FORTY. Some of the railroads and industrial trusts are discharging employees when they reach that age. They are throwing them out on the scrap heap, regardless of whether they have families dependent on them or not.

No matter how faithful a man has worked, capitalism has no sympathy for him when he gets "old." He may have slaved all his life to enrich others and yet end his declining years in a poor house, in front of which drones go automobiling in pursuit of the pleasures of life that belong to the victors in the economic struggle.

More and more the conspiracy of modern industry against the "old" men is being developed and

men look to the future with added anxiety. Soon the question of old age pensions will be a very live one, and every man who realizes what we have written above should not hesitate to cast his lot politically with the Social Democrats and help them grow to national strength for the day when we must storm congress for an industrial pension system.

There are only so many jobs to go round. There are a lot of people for the jobs. Two men cannot very well hold the same job, so that some will have work and others will continue to look for it, or be laid off for varying periods. Every day machinery is being invented. It is labor saving machinery, else there would be no sense in installing it. Machinery has to be made, so of course the number of people at work is increased (here's where the capitalist argues gets in his crow) but the machinery that is made goes out in all directions to take the place of workers and throw them out of their jobs (and here's where the anti-capitalist argues does the crowing).

A machine that would not throw out many more workers than are taken on to make it in the first place, would have no value to capitalists. It is figured that on the average machinery works for eight cents a day as compared with the pay that human machines get.

More and more the machines will invade industry. More and more men will be thrown out of work. And all this is helping to make Socialism the burning question of the day.

"The last refuge of a scoundrel is patriotism," declared Macaulay. When the capitalists find their schemes in danger they begin to wave the stars and stripes.

The capitalist parties of the Pittsburgh end of the state of Pennsylvania are controlled by the great steel magnates, Frick, and others (men like Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, U. S. Senator Knox, and the like) and thus the laws have been so miserably administered that the great steel mills of that district are free to run without proper safety appliances and the result is that workmen are killed every day by bursting fly wheels, overturned pots of molten

metal, exposed gear wheels and so on, until the factory inspectors, in spite of the fact that the mill owners suppress information as to accidents, estimate that in ONE NINE THOUSAND MEN are killed in the steel mills of Pittsburgh alone.

Do you catch the enormity of these figures? perhaps you will when you reflect that at the battle of Gettysburg the total killed was but 7,500 men!

In addition to the steel mills, it is figured that FOUR THOUSAND a year are killed in factories of that city. FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED on the railroad terminals, and FOUR HUNDRED in the adjacent mines, all within Allegheny county—A TOTAL OF SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED IN ONE YEAR!

Now here's where the capitalist patriotism comes in: The laxness of the enforcement of law has become so obnoxious to the people that they were just about to form an independent party, when, lo! the plumes become suddenly patriotic. It was the story of the thief yelling "a thief" to save himself. Determined men, the newspapers tell us, backed by great wealth, political experience, and influence, are forming a party "to clean up the city of Pittsburgh." This takes the place of the citizens' movement of course, and the plumes are still in control of the situation—and O! so patriotic!

When the plumes come to the people bearing gifts, let the people BEWARE!

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NEW ZEALAND'S REPLY TO PESSIMISM.

By ALLAN L. BENSON
Author of Socialism Made Plain.

The means of production in New Zealand are not yet in the possession of those who wish to work with machinery, just as the means of production were not in possession of those who wished to work upon the land until the government began to drive out big landlords and vest the ownership of the lands in the people themselves, through the government. And since the problem of giving his product is solely dependent upon giving the producer the right to use the thing with which the product is made, it follows that New Zealand has attained economic justice only to the extent that she has made the land accessible to the people, and fallen short of economic justice to the extent that she has failed to make machinery as accessible to the operatives as the land is to the farmers. And this can be done only by eliminating the private capitalist who is bent upon the acquisition of profits, and substituting the government as a public capitalist. There is no other method, because economical production necessitates production on a large scale with such machinery. On man can run a small farm, but one man cannot make steel rails, nor can he, if he be a laborer, own a little steel plant of his own. Modern production requires huge investments of capital in machinery and the associated labor of many men.

It was the failure of New Zealand thus far to grapple with the machinery question that Secretary Tregear had in mind when, in the letter we quoted he said that "We have barely touched the fringe of the soiled economic garment" and that "So long as the wage-system endures, so long as capital holds the land, machinery and means of production, so long is the bulk of our population only a collection of wretched, well-clothed slaves." No one knows better than Secretary Tregear that the workers in New Zealand will not get their product until the government takes over the ownership of the machinery as well as of the land. He and his associates in the government are laboring under no misapprehension. He tells in his letter how the landlords who owned the workingmen's homes gobbled up in increased rents all that the government obtained from the wage-workers in the form of increased wages. And although the government is now building homes for workingmen, he knows this will result only in a temporary benefit to the toilers—that in the end, the decreased cost of living will reduce wages and thus help the capitalists. Because wages are always based upon the lowest sum upon which the workers will consent to exist and reproduce their kind. Wages always increase after the cost of living increases, and go down after the cost of living goes down. No one can work for less than a living and when the cost of living increases, wages must increase. On the other hand, when the cost of living decreases, some member of the great world-wide army of the unemployed is always willing to take the job of the employed man at a wage representing the reduced cost of living. And since capital always pays as little as possible for labor, the employed man is compelled to suffer a reduction of wages, or give way to the unemployed man. This explains why the municipal ownership of public utilities never improves the financial condition of workingmen—a fact that has been proved not only in New Zealand, but wherever it has been tried. London has made extensive investments in public utilities, yet in no civilized part of the world is poverty so appalling as it is in London.

Yet such experiments are not without their value, because they tend to suggest to the public mind what could be accomplished if all industries were owned by the people through their governments and the great unearned sums that now go to private capitalists retained by those who create them.

Going back to New Zealand, it is plain that since the farmers and wage-workers have combined at the polls, capitalism is being hunted out of one hole into another until it has nearly reached its last hiding place. The landlords having gobbled what the government was able to attain for the wage-workers in the form of increased wages, the capitalists who own the factories will now take from the wage-workers what the government saves them by providing them with homes. The next step will logically be to prevent the capitalists who own the factories from committing this latest robbery, and this can be done only by depriving the capitalists of paying any wages at all, which means the government ownership of the factories, and all other means of production.

That will be Socialism. And all indications point to the conclusion that the government of New Zealand will not be long in taking this last final step toward the emancipation of those who toil.

What then, is the answer that New Zealand gives to those American citizens who, conceding the high ideals of Socialism, nevertheless contend that it is hardly worth while to advocate it or to vote for it because "cannot be attained at all in less than a thousand years" and who look forward to no material change in existing conditions during the life time of anyone now living because "the world always moves slowly?"

Has it been "worth while" for the farmers and wage-workers to unite at the ballot box to transform the colony in 15 years from a poverty-stricken group of islands into the most prosperous country on earth?

Although New Zealand's task is well on toward completion; the bulk of the benefits that are in store for her will not come until she takes over the ownership of the factories as well as of the land, which she will surely do during the next few years. But even if nothing more were to be done, is what she has already obtained worth having?

Think of what the people of New Zealand have in comparison with what we have in the United States! This is the way Prof. Parsons puts it in "The Story of New Zealand":

United States.	New Zealand.
Nominations by machine.	Nominations by petition.
Government by party.	Government by the people.
Spoils system.	Merit system.
Political corruption.	No political corruption.
Monopoly pressure to control government.	Government pressure to control monopoly.
Concentration of wealth.	Diffusion of wealth.
Dollar the king.	Manhood the king.
Government loans to banks.	Government loans to farmers.

Unjust discrimination in freight rates.
Railroads and telegraphs for private profit.
Organization of capital in the lead.
Frequent and costly strikes and lockouts.
Industrial conflicts; disputes of labor and capital settled by battle.
10-hour day.
Contractor system in public works.
Taxation for revenue.
Farmers and workmen divided at the ballot box.
Monopolists and politicians in control.

No discrimination.
Railroads and telegraphs for public use.
Organization of men in the lead.
No strikes or lockouts.
Industrial peace; disputes of labor and capital settled by judicial decision.
8-hour day.
Direct employment and co-operative methods.
Taxation for the public good.
Farmers and workmen united at the ballot box.
The common people in control.

Surely, no one will contend that the contrast is to our credit. No one will deny that New Zealand has many things not possessed by the American people that are worth having. No one can deny that New Zealand had none of these things 15 years ago and that she has obtained them merely because the wealth-producers have united at the ballot box to get them. Is it not therefore worth while to profit by her experience—to avoid her mistakes and to emulate her wisdom? Her greatest mistake was in expecting the public ownership of public utilities to improve the financial condition of the working class. She spent 20 years trying to find prosperity along this line and brought herself to the lowest depths of poverty. She made herself the most prosperous country in the world when she began to place the means of production in the hands of the people. Her prosperity has increased in exact proportion to the extent that she has substituted public capital for private capital in industry.

Let not the future historian record the sorry fact that the nation that first established the economic equality of its citizens refused to establish their economic equality. American citizens, with their wonderful genius for creation and organization can, if given the opportunity, make the material successes of New Zealand look poor indeed. The little colony that is showing the world the way has wrought her victories out of rocky islands, comparatively barren of natural resources. We have the greatest natural resources in the world.

The pessimist is wrong. It is worth while to try to do something for ourselves and to do it now. And we should proceed to our task with the slogan ringing in our ears that Secretary Tregear enunciated in 1896, when he took charge of the New Zealand Department of Labor:

"The wage-payer is the master of the wage-earner; the landholder is the master of the landless; and the owner of the machinery is the owner of the machine."

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Social-Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

To this end we appeal to all is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those with whom we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon, by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of subvage, as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it possible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

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. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in

now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers, who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

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. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working

class as the only class that has the right or power to be. IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what 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 Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct

use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise of land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public

employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance. To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their ultimate and complete emancipa-

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Socialistic Miscellany.

For the Socialist Scrap-Book.

THE CAPITALIST CANDIDATE.

Who comes and shakes me by the hand, When in the street I chance to stand?

Who says he'll be at my command? The candidate.

Who calls me to my door at night? Asks my advice to put things right?

Who yearns with me 'gainst wrong to fight? The candidate.

Who speaks of my intelligence? Who puts it to my common sense?

Who "looks at me with confidence"? The candidate.

Who, when the election fight is over, Moves swiftly past my cottage door,

Disdaining me, he loved before? The winning candidate.

Why I am a Socialist.

By Father A. L. Byron-Curtis. No one acknowledges the failures, the shortcomings of the Church quicker than I. But, conceiving the Church to be a Divine Institution and its teachings of divinity, the relation of the Divine to the human, and the truth to the Divine, as scientific truths, I make no apologies to anyone for adhering to my theology while at the same time accepting Socialism and joining hands with the Socialists of the world.

Socialism. It is purely a material science, the knowledge and putting in force of which will redound to human comfort, happiness and advancement, exactly as the appropriating any and all other material scientific facts hitherto has done.

In Socialism I find, not theories, but also as in Catholic theology, facts. Economic facts, mathematically arranged and scientifically presented, which, when adjusted to human life and order, will bring a material peace and harmony not present or possible under the competitive system of production. I perceive the practicability of Socialism. I see the tremendous leap forward the human race will make under the new order.

All this Socialism shows me, therefore I unhesitatingly adopt it. But why if I believe in it so thoroughly, do I not give all my time to its propaganda, instead of remaining active in the priesthood? I have already given a hint, in the exposition of what I consider the truths the Church possesses. Another reason, which I have learned from theology, is that great movements cannot be forced.

Next, I know that neither the success or failure of the Church, nor the success or failure of the Socialist movement rests on one man's shoulders. If the propagating of any social truth, i. e., truth that concerns the whole world, were to rest on one individual the world would speedily come to grief.

Lastly, it is my profound conviction that the success of the Socialist movement rests along with the non-possessing class. Man is so constituted that like Oliver Twist he "wants more." With the aid of a telescope he discovers a new star. Not content he builds a more powerful instrument that he may discover another. Just so with the proletariat. He cannot and will not be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. He is awakening; and with an increasing intelligence will move on to the possession of his own at the fall of capitalism and the ushering in of the cooperative commonwealth.

A Cruel System.

Invention has filled the world with competitors, not only of laborers, but of mechanics of higher skill. Today the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. THE MACHINE THAT HE FED WAS NOT FEEDING HIM—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out cloth, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts to the brain, go away and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by the force of habit gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food, the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansions of their employer, but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even the employers fail; when they become bankrupt they are better off than the laborers ever were. THEIR WORST IS BETTER THAN THE TOILER'S BEST.

The capitalist comes forward with this specific. He tells the workmen that he must be economical, and yet, under the present system economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slave who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work for another? Is it to be his only hope, that and death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to combine? The rich meet in the bank, clubhouse or parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, meet in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the Legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it the rich control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among them. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, from the hungry, from the down-trodden, from the unfortunate, from the despised, from the men who despair, and from women who weep. There are times when men-dicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for right.

Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workingmen become intelligent enough and strong enough to become owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten the hours of labor? Will they make leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy?

The strong animals devour the weak—everything at mercy of beak and claw and hoof and tooth, of hand and club and brain and greed—inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the streets with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors, glistening with gold and silver, scoring with proud feet the earth, probably indulges in the usual Socialistic reflections; and this same worn horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty roads, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at the donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws had man made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food of others. HE HAS BEEN DEVoured BY HIS FELLOW-MEN.

The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow-men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the scheme—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow-men.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow-men are misery and want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though HEART was as COLD as their BODIES.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth.

Is there to be no change? Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will the workers support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen?

Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop fraud? Will industry in the presence of crowned idleness forever fall upon its knees, and will the lips unstained by the robber's hands?—Er.

Ten Millions in Want.

Robert Hunter, whose marriage to the daughter of the multimillionaire, Stokes, in New York two years ago, was the talk of the town, because he was a radical reformer, in an interview the other day said: "There are in the United States about 10,000,000 poor people. By that I mean people who are in actual want, or else who are living from hand to mouth, and who frequently starve. Why, in New York City alone from 50,000 to 60,000 children go to school every morning who have had no breakfast, or else who have had but a crust of bread. Think of these figures when you hear people say that the United States is prosperous."

"From investigations that I have made I find that out of 1,000,000 babies in the tenement districts of this country at least 200,000 die annually. Out of 1,000,000 babies

The Truth About "Dividing Up" -- Now Get Wise!

No, Socialism does not stand for dividing up. CAPITALISM STANDS FOR DIVIDING UP. CAPITALISM compels the industrious to divide up with the idle. Suppose you are an average worker. You work nine or ten hours a day. In the first hour or two of your day's work you produce by your labor the amount you receive for the entire day.

In another hour or two you produce your proportion of the wear and tear the running expenses, the raw material and the wages of superintendence. Well, then, having done this, it is time for you to take your coat and hat and go home to your wife and babies.

Do you do it? No, you don't. What do you do? You go ahead and work the rest of the day and add still more to the world's wealth by your labor. WHO EARNED THAT SURPLUS? YOU EARNED IT. WHO GETS IT? THE CAPITALISTS GET IT. YOU DIVIDE UP WITH THEM.

The Social-Democratic party says that you, who earned it, shall get it. The reason you do not get it now is because a few private individuals and corporations are permitted to own the means of production and distribution, and to compel you to hand over to them the bulk of the product of your toil in exchange for the opportunity to earn a bare living. By voting a capitalist ticket, the Republican and Democratic ticket, you have extended to the capitalists the privilege of exploiting you out of the lion's share of the earnings.

The Social-Democratic party says that the means of production and distribution shall be publicly owned and managed, that exploitation shall thereby be banished from the earth and the workers shall thereby secure the full product of their toil.

No, Socialism does not mean dividing up. You are now compelled to divide up with the capitalists. You divide with the Beef Trust. You divide with the Steel Trust. You divide with the Lumber Trust. You divide with the Rubber Trust. You divide with the Hide and Leather Trust. You divide with the Copper Trust.

You divide with the Brass Trust the Can Trust, the Paper Trust, the Shoe Trust the Oil Trust, the Flour Trust, the Woolen Trust, the Cotton Trust, the Sugar Trust, and various other exploiters and grafters. You divide up with them. You have to. What do you think about it.

—Chicago Socialist.

born to the wealthier classes only about 50,000 die annually. These figures speak for themselves.

New York has the most congested and the largest proportion of poor people of any large city in the world. Conditions here are terrible. One thing can be said of the poor of New York, that they will undergo any hardship and suffering to bury their dead decently. The poor have a horror of the Potter's Field, and when a member of the family dies all will spend their last cent to see that the deceased is buried in consecrated ground."

Kings are Small Fry.

The "Financial Red Book of America" prints a list of 18,000 men of wealth. It lists every man in the United States who, by reason of his position and stock holdings, is known as a capitalist. The 18,000 men—who in turn are dominated by the Rockefeller-Morgan group—own over one hundred billions of the wealth of the nation. That means that less than one-tenth of one per cent of the population owns over 90 per cent of the wealth.

How insignificant appears the power of kings and czars and slave barons when compared to these modern American industrial lords. Do you wonder that they fight, scheme, bribe and murder, to retain their footing?

The wonder is that the 80,000,000 sit supinely down and permit the game to continue.—Appeal.

Good Times and Hard.

As workmen, do we think we have ever had what are called "good times"? What are "good times," any how? As a matter of fact, what sort of times have we had? The following from the United States census reports is a record of the average wage rate from 1850 to 1900:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Average wage. 1850 was \$248, 1860 was 292, 1870 was 310, 1880 was 349, 1890 was 400, 1900 was 440.

Now take notice that the above represents the condition of labor under free silver and the gold standard, under high tariff and low tariff. While wages show a slight increase for each decade, they have absolutely declined when measured by the work done; that is, by the values produced. To illustrate: From 1850 to 1900 our productivity increased tenfold; the average worker produced in 1900 ten times as much wealth as in 1850; but in that half century of time his average wage did not even double.

What sort of an industrial system is it in which the great bulk of the wealth produced goes to a small class, while the conditions of the producers, compared with the cost of living, is scarcely improved at all?—Metal Worker.

It is an easy and a vulgar thing to please the mob and not a very arduous task to astonish them; but essentially to benefit and to improve them, is a work fraught with difficulty, and teeming with danger.—Cotton.

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"SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Disreputable Work of Aldermen!

The present city council of Milwaukee has held some exciting sessions since the Social-Democrats have been able to take a hand in the meeting, but none to eclipse that of last Friday afternoon and evening.

that for, to get more instructions from the promoters? asked Ald. Melms, and Stiglbauer replied hotly and guiltily that he wanted to talk things over with the other aldermen to see about the legality of the amendment.

an instant. Ald. Heath moved that the Smith amendment lay over and that the three-cent fare amendment, which had in the meantime been placed before the council, be taken up. He said the Socialist aldermen were in favor of both the bonus and the three-cent fare, but as the old-party aldermen would only vote for one of them, he wanted them to be up against the low fare proposition first.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Main 2894. H. W. BURTON, Business Manager

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

- Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

NOTE AGAINST 3-CENT FARE!

Before the meeting was over these miserable misrepresentatives of the people had actually voted down an offer of the promoters of the Milwaukee & Northern electric interurban road to grant a three cent fare, good all hours of the day!

The Wisconsin Socialists' Law Makers and Officials.

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

The meeting was called especially to pass the franchise before the newspaper and real estate men's stampede of the people cooled off any further, but meantime there had been a chance to look the provisions of the franchise over and it was found so full of defects and foxy corporation lawyer loopholes that even the aldermen afflicted with franchise mania saw that amendments would have to be put in if they wanted to escape a people's tar and feather fest afterward.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kosterman, N. T. Nielsen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

They were a little panicky withal. The big Social-Democratic posters put up about the city hinting at boodles in the franchise deals, worried them. The HERALD'S criticisms cut also. They thought they could allay the suspicions of the people by exacting a little fifty thousand dollar bonus from the company.

IN MANTOWOC: Henry Stolze, Mayor.

The Socialist's amendments for yearly compensation and decent conditions on the road, also for lower fares for workmen, had all been killed, but they put in one or two new ones—they proposed to exert their influence for good even if the franchise was not such that they could vote for it.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator, J. W. Alldrich, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, Sr., August Strehlow, Assemblymen.

A promoter went to St. Louis and induced the council to give him a street railway franchise. The inducement consisted of a bribe of \$250,000 distributed among the members of the council. He did not string a wire. He did not operate a car. He went straightway to Wall street and sold the franchise for \$1,250,000.

It was funny to see the aldermen huck at the three-cent fare proposition. All sorts of excuses were called into play. It wouldn't be fair, they said, to put the provision in one franchise after having left it out of the one previously granted. And they couldn't touch the other franchise because they voted down the Socialist's amendment providing that the franchise could be amended at any time.

Now what did Wall street buy? It bought certain legal privileges in the streets of St. Louis. These privileges were worth a million and a quarter—probably much more. They belonged to the city of St. Louis: They were public property. The promoter and the councilmen found this public property in the streets of the city, took it, and sold it, and put the money in their own pockets.

The ordinance was finally laid over to the next regular meeting and in the meantime the people will have a chance to meditate on the pleasures of being misrepresented by old party aldermen, when their rights are at stake.

Wisconsin.

The meetings of Comrade Gaylord in LaCrosse have been highly successful. While the crowds were not large, the people reached were a different circle from those formerly enlisted, and this will have an effect very far-reaching. The second evening the lecture was at the First Baptist Church, and at the close of the meeting one of the trustees said to Comrade Gaylord that while he enjoyed the lecture very much, he didn't think it proper to hold such meetings in the church.

NOTES OF THE MEETING.

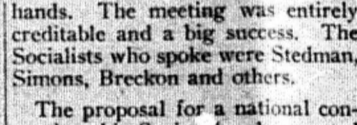
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GLEANSINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

The national executive committee will meet in Chicago March 29. Comrade Isador Ladoff will be the speaker at the Commune celebration in Cleveland this year.



ACROSS THE POND

August Bebel, the great Social-Democratic leader of Germany, will make a lecture tour in the United States in a few months, it is said.

Somewhat similar was Comrade Gaylord's experience in Richland Center. The Methodists refused their church to him, but the lecture was nevertheless given in the court house, "with the psychological advantage on our side." The Socialist Club has done excellent work in Richland Center and has prepared the soil for the movement.

The Independent Labour Party (Social-Democratic) of Great Britain has just held its annual conference. Great enthusiasm was manifested over the recent splendid victories in the parliamentary elections, and various resolutions were passed for the guidance of the new parliamentary members.

We make a special propaganda rate for the HERALD of ten cents for ten weeks. If you are afraid to ask him for a half-dollar ask him for the ten cent subscription.

I would there reigned—in all the earth.—The nobility of Worth.—Theodore Tilton.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Even a "Bloody Sunday" meeting was held in Alaska. Social-Democracy is uninteruptedly circumnavigating the globe!

The Socialists expect to carry the city of Waterloo, Iowa, this Spring. The capitalist parties are meeting their Waterloo elsewhere, also.

Socialism appeals to intelligence, not to prejudices. Appeals to prejudice have long been the stock of the capitalist politicians, but the people have finally gotten their eyes open to the game and refuse to be longer stampeded.

The arrest of Moyer and Hayward of the Western Federation of Miners has so much the look of persecution, and worse, that the national office has sent out requests that meetings be held where possible to prepare for helping the men to get a fair trial.

Social-Democrats believe in private property. They want the people to own something—fine homes, decent clothes, and all that sort of thing. But they do not want the things the people depend on in common to be owned privately. That is the capitalist method and it fills the country with plutocrats and poverty, corporations and corruption.

Carnegie gave a lecture some years ago on "The Mysteries of Steel." The kind of steel Carnegie and his ilk are concerned in is not much of a mystery. It is simply to corner the wealth output, that the people should collectively own, so that the vast wealth flowing from it goes into plutocratic pockets instead of to the people as a whole.

The function of a government by the people, such as the Social-Democrats propose, would be to protect the people in what they produce.

The function of capitalist government is to rob a little from everybody so as to make the few rich.

The professional promoter is a great fellow. He walks about on his uppers until he strikes a town where the people are easy and their representatives crooked, and then fishes for a franchise of some sort. He talks about millions while going about with empty pockets.

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Table listing names and amounts for Milwaukee Fair Tickets, including Geo. Schuetz, C. A. Schussler, E. Broddie, Wm. Tetting, Waukegan Trades and Labor Council, Waukegan, Ills., D. Jurs, W. W., F. S. C., Christ Schaefer, Jul. Sommerfeld, A. Uher, John Heizen, J. J. Hecker, Jr., Peeksill, N. Y., Fred. Grosse, T. K. G. U., Northampton, Mass., Aug. Loppou, Joe. Becker, A. F. Miller, Milford, Ed. Krell, Workingmen's Sick and Benefit Fund, New York, N. Y., A. Krueger, H. Kanitz, Carl Pichler, Holcomb P. O., Wis., Albert Biersch, Geo. Lopinski, John Kiefer, Robt. Meister, A. Rossman, Gust. Ehrke, Mike Luell, Al. Grosskopf, H. Strehlow, Math. Haertle, Paul Wrench, L. C. Billerbeck, L. Buchberger Sr., Wm. Goebel, Chas. Erdman, Hy. Schmidt, H. Klingbeil, Wm. H. Buer, Leon Kranzfelder, Joe Hirsch, Wm. Geisler, Fr. Buetsche, Fr. Holehouse, Albert Nerenberger, Edward Nickel, Henry Mattuscheck, Anton Hausmann, C. Fieber, Jul. Donath, H. A. Huseby, Chas. Fischer, Wm. Fitch.

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Social-Democratic City Platform.

The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Maintenance of Corruption.

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have dis-

graced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it. We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Men" Superstition.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.
And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:

a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.

3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost—to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

5. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

8. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

9. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

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Main 381

KNOCKS FOR KNOCKERS

His honor's "attack" on the Social-Democrats sounded like a plea for mercy.

The Social-Democrats can go his honor a few better. They have also seen the school barracks.

The political and the high-finance rascals are at each other's throats, and the people are now having the truth thrust upon them.

The old-party misfits in the Common Council have formed the habit of making bids for the labor vote and then withdrawing the bids later on.

Now that Dave has told us what a public-spirited citizen he really is, we wonder how in the world we managed to get along without him for the past two years.

The assistant franchise grabbers in the Milwaukee Common Council are having a monkey-and-parrot time trying to keep that pesky lid down until after the election.

Some of the legal luminaries in the Milwaukee Common Council are wishing they hadn't monkeyed with Socialistic thunder. It's dangerous stuff in the hands of such amateurs.

It takes a little more than one snide little blind alley to satisfy the average capitalistic alderman and some of the gentlemen in the present council are a little above the average in this respect, if you please.

If you're good at figures, get out your pencil and get busy: If the right-of-way over the Sixth Street and First Avenue viaduct is worth \$50,000, what ought to be the average income of a good wide-awake, public-spirited alderman in a city about the size of Milwaukee?

Judging from the speech made by the gentleman from Arizona, he must have been reading the reports of the council proceedings in the Milwaukee daily papers. He displayed a deplorable lack of information on some subjects—particularly the First Avenue and Sixth Street viaduct matter.

The members of the Milwaukee Common Council who are the loudest shouters for competition are among those who persistently oppose any effort to bring about competition—especially where it is likely to affect the present street-car monopoly. This explains their opposition to a three-cent fare.

ensack or Glasgow. It is even suspected that some of them would have voted for it in Milwaukee if it were not for the necessity of saving John I.'s bacon and their precious political skins.

Now that "Greater Milwaukee" is in sight, it won't be many moons before we'll have such an era of unprecedented prosperity that we'll all be lying awake nights trying to devise schemes to get rid of our surplus wealth.

Now, look here, Mr. Promoter! You can come in here and hold up the people if you want to, and we'll shout for "Greater Milwaukee" and help you do the job to the queen's taste; but you must play the game according to the rules. When you begin to encroach on John I.'s preserves, then we draw the line. See?

The editorial in a recent issue of the morning reform organ headed "The Socialistic Blunder" might have carried some weight if the business office had co-operated with the editorial department to the extent of leaving out that big display advertisement on the first page until a day or two later. To publish the advertisement and the editorial in the same issue was a remarkable display of bad taste, to say the least.

When a public official finds himself face to face with being classed as either incompetent or a crook, he can glean a little comfort from the reflection that there is still some room left in the tall timber.

There is an excellent opportunity just now for some aspiring young literary genius to acquire fame and a comfortable nest egg at the same time by doctoring up Master Sherbie's council record so it will look good on the first page of "Becker's Bull."

CAMPAIGN SMILES.

A Becker meeting was held in the Eleventh ward the other night, at which the papers said there was a "large attendance." As a matter of fact there were twelve people there until two Social-Democrats "casually" dropped in and swelled the crowd to fourteen. Atty. John T. Kelly was making an oration to this "vast" audience and on several occasions the Social-Democrats did a little giggling. Finally Kelly stopped his speech and walked over to them and said, "We don't want any Social-Democrats in this meeting. Get out."

Here is a tip for such working-men as may have been carried off their feet by the "Greater Milwaukee" humbug: The Chicago Federation of Labor will petition the Illinois legislature to pass a law conferring upon the citizens of that state the right to depose elected officials who refuse to obey the expressed wishes of their constituents. It will also ask pledges from candidates for aldermen that they will obey the expressed wishes of

NOTICE!

Is hereby given to our readers that comrade J. C. Kramer, Fred. Koll and Louis Baier are authorized to collect for the Social-Democratic Herald, Vorwaerts, Printing and Fair Tickets, and receipt for same. Give them the glad hand.

SHOES

It is well to remember.

The merchant, the store and the goods you are buying. Did the merchant treat you right? Is the store up to date? Are the goods as represented? The above three rules apply to our shoe business, it is our aim to use every customer fair and right, to give them shoes which are up to date and to back up our representation of quality with our best guarantee.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET, Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesday at 8 o'clock, at Fete Germaine Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

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ORGANIZED LABOR

LABOR NOTES.

The leading mining companies of the Lake Superior iron district have voluntarily decided to grant the miners an increase of pay.

The anthracite coal operators have declared emphatically for the open shop, and it now looks as if it will be impossible to avert a general strike.

In the United States the ratio of unionists to population is 1 to 29, while in the state of New York it is 1 to 18 and in Illinois 1 to 107.

Nothing was accomplished at the Indianapolis conference between representatives of the carpenters and Woodworkers to put an end to their jurisdictional controversies.

President James M. Lynch, Vice-President John W. Hays and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood, of the International Typographical Union will be unanimously re-elected the first Wednesday in May, as they have no opposition.

In view of the fact that local printers' unions have endorsed Victor L. Berger as delegate to the American Federation of Labor, from the International Typographical Union, Comrade Berger has consented to stand for reelection.

Wisconsin representatives at Washington have been called upon to support a resolution adopted by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council to do all in their power to defeat the proposed amendment to the Chinese immigration law.

Six thousand government employes held a meeting at Paris, France, recently, and adopted a resolution demanding that the government allow a law to be passed permitting its servants to form unions.

Labor Commissioner Sherman, of New York, is working for the passage of bills to give him power to seize any tenement manufactured goods not plainly so labeled, and also to close up unsanitary bake-shops.

The strike at Loganport, Ind.,



Daily Paper: "Workmen demand their rights."

Bro. Henry Hoppe. Bro. Henry Hoppe is one of the most active members of the local Coopers' unions and has already served several terms as delegate



to the Federated Trades Council. The council has expressed its confidence in him by successively electing him its financial secretary, a position which he fills with marked ability.

Brother Hoppe is a Social-Democrat. Although the company has not hesitated to send letters all over the country stating that the firm has had no trouble. The company locked out all its men, declared for the open shop and formulated an application blank that no self-respecting union man would sign.

Great Gains for Printers.

Thirty-nine thousand members of the International Typographical Union are now working an eight-hour day, and this has been accomplished in the face of the determined opposition of the combined employers' organizations. Baltimore reports an almost complete victory for the printers. Tri-City Typographical Union (with jurisdiction over Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill.) reports only 18 of its membership of 132 now on strike.

Winternitz Removed.

Charles H. Winternitz, business agent of the Bakers' Union has been removed for cause. The union gave a ball some time ago and after Winternitz had made an accounting for the tickets entrusted to him it was found that moneys had been paid over to him by saloons and restaurants where he had placed tickets on sale that amounted to more than he had turned in.

Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the HERALD ten weeks. Only a dime

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

- Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made. American Brotherhood of Cement Workers No. 27—Meets every Thursday at 318 State St. Her. Oldenburg, 848 16th st. Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Chas. Winternitz, Secy., 318 State st. Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State st. Henry Bock, Secy., c. o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop. Bartenders' Union No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 318 State st. F. J. Hauerwas, 957 Wind-lake ave. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday, A. M., at 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. Hamann, Secy., 331 Chestnut st. Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. Wm. E. Mick, 220 3rd st. Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National ave and Reed st. Howard, Secy., 418 14th ave. Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. Hennessey, Secy., 176 7th st. Boiler Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 1st ave. and Mineral. Frank Greenwald, Secy., 617 Muskego ave. Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clybourn and 29th sts. John E. Hang, Secy., 2806 Meinecke ave. Book Binders' Union No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Freie Gemeinde hall. Mart. Imhoff, Secy., 281 Pearson st. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170—Meets every Friday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emmet Healy, Secy., 165 Harmon st. Foot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 351—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 3rd st. and Reservoir ave. Geo. Becker, 1148 8th street. Brass Molders' Union No. 331 I. M. U.—(Formerly No. 141.)—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove street and National Avenue. Wm. J. Weber, 977 Orchard st. Brewery Teamsters Union No. 72—Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at Sixth and Chestnut sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

- Brewery Maltsters' Union No. 85—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st. Brewery Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday mornings at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Secy., 950 Winnebago street. Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Secy., R. R. No. 1 Sta. D. Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chestnut st. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. B. J. McEvoy, Secy., 309 15th st. Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Secy., 973 Holton street. Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av. Building Employes (formerly Janitors) Union—Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave. Building Laborers' Union No. 113—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Wiedrich, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut st. Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Secy., 496 27th st. Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seibert, 583 Island ave. Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Secy., c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co. Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 318 State st. Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia av. P. J. Van Roo, Secy., 224 10th st. Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1524 Groeling ave. Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. Rud. Robrath, Secy., 1012 Ring st. Carpenters' Union No. 7053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. H. Mueller, Secy., 837 18 th st. Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th aves. John Schallitz, Secy., 569 5th ave. Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenbay av. Jul. Wittke, Secy., 1439 11th st. Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday, cor. Fond du Lac and North aves. Wm. Griebling, Secy., 1242 20th st. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Walz, Secy., 835 7th st. Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Burmeister, Secy., 1381 5th st. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 105—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North ave. and 3rd st. E. H. Hafemeister, Sec'y. 1332 12th st. Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Secy., 318 State st. Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Secy., 318 State st. Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand ave. (Empire hall) L. G. Reinhard, Secy., 606 Wells st., Flat 4. Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Secy., 1062 1/2 18th st. Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Wm. DeShane, Secy., 2106 Lloyd st. Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schienbein's hall. Cudahy, W. E. Powell, Secy., Cudahy, Wis. Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and sixth aves. C. L. Kuchinsky, c. o. 882 Garden street. District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Machinists. Meets 1st Saturday every month at 306 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg. room 8). E. M. Brh, Secy.-Treas., 168 Ogden av. Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. M. McIntosh, Secy., 709 Hilbernia ave. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut st. G. G. Rehfild, Secy., 228 8th st., Flat No. 10. Witters, business agt., 318 State street. Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Secy., 318 State st.; F. J. Weber, Bus. Agent, 318 State st. Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st and Fond du Lac ave. Peter Graf, Secy., 774 23rd st. Feeders, Helpers and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. A. Renz, jr., 555 22nd st. Furriers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 325 Chestnut st. Chas. Barz, Secy., 461 16th st. (Continued on next page)

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHIER, 601 5th Ave. N. Ashland, Wis. WALTER W. BRITTON, 65 Grogan Street, Kenosha, Wis. W. B. SPIERING, 103 So. 11th Street, La Crosse, Wis. J. J. HANDLEY, 390 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. BURT P. TOMLINSON, 497 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis. GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FREDK. BROCKHAUSM, Secy.-Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

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FOR MUSIC Apply to FRED BROCK NAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 267 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Member of Milwaukee Musicians Union. Wm. F. Buech, Orchestra and Military Band. Music furnished for all Occasions 965 Clinton Street. Telephone 555 South. Milwaukee, Wis.

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Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List. The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Maltng Co. of West Bend, Wis. The F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee. The Kohler & Sons Suburban, Wis. Manufacturers of bath tubs and plumbing supplies. Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 142-184 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee. The Oswald Jagger Bakery, Milwaukee. Carpenter-Skiles Bakery, Milwaukee. Pauperin & Wiggenshorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Janesville Clothing Co. The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves. The Carrol Coal Co. of Green Bay. Casey & Stresem-Kauter Co., Merchand Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

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Final Clearing Sale of FURS

Tremendous reductions to reduce our immense stock. The opportunity you have been waiting for. Rare savings on beautiful furs. The savings are very important, as every garment is guaranteed made of fresh skins and strictly correct in style.

Our entire stock of Muffs at greatly reduced prices

Men's and Women's Caps at \$1.50 and up.

5.00 Brown Marten Zebra Scarfs, this sale \$2.50
12.00 Sable Marten Scarfs, 75 in. long, this sale \$7.50
15.00 Sable Scarfs, this sale \$13.50
Black Squirrel Lined Motor Coats—Black Melton cloth cover, sable martens collar, \$55.00 Garment, \$35.00



Gray Linen Jackets, 24 inches long, made of 100% Leipzig tanned Linen, lined with warranted grey satin, \$85.00 at \$50.00

Australian Sable Blouses and Jacket, the novelties of the season, \$50.00

Misses' cloth, all colors, squirrel lined long Coats, large grey Siberian squirrel collar, \$45.00 and \$60.00 \$18.00

Near Seal Coats, cut after pattern of finest Seal coat, large new sleeve, cuffs, large storm collar, \$65.00 \$25.00

Near Seal Coats with beaver collar, lapels and revers, large sleeve with cuffs, a beautiful garment, \$80.00 \$35.00

I. X. L. Seal Jacket, box front effect, large new sleeve, high storm collar, every garment warranted, in all sizes up to 48 bust, \$85.00 garments, \$50.00

We Have No Branch Stores LOCATED ONLY AT 373-375-377 East Water St. THE OLD RELIABLE Hansen's Empire Fur Factory RAW FURS BOUGHT.

TER THOMAS MILLS. "Economic Foundation of Municipal Misrule."

—Hacker's Hall, 32 and National av. Speakers not yet assigned.

—Kack's Hall, cor. 27th and Lisbon. Speakers:—Carl D. Thompson and R. Schwalbe in German. Saturday, March 24.—HUMBOLDT HALL. Richard and Center streets. WALTER THOMAS MILLS. "The Partnership of the Bummer and the Boulevard."

Sunday, March 25.—SOUTH SIDE ARMORY HALL. SEYMOUR STEDMAN. —Klinger's Hall, 3rd and Walnut sts, Beer Bottlers' union. Speaker:—E. D. Deuss.

—Manhattan Hall, 20th ward, Walter T. Mills, 2:30 P. M., "Why Grafters Cannot Stay." —Liedertafel Hall, 2:30 P. M. Jewish Section, Peter Sissman in Jewish, Wm. A. Arnold in English.

Monday, March 26.—VORWAERTS HALL, 3rd and Reservoir. Speakers:—Carl D. Thompson, Emil Seidel and E. T. Melms.

Tuesday, March 27.—Frank Mardena's Hall, 11th ave. and Beecher st. Speakers:—Wm. A. Arnold and R. Buech in English and Martin Gorecki in Polish. —Korch's Hall, 489 11th ave. Speakers:—Jacob Rummel and E. H. Hibbard.

—Cigar Makers' Union, 6th and Chestnut.—A. J. Welch.

—Machinists' Lodge No. 300, cor. National ave. and Grove st. W. R. Gaylord on "Organization Band on Class Struggle."

Wednesday, Mar. 28. —at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Ave. Wm. A. Arnold. Thursday, March 29.—Herman Laba's Hall, 1st ave. and Smith st. Speakers:—S. M. Sokolowski in Polish and Carl D. Thompson in English.

—Greenwald's Hall, 2nd and Orchard st. E. T. Melms. —Odd Fellows Hall, Potter and Kinickinnic aves. Speakers:—E. T. Melms.

Friday, March 30.—CENTURY HALL, Farwell ave. WALTER THOMAS MILLS. "Democracy and Despotism in Municipal Affairs."

—Bahn Frei Turner Hall, —North ave. and 12th st. Speakers:—W. T. Mills, speaks first, A. J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Emil Seidel in German, and others.

—Beringer's Hall, Shea ave. and So. Park ave. Speakers:—Seymour Stedman and F. W. Thiel. Saturday, March 31.—WEST SIDE TURNER HALL, 4th st. between Prairie and State. W. T. MILLS. "The Beginning of the End of Plutocracy and Plunder."

Sunday, April 1st, 2:30 P. M. PETERSEN'S HALL, 2714 North av. WALTER THOMAS MILLS. "Private Ownership of Public Property vs. Public Ownership of Public Property." —2:30 P. M. Newmann's Hall, cor. Pearl and Mitchell st. E. T. Melms.

—8 P. M. LINCOLN HALL, 6th and Grand ave. WALTER THOMAS MILLS. Bruemmer's Hall, 11th ave. and Washington st. 23rd Ward. Wm. A. Arnold and H. E. Briggs.

2:30 P. M. at Harmann's Hall, 20th ward, Teutonia Hall.—Seymour Stedman.

Monday, April 2nd.—Schmidt's Hall, 21st ave. and Rogers st. E. T. Melms.

Tuesday, April 3rd.—Grand mass meeting at Liedertafel Hall TO CELEBRATE THE VICTORY

Some Disreputable Campaigning.

The man who seeks to get votes by drink-buying is by nature a crook.

There is an impression with some people that this is the way to secure the votes of workmen. It is A LOW-DOWN INSULT TO THE WORKING CLASS.

Just now Milwaukee is being presented with the spectacle of a vote-buying campaign for the Republican nomination by a young scion of plutocracy named Becker. This young fellow, Sherburn Becker, who is an alien (and a very poor one), goes from saloon to saloon and from dance to dance, giving out the impression that he is a rich spendthrift bent on making himself popular,—although by the testimony of the actual observers he really spends very little.

He is after the workingman's vote. With that ill-breeding that flows from millionaire snobocracy he believes that the workmen are purchasable. He scatters a few crumbs from his millionaire father's crooked-legged table and thinks the working people will swallow them greedily like dogs and swine and thank him for it at the polls!

Are the workers who build with their never ending toil the great Zortunes that doom them to endless subjection to be thus brazenly insulted by this snip of a rich loafer, whose very existence is builded upon their poverty? They have the pride that comes of honest worth to the community and this young fellow who possesses puerility as his gauge of conduct is skating on dangerously thin ice, we can tell him!

We are willing to befriend him to the extent of warning him against the possibility of a physical reprimand for his insulting conduct. We hope the workers lie in wait for him, but if they do not, and Master Sherbie gets his pretty face bruised by a stong pair of fists, it will be only what he might have expected. The workers, for all they have been stripped of the economic strength their brawn and their sweat call into existence, have still manly self-respect enough to know when they are being played with!

Perhaps while we are about it we might say a few more words about young Becker, although he is hardly worth taking seriously. His grandfather was the late S. S. Merrill, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, a man who boasted of how easy it was to corrupt legislators with passes. His father is Washington Becker, a former Milwaukee street railway magnate, who now lives on his investments and exacts fat dividends out of the toil of the industrious class. He gets some of the money Milwaukeeans have to give up to the Gas Light monopoly, he being a stockholder. It's the people's own money that young Becker is sailing round on, money that the corporation highwaymen have robbed them of in selling them light and other monopolized necessities.

Some time ago Becker's father bought him an interest in a local tobacco factory. He said he wanted to get him into some business so as to keep him away from the red light haunts and give him something to occupy his idle mind. When Sherbie decided that he wanted to run for mayor, the father's parental pride was touched and he decided that the youth must be president and manager of the works so that he could pose as a business man. The other member of the firm rebelled. They didn't want the business they had built up to become the toy of a reckless kid. But they were up against a man who had been a successful street railway manipulator—and they finally found themselves "frozen out," according to the accounts. Young Becker now has his campaign boast of being a business man and also that his is a union tobacco factory. At the same time he takes precious care not to smoke any of its product and constantly carries round with him his non-union Bull Durham tobacco. His cigars he buys of the trust.

"Becker's vote in the council has never been recorded against the interests of the workmen," says Becker in his Bulletin. He lies. We must use plain English in a campaign.

Only lately, since he became a candidate, has he voted with the Social-Democrats, and not uniformly even then—for he has wobbled back and forth like a lame duck in a rainstorm.

When the Social-Democratic aldermen, for instance, were trying out that concern by the Becker interests and that they have started up anew under the firm name of Schmidt Brothers Tobacco Works. The Schmidt brothers endeared themselves to the organized workers of the city by their steadfast adherence to the cause of decent labor conditions, and in consequence, also because of the genuineness of their product, their various brands of tobacco will be eagerly looked for, and will undoubtedly command a large patronage. The new company is organized on a profit-sharing basis, the retail dealers being interested in the business.—Adv.

PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

We must admit there are individuals in the world who wouldn't trust their best friend with a dollar worth of property, unless given security for ten times the amount.

Forceful proof of the integrity and conscientiousness of people in general has been brought to our notice by the business methods of one of the largest credit concerns in the United States—McGreal Bros., 173-3rd st. and 439-441-443 National Ave.

The above concern sells Clothing and Phonographs on easy weekly or monthly payments, in fact, lets you say how much you'll pay. Two reasons for the attainment of their high position in the confidence of the people. First, you can buy the same quality clothing that cash dealers sell, and arrange your own credit terms. Second, through their extensive mail order system you can have an Edison Phonograph sent to your home, anywhere in the United States on six days free trial, if suited, keep it and pay a little each week or month, if not ship back at their expense.

All this goes to show that the world is not so bad after all, that a square deal given a person is found to bring out their better qualities.—Adv.

REMEMBER!

Comrade A. Heumann, who for many years conducted a saloon and boarding house at cor. Fourth and Sycamore sts., has now removed to 71 Third st.—Riedel's old place, near State—and will conduct a first-class establishment. All in need of his service will kindly bear his in mind and notice his 'ad' on another page.

AT THE THEATERS.

BIJOU THEATER.

Yorke & Adams in "Bankers and Brokers" will be seen at the Bijou tomorrow matinee and all next week. Yorke & Adams have been top-liners in vaudeville and their clever work as comedians of the Dave Warfield school is conceded by all. A number of novelties are promised and there will be something doing all the time. The company, including the chorus numbers 50 people.

To have a little kitten outfit a gang of the most foxy highbinders and help a heroine go free forms one of the interesting details of A. H. Woods' newest thriller "Queen of the Highbinders," due to arrive at the Bijou Mch. 25.

UNION DIRECTORY—Continued.

Argument Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hanke, Sec'y, 1615 State st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 191, 2nd and 4th Friday, 809-811 Teutonia av. Anton Paper, Jr., Sec'y., 648 14th st.

Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday A. M. at 961 Kinickinnic ave. Fred. Jackson, Sec'y., 271 Graham st.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 216 Grand ave. Fred. Koepelke, Sec'y., 704 Greenbush st.

Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y., 381 Washington street.

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790-298-300—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at Louis Lustfeld, 556 East Water street.

Holmes Lodge No. 3. (Apprentices). Meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays at Jaek's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield aves. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y., 506 2nd av.

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jenins, Sec'y., 1110 Teutonia ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemmer's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, Sec'y., 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at Grove st. and National ave. Fred. Grundman, Sec'y., 506 Grove st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Ernst Holz, Sec'y., 387 18th st.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y., 1316 Booth st.

Lake Pilots Union No. 2.—W. L. Fulston, Sec'y. 134 4th st.

Lake Seamen' Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Alf. Pearce, Sec'y., 133 Clinton street.

Leather Workers' on Horse Goods No. 54. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y., 528 Cass st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Jos. Fischer, Sec'y., e. o. 1013 Garden st.

Licensed Tugmen No. 390—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y., 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Louis Ritter, Sec'y., 853 7th street.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. Wm. W. Grossett, Sec'y., 406 39th st.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 396 National av. Edw. Ballering, Sec'y., 354 Grove st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National av. Paul Stein, Sec'y., 940 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bochert, Sec'y., 783 14th st.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 126 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pfennig, Sec'y., 1123 Burleigh street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred. Hacha, Sec'y., 603 Union st.

Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y., Box No. 432.

Marine Cooks' Ass'n. No. 52—John Egan, Sec'y., 133 Clinton street.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Jacobus, 208 4th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9. E. H. Thomas, Sec'y., 344 6th st.

Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Sec'y., 566 3rd ave.

Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y., 612 3rd st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y., 505 15th st.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday 3rd and Chestnut sts. C. A. Lund, Sec'y., 551 Union st.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 396 National ave. Chester Desing, 897 National av.

Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg, Grove and National, Room No. 9. Fred French, Sec'y., 278 Lenox st.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, care of Wetzel Bros.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Painters'

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THE ORIENTAL DANCE, First Act "San Toy."

DAVIDSON.

Augustus Thomas, venturing further than other dramatists has built about the famous Pipp pictures of that celebrated artist, Charles Dana Gibson, a comedy brilliant in satire and heart interest. Digby Bell in "The Education of Mr. Pipp" will be seen here for the first time Sunday night at the Davidson for four nights. The proof that Mr. Thomas has succeeded in the wonderful success of the play now well into its second year and heralded as a great New York hit. To Digby Bell, long a stage favorite, and a Milwaukeean, by the way, is attributed praise that has been accorded the play. His Mr. Pipp, the henpecked, with his droll delivery and cleverly assumed air of deprecation in the presence of the awe-inspiring Mrs. Pipp, is a character that will live.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"San Toy" opens at the Alhambra tomorrow matinee for the week. Manager Higler is under heavy guarantee in bringing "San Toy" to the Alhambra at bargain prices. Two years in London and three distinct engagements at Daly's theater in New York is its record. This beats the best of musical comedies such as "The Geisha," "The Runaway Girl," "The Circus Girl," "The Gaiety Girl" etc. Manager Fisher maintains his productions in first-class Broadway style all the time. There are sixty-five people in all. The story is ingenious. Yen How, a Mandarin brings up his daughter San Toy as a boy in order to save her from the Emperor's harem. But she falls in love with an English officer and her secret is discovered and the emperor is

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Some Hot S. of the Campaign!

The voter who after the disclosures of the grand jury will still continue to vote either the Republican or Democratic ticket, is either a thief at heart himself, or the accomplice of grafters.

Republican members of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have requested Mr. David S. Rose to run again and assured him of their support. Dr. A. J. Lindeman and ilk of that type little care how much is stolen and extorted in our city, so long as their graft remains untouched. With this sort it is useless to argue about honesty, or philosophize concerning economic development. Against this pack of exploiters nothing will help except—some day—a bloody revolution.

We are expecting that the idea will occur to some "reformer" to abolish the City Council and County Board and to govern Milwaukee by grand juries. Only it should be recommended that every acting grand jury be investigated by the next "grand jury," and so ad infinitum. What Dave Rose said about "Reformer" Tom Neacy is interesting. Yes, when thieves fall out—honest people get their dues—if the next grand jury does its duty.

The tenor of Dave Rose's speeches is: "They all know who I am, but the never touched me. Therefore—elect me as mayor, please." Yet there may be another grand jury—we have had only three of them and only 250 indictments were brought against Rose Democrats and Rose Republicans. If David S. Rose should be re-elected, it would still be uncertain where he would end his term.

Don't depend upon the courts! Mike Dunn was sent up for 18 months to the House of Correction, while Dave Rose is again running for mayor. Be your own grand jury.

One word about honesty in political affairs. A man may be as honest as it is possible to be, yet he will generally look at the world through the spectacles of his own interests, and this is quite certain to be the case with any given class of the population. For while an individual may arise above the interests of his class, the class itself cannot do so. It will always regard its own interests as those of all the people, and this quite in good faith until it is morally shaken by the attack of another class with differing or opposing interests. Then it begins to doubt itself and relies upon force rather than arguments. And that is the beginning of the end.

The investigation of the grand juries has again proved that the Socialists are right when they say the main sources of corruption in city affairs lie in the power of aldermen and officials to give away or sell privileges to capitalists, who thus often acquire millions. It may indeed be true that the capitalists, manufacturers, and business men need this or that privilege in their business, but the aldermen as "business men" may think that they now and then need \$500 just as much in their business, and therefore as good "business men" they avail themselves of the opportunity to make a little pile. The desire to "do business" is only intensified by the boodle of the interested capitalists. And we cannot see how any change for the better can be effected by punishing the politicians, while the capitalists go free.

The weakness of our opponents should not make us indulgent to our own weakness, yet the fact that we are not perfect is no reason for justifying a system which sets a prize on moral inferiority. The triumph of capitalism over the feudal system depended as little on the moral purity of individual capitalists as the triumph of Socialism over capitalism depends on the moral perfection of individual Socialists.

That is the old-trick of the ruling classes to entrench themselves behind the "church" and even "morality" wherever their interests are at stake, but they have never had much luck at this. For when the power of a class is going down, it usually has not enough morals to form any shelter for itself, as the condition of our business affairs and public affairs from Washington proves.

Dave Rose is not as "cocky" as before. And over two hundred grater cases are in the courts as yet—and the dangerous clouds haven't rolled by" as far as the "honorable" mayor is concerned. There is the Rudolph case for instance. As the papers reported, the malt barons Asmuth and Fink have sworn before the grand jury that they had applied to the mayor, when Robert Rudolph demanded \$1,000 boodle for a side track. From the illustrious mayor they received the advice to pay up, "because the Common Council is corrupt and therefore everybody must be bribed." This Rose is a worthy head for the capitalistic city fathers.

Candidate Bruce (his real name was BRUSS) made a speech in Chicago last week and among other things said our Socialist aldermen had had a good effect on the city council, but that he did not like our requiring our candidates to file undated resignations so that the party could hold them to the platform they were elected on, in case they went into office.

Now we do not look to politicians of the Bruce stripe for either criticism or praise of our party organization. We do not want our party to please politicians, especially those who have been a part and parcel of the dirty Rose machine. In fact we prefer the DISAPPROVAL of the politicians, and would be afraid we were not on the right track if we did not get it.

We are certainly not surprised that they object to our efforts to live up to campaign promises and to hold our candidates to them. With them campaign promises are only bait to catch gudgeons—and voters who get caught with their bait certainly are gudgeons.

No wonder they are excited. We are giving the people a new hope. We are spoiling the people for them. The idea of making an official resign when he has betrayed the people is abhorrent to such fellows.

By the way, who is Bruce, who sets himself up as our judge? He is the man who as Democratic county chairman for years directed and built up the Rose machine which has besmirched the entire local government, even reaching its dirty tentacles into such institutions of learning as the Public Museum. What political skulduggery Rose could not think of Bruce did.

After the last city election Bruce as chairman of the Democratic county committee broke out in print about his success as a political trickster. He said that there was one master stroke in the Rose campaign and that he originated it. He referred to Rose's hysterical appeal to the business men at the last hour of the campaign to come to his support as the only possible way to keep the terrible Social-Democrats from capturing the city. It fooled enough business gudgeons to turn the scales of the election from Berger to Rose, and to give the slimy Democratic administration two years more of power.

But now Bruce is working a different graft—the "good citizen" graft. He is no longer the political trickster. He is made over into a political angel. But he is out for gudgeons again.

And linked up with Bruce in this goody goody role is Atty. Sheridan. The two belong together, for it appears that Bruce is not the only man who has held up the Book Trust. Sheridan was formerly president of the School Board and suddenly resigned. There are those who insist that there was some significance in the fact that the Grand Jury was in session at the same time.

"defended" as city attorney, and the judge made himself ridiculous by capping the climax to the pre-arranged farce by granting the writ!

Then a deceptive letter was sent out to the booths all over the city, officially signed by Runge, making it appear that Ludwig's queer legal decision referred to all the precincts of the city.

Some of the inspectors were deceived by it, but we are proud to say that the Social-Democratic inspectors were not, and they stood their ground under the law in a manner that was simply admirable.

and which threw the city administration into all kinds of fits. The city hall a registration day looked like a crazy-house with the cell doors off the hinges.

The conduct of the Social-Democratic inspectors struck a new note in city politics and the politicians are beginning to realize that the fight for clean elections is no longer of the old "respectable" goo-goo, non-combatant type. In one booth in the Seventeenth ward, for instance, the politicians got so offensive that the Social-Democratic inspector, standing on his police power within the booth, arose in his

wrath and threw three men, one after another, out of the booth bodily.

HE WASN'T MOLESTED FOR THE REST OF THE DAY! It is evident from last Tuesday's experience that the city hall crowd will try to steal the city election again. If they actually try it we will give them all the fight they want.

Minute Men be ready! By reason of the campaign pressure on our columns this week, the list of campaign contributions is held over.

DAVIDSON

Four Nights beginning tomorrow Daniel V. Arthur announces

Digby Bell

In Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy The Education of Mr. Pipp
Founded on the Pictures by Charles Danc, Gibson of the Same Title
A Laughing Comedy With Real Heart Interest Original N. Y. Cast. 150 Nights Liberty Theater, N. Y.

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"SAN TOY"

with an excellent cast and large handsome singing chorus; gorgeously gowned magnificently presented with new scenery and brilliant electric effects. A musical treat in the Atmosphere of Sunny China. FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

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The Inimitable Character Drolls

YORK and ADAMS

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50 People -- 20 Chorus
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Glorious Galaxy of Girls

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Twice Daily

STAR

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Prices 10c Commencing Sunday Matinee

20c Ladies Day

30c The Colonial

50c Belles

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Greatest Animal Act EVER in Milwaukee.
DAILY 2.30, 7.45, 9.30
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When tramps encounter a farm house where they strike a soft snap they leave a certain chalk mark on the gate post so that other tramps will know that the people are easy. Milwaukee, so far as the tribe of financial tramps is concerned, is like one of those easy farm houses. Already the word is being passed round that here is a fine place to work the franchise graft, and scaly promoters and finance adventurers from all over the country are heading Milwaukeeward! The only thing that will stop their miserable plundering of our people will be the election of the Social-Democrats as watch dogs to guard the citizens' rights.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

IT IS A SOCIALIST'S DUTY TO GO TO THE PRIMARIES AND VOTE THE STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET! WE ARE NOT POLITICAL TRICKSTERS AND DO NOT SPLIT. WE VOTE FOR PRINCIPLE EVERY TIME.

The old-party aldermen who voted down the three-cent fare proposition put themselves in a fine fix. The people are now asking them WHY THEY DIDN'T VOTE RIGHT AS THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS DID, and some of them are beginning to CRAWL! Amusing? Well we just guess!

OUR CANDIDATES:

For Mayor:
WM. A. ARNOLD.

For Comptroller:
HARRY E. BRIGGS.

For Treasurer:
JACOB HUNGER.

For City Attorney:
WM. F. THIEL.
(Subject to the Primary Election.)

The primary election scramble between the numerous office seekers has brought out some queer claims to qualification for the mayor's office. Becker wants to be mayor because he likes to run to fires, and because the people have dubbed him "Fire Bug" Becker. According to this every degenerate in Milwaukee should be on the eligible list—they all like to run to fires.

The politicians are now beginning to admit that their franchise issue is a gold-brick. "It's beginning to play out," said one of them, Thursday. "We've been giving franchises to young fellows with glib tongues, not one of whom has any backing. They are all alike, and the people are waking up to the fact."

When rascals fall out, honest men get their due, runs an old saying. At his Davidson theater speech last Saturday night, Dave Rose took a good hard fall out of Thomas J. Neacy, late of the so-called Voters' League. Dave called him a grafter and a crook and read from the testimony in a certain court case to show that the Filer & Stowell company, that is, Read and Neacy, employed one of their traveling men to bribe the Chicago aldermen in order to get a machinery contract. We knew of this case, but the papers filed in court did not contain the testimony, it having been, it seems, in a court commissioner's office. Of course, Neacy could make an effective re-

tort to Rose by quoting Rose's famous declaration before the national Democratic convention that "This dying for principle is all rot," but that would only be prolonging a pot-and-kettle time of it to the detriment of both of these unsavory gentlemen.

For low down dirty politics, such as the Rose-Bruce gang has played these many years in Milwaukee, commend us to the trick Rose played on his old pal, Bruce, on registration day. The attorney general, Sturdevant, had looked over the primary law and given an opinion that voters must register in person. It was absolutely a sound decision. Then Rose had his little city attorney, Runge, butt in with a counter opinion, and backed this up with a like opinion from a legal handyman and corporation lobbyist. Tom Spence, a partner of Charley Quarles. But the attorney general's opinion stood and registration day opened and then the fine play was begun.

Rose was determined to get the "dead ones" on the old lists copied into the new ones in the rotten Rose wards, like the Second, Third and Fourth. By some underground political pressure Sturdevant was prevailed on to change his opinion at the last minute and he sent to Milwaukee a letter actually endorsing the "opinion" of Runge. Ald. Wittig, who also knows a thing or two about stealing elections, was brought into the game, and his brother, a lawyer, went before Judge Ludwig for a writ of mandamus compelling the inspectors to use one of the Second ward precincts to copy the old names. Runge

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The new creations are here—smart new styles for all ages, from the tiniest tots to the grown ups. And to all, we say:—

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The date of this GREAT SPRING OPENING SALE is set for

Saturday, March 17th

Come Saturday and pick out your Suit or Cravenette—anything you want.

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"Up to date" Cashmere or Cheviots, worth \$17.50 \$10.00 for . . .

Tans, Cashmeres, Worsted and Cheviots, single or double breasted, \$10.00 broad shoulders

Hand Tailored Suits with shoulders hand padded, collars hand felled and front guaranteed not to break or lose shape, fancy worsteds, Quaker grays, blacks and blues, at

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Latest things in Blue Serge and Black Tibet at . . .

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\$15.00

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Blouses, Buster Brown and Norfolk Suits, sizes 3 to 9 years, the kind that look fine on the little tots.

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Boys' Fancy Worsted, Cashmere, Cheviot and Blue Serge Suits, with double seat and knees, like picture, as low as from . . . \$3.00 to \$6.00

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