

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS, 10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Will Our Legislators Stand for Justice?

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Social-Democrats in the legislature of the state of Wisconsin have offered a resolution in both houses condemning the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

We hope it will be adopted. A careful reading of the resolution will show that it is eminently fair and just.

But we do want them to get a fair and just trial. So far they have not had the protection of the law and of a civilized form of government.

In England and in this country we have had the Habeas Corpus act since 1679.

To explain to our readers the intent of the act: After the first English revolution and the death of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, and on account of the fearful reaction that followed during the reign of Charles II, the English were anxious to secure their persons against arbitrary arrests "by order of the king."

This was provided for by the writ called "Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum," which is addressed to any person, judge, or jailor, who detains another in custody, commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner and to state the day and the cause of the detention—and whether such arrest was made in accordance with the law, and whether there is sufficient cause to hold the prisoner.

The American republic inherited this great act from the English constitutional monarchy.

The kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was a clear violation of the Habeas Corpus.

And the supreme court, evidently governed by the same influences as the two governors, has ratified this clearly unconstitutional and illegal procedure.

Now, as I have said before, we do not claim to decide whether Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty or not guilty.

So much the more so because the evidence has clearly shown that the executive officers and judges of Colorado and Idaho are guilty.

In the case of Colorado, this goes back to the time when the legislature of Colorado refused to obey the mandate of the people as expressed in their referendum given in favor of the eight-hour day.

The Colorado supreme court at that time helped the bribers and conspirators. This kidnaping is therefore only a link in the chain of previous crimes.

How can any one, on the face of this, believe Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to be guilty?

And not only the governors Gooding and McDonald, but President Roosevelt has also played a miserable part in this case.

Without any investigation, or without giving them the benefit of the doubt, Roosevelt has also declared them guilty before trial—simply because his wealthy mine-owning friends in the west say so.

But supposing a man obnoxious to the meat trust should be gobled up through an understanding between the governors of Illinois and New Jersey upon the trumped-up charge of having killed Marshall Field by feeding him "embalmed beef," and two Pinkerton detectives should swear to this, would Theodore Roosevelt believe him guilty? And if Theodore Roosevelt should believe him guilty, how many other people would believe it, outside of a handful of rock-ribbed trust magnates and big capitalists?

The charges against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have not much more basis. They rest upon the statement of two private detectives, employed by the mine owners' association. One of these "witnesses" is a convicted murderer. And the other is worse.

Now this has created a great deal of bad blood among working-men, and rightly so.

Yet we do not want in any way to lose our heads about this matter.

We will not ask our readers to kidnap capitalists in retaliation, and hide them in the great primeval forests of Kansas—as some of our "friends" suggest. We do not even set a price on the head of Governor Taylor of Kentucky, who had nothing to do with the case and is no capitalist either, but is simply a politician in hard circumstances.

And it has nothing to do with the case.

We simply demand the justice which is guaranteed by the constitution to every American citizen, be he a capitalist or a workman.

We want Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, guilty or not guilty, to enjoy all the rights to which they are entitled under the law. They have not had them.

We want Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to get a fair and square trial as is due to even the worst criminal. They have not obtained it.

We want the members of the legislature of Wisconsin to look into this matter without any fear or prejudice. We want the members of the legislature of Wisconsin to study the arguments of Justice McKenna as given in his dissenting opinion. We want every member of the legislature of Wisconsin to look up every decision in cases of the same nature that have come before the supreme court of the United States in the past. And then we want them to ask why all of a sudden a majority of the supreme court has reversed itself in this particular instance and given a new Dred Scott decision?

Again we say, all we demand is that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone be given a fair trial. We want sunlight. We want an investigation.

Every member of the legislature of Wisconsin ought to be fair enough and just enough to want the same thing.

Therefore every member of the legislature of Wisconsin ought to be willing to vote for this resolution.

And I hope that every member will vote for it.

Victor L. Berger

The decision to recommend the purchase of a maple grove for an outside park by a committee of the Milwaukee council calls forth the facetious comment of a local newspaper paragrapher that this will enable the Social-Democrats to clamor for a municipal maple sugar plant.

We take the following paragraph from the sermon of an Episcopal clergyman at one of Milwaukee's oldest and most sedate churches a Sunday ago, as showing how at last the clergy are daring to defy the rich pews and discuss the situation as it really is:

"If there is no higher law in the industrial world than the law of competition—if cheapness of production, the value of commodities, is more vital to us than human life and character—then let us give up our cant and frankly confess that twentieth century industrialism can't be Christianized—that the laws of business and the laws of Christ are eternally at enmity, the one with the other."

That "expert" evidence in the Thaw trial is about as disgusting and alarming an exhibition as one could well expect. With millions in the case it isn't hard to find "experts" willing to testify that when Thaw murdered White he was in-

sane, but that now he is over it! This is handy, as it relieves the court of the necessity of sending the young prisoner to either the electric chair or the insane asylum. Many a poor man, out of anger or revenge, has shot down some other man, but you can be sure no obliging "experts" came along to save him from conviction for murder.

The New York yellow organs are now straining themselves, and playing on every sympathetic nerve in the reader's composition, to force the law to let young millionaire Thaw go free for the murder of his rival in New York "tenderloinishness," the architect, White. And the power of the press, with its day after day of hammering away at public opinion, is not inconsiderable. There lie rotting in a Western dungeon three leading officials of one of the largest organizations of organized labor in the country, and the working class has been appealing to the press to turn the light of day on the case, and thus guarantee the accused and misused men a fair trial.

But no, the capitalist press knows its business. It is too busy trying to save murderous millionaire spendthrifts from the law, to pay any heed to the poor cusses' plight. Nor does the fact that they are in prison as a result of a conspiracy of Rockefeller state, railroad, judicial and military officials, make any difference with the yellow journals.

They know their business—which is to sham an interest in the common fellow for the sake of selling papers.

Emil Paur, the well-known orchestra leader, takes a well-deserved rap at pharisaical New York for its pretended disgust and shock at the "perfectly dreadful" Strauss-Wilde opera of "Salome." New York has a stomach like a carrion bird and anything that goes against that stomach cannot be carried.

"New York is morally unfit to sit in judgment on 'Salome,'" says Emil Paur. "I heard 'Salome' in Dresden a year ago and it impressed me as being a transcendently beautiful performance. The charge of immorality is absolutely unjust, and, considering the source whence it comes, positively ridiculous."

Below you have the Moyer-Haywood case in brief. Only a detailed account could give an idea of all the maneuvering that has been attempted to force the state to give the men their trial. At times it has seemed as if the prosecution had been abandoned, but still "justice" in states controlled by the Rockefeller and other interests is high-handed, and labor must stir up as much protest as possible, for there is no knowing what the outcome may be.

The Moyer-Haywood Outrage!

"THE MOST MONSTROUS CRIMES OF HISTORY WERE COMMITTED IN THE SACRED NAME OF JUSTICE!"

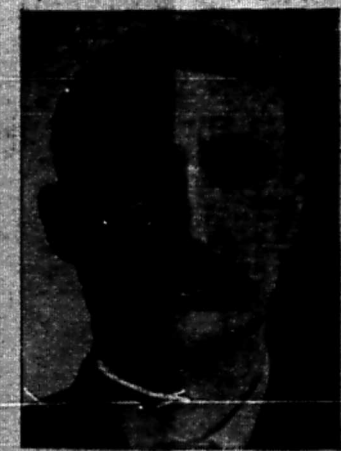
What is the great Moyer-Haywood case that we hear so much about in labor circles, and which the capitalist newspapers seem to be maintaining a conspiracy of silence in regard to? Why is labor so wrought up over it, and why is the interest and concern extending to others besides the actual wage working class? What great principle of human freedom and security is involved? And why is the effort being made to arouse public interest at just this particular time?

These are questions naturally pressing for answer with those not familiar with the case, and they can be best answered by giving, briefly, a general statement of the whole affair. To answer one of the above questions out of its turn it may be said that the present effort to arouse nation-wide knowledge and concern in the case is in the hope that this publicity will prevent the rushing of the nation's men, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows by means of a farcical trial by mine owner interests that in states of the West control the legal machinery of both state and judiciary. It is intended that whatsoever is done shall be done in the light of day and with the knowledge of the

people, whom the capitalistic newspapers are not at all anxious to enlighten in this particular direction. They will surfeit you with filthy details of the Thaw murder trial, where the only thing at stake is lack of principle, but so monstrous an affair as the Moyer-Haywood case is never given the same treatment. Arranged against labor in this case is the malevolent conspiracy of corporate wealth in an all too-evident desire to break up Western trade unionism. Closer and closer it is drawing its coils round these, as we believe, innocent men, and



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.



CHARLES H. MOYER.



GEORGE A. PETTIBONE.

MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE!

The Social-Democratic members of the Wisconsin legislature have introduced the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, in his message to congress, in discussing the decision of Federal Judge Humphrey in the case of the United States versus the meat packers, has held that it was not only a constitutional right, but a duty of every American to criticize judicial decisions, and

"WHEREAS, The supreme court of the United States, by a majority vote, in its decision on the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone habeas corpus case, has ignored the constitutional right granted to every American citizen under clause 2, section 2 of article 4, of the constitution of the United States, and knowingly or unknowingly violated section 5278 of the revised statutes of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, By the decision rendered in the said habeas corpus case, it reversed its former decision in the cases of Hyatt versus People, 188 U. S. 691-713, and Munsey versus Clough, 196 U.S., page 365, and

"WHEREAS, Justice McKenna, in his dissenting opinion, held that there was no precedent for the contention of the circuit court which held that a circuit court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state in one of its courts, under an indictment charging crime against its law, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a state obtained such custody, and

"WHEREAS, Justice McKenna, in his dissenting opinion set forth: First, that in the case at bar the evidence clearly showed that the states of Idaho and Colorado, through their officers, are the real offenders against the law; second, that the states of Idaho and Colorado, by an illegal assumption of power, deprived the accused Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of a constitutional right and a valuable one; third, that kidnaping is a crime pure and simple, and in this case the law had become the kidnaper; fourth, that the case should have been heard by the circuit court of the United States and not dismissed, and the action of the circuit court in so doing was a grave error, as it invaded the constitutional right of every American citizen, and therefore should be reversed, and

"WHEREAS, The United States supreme court, by affirming the decision of the lower court in the said case at bar, has established a precedent that has legalized the crime of kidnaping, and has put into the hands of the organized corporate interests of this country a power by which they may, upon a trumped up charge, lay hands upon any citizen of any state, tear him from his home and fireside, from his wife and children, deport him to another state, thrust him into prison and there let him languish without trial for months and possibly for years, thus subverting justice and depriving our citizens of the sacred right to life and liberty; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we respectfully memorialize congress to immediately institute an investigation and ascertain by what authority or through what influence, if any, the United States supreme court can set aside the constitution of the United States and legalize the crime of kidnaping; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent, by the secretary of state, to the state legislature of each of the several states with the request that their respective bodies join us in this memorial to congress, as it affects the constitutional rights of every American citizen; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately transmitted, by the secretary of state, to the senate of the United States, and to the house of representatives of the United States, and to each of the senators and representatives of this state."

New Emblem Needed For a City Seal!

By Victor L. Berger.

MR. "Sherbie" M. Becker tried to live and behave like a full grown young millionaire before he was 16 years of age. Result: He never grew to be a man. And now, although over 30, he is still a "small boy" to all ends and purposes. Although weighing nearly 200 pounds, he is supposed to have no more than 2 3/4 ounces of brains.

That is why he is called the "Boy Wonder."

His chief adviser is a certain "Bill" Hooker, a former reporter. Bill's talents vary from medium to middling when he is sober.

Yet Bill has one great central idea. He advertises his ward in every possible manner. And for that purpose he wants "Sherbie" to "stand in with the newspapers" by hook and by crook—or by paying cash for space.

This also means the occasional appointment of a newspaper man to office and at least an automobile ride, and the drinks and cigars to some of the others.

That is the secret of the "fame" of the much heralded "Boy Wonder" of Milwaukee in a nutshell.

Bill Hooker, under the inspiration of the great cornpipe victory, and some good Kentucky whiskey, about a year ago wrote for His Honor a so-called lecture on "The Young Man in Politics."

This has been read and recited and re-printed broadcast all over the country. We have seen it in every possible form—as a lecture, as a speech, as a sermon, as a telegraphic report, as a magazine article, as a retrospect of the past and as a forecast of the future. And we expect it next as a message from the spirit land.

The "lecture" is a jumble of many words and no ideas. But the average bourgeois thinks with Mephisto in Goethe's Faust—when one hears so many words, there must be some thought connected with them. And so he listens admiringly.

Of course a case has never been known where his Honor has ever been invited to repeat that great product of Bill's genius. But there are still some Ladies' Sewing societies making pants for the uplift of the savages in Central Africa, and some Young Men's Would-Be Millionaires' Smoking clubs, who have not heard it. So Sherbie may be in demand for at least three months to come.

And the calibre of the administration of this "young-man-with-the-free-tobacco-packages-in-politics" was shown by his last appointments for the Metropolitan Park Board.

The park board is to consist of eleven members. All parties were supposed to be considered. At least the board was to be non-partisan.

Now, the Social-Democratic party was the second party in the last general election in this city. It has been customary to consider only the two strongest parties in the appointment of so-called non-partisan boards. We Social-Democrats believe in proportional representation. And therefore we wanted to see well-qualified Democrats also represented on the board.

All we asked was that the Social Democratic party should be considered. No one will deny that our party represents the trades unions of Milwaukee. And moreover there are also many thousands of men who cannot belong to unions but are Social-Democrats.

And the working people are more interested in parks than any other class of the population. The average business man can send his family into the country in the summer. The average capitalist has a "country home" and takes his family to the seashore or into the mountains besides. But very few workmen can afford to ship their families out of town in summer.

For us, the public parks are not only the breathing spaces and the lungs of the city. They are also the sole places of recreation in summer for all proletarians and their families.

As I said before, the Metropolitan Park Board is to consist of eleven members. One member, as fixed by the ordinance, is to be the city engineer. A member of the Common Council is to be another. The third man had to be taken over from the present board. His Honor therefore had to appoint eight members.

Now how many workmen did he appoint? Not one.

He appointed capitalists, millionaires and politicians, but not one working man.

Besides, as far as can be ascertained, all the eleven are Republicans. There is not even a Democrat among them.

As for the personnel of the park board—none of the appointees is qualified to hold a position on the board, except the city engineer and architect Clas. And these two are not appointees of the mayor.

The mayor appointed Alfred M. Mendel, an insurance agent, a rich man's son like himself, and like himself of very little earthly good in the world.

He appointed Clarence M. Falk, superintendent of the Falk Manufacturing company, a notorious slave driver. The holders of his company are now on a strike. Until a year ago, Falk was the secretary of the Foundrymen's Association of Milwaukee, a society existing for the purpose of fighting the working people. His appointment is a direct slap at the trades unions of Milwaukee.

Furthermore, he appointed Col. William C. Brumber, another millionaire's son and president of the Germania Publishing Co. In future the Germania is to advertise the "Boy Wonder" even more than in the past. Incidentally I will mention that Mr. Brumber is interested in the city treasury, having a fat printing contract. I have my doubts whether this appointment is legal.

All of these men, of course, are only interested in the parks as places for automobile drives.

As for the other appointments, Mr. Becker is simply paying his political debts. There is Daniel B. Starkey, president of the Sportsmen's club. He is an old newspaper man, having been connected with the Evening Wisconsin. Then there is Herman Black, advertising man of the Milwaukee Journal. What does he know about parks? Or is he supposed to put up billboards to advertise the "Young Man in Politics?" Black's appointment is, a sop thrown to the Journal.

Henry Schilling, the butcher boss, is a Republican ex-alderman in the Twentieth ward. He belonged to the common council when to be called an alderman was almost an insult to an honest man. Sherbie pretends that this fellow is to "represent the working class."

Rev. John Szukalski, another appointee, is supposed to have sold Polish Democratic votes to the Republicans on various occasions. Szukalski is the worst type of a Polish priest in politics. But Sherbie says: "Father Szukalski is the best representative of the working class."

Such are the appointments of our friend, the Boy Wonder, to the Metropolitan Park Commission.

We cannot see any improvement over the old board in any way. Not a single workman is on the board to counterbalance the "business men" and "business interests"—and we know what that means in Milwaukee politics. For Sherbie the workmen evidently exist only to create dividends, or to kill themselves in his service as coachmen and chauffeurs.

To him the organized working class and its political expression, the Social-Democratic party, are the "scum of the earth." He said so the other day at a club dinner, according to the report of the papers. Of course, Sherbie Becker and Stanford White, and Harry Lehr, and Harry Thaw, and the other "young men" millionaires of the same type are the flowers of civilization.

I understand our city fathers are looking for an emblem for our city seal. I would propose that the emblem be changed with every administration. For Mr. Becker's reign I would suggest a calf as an emblem—a golden calf—or an overgrown big fat calf—but certainly a calf as the emblem for Sherbie.

Victor L. Berger

THE CASE OF MOYER-HAYWOOD - Continued

labor almost helpless, with the power of both government and wealth on the other side, is doing the only possible thing left to do, to force a fair trial for its men. It is appealing to the PEOPLE to look into the case and see FAIR PLAY. And that labor has great odds against it, indeed, is seen from the fact that it has not only had the Standard Oil courts of Colorado and Idaho to fight in this case, but the United States supreme court and President Roosevelt as well!

The Moyer-Haywood case is a sequel, and the direct continuation of the great Colorado labor war of two years ago, in which a strutting and blood-thirsty tin soldier, Col. Sherman Bell, as head of the troops controlled by the state and the mine barons in control of the state, started in to put down the miners, strike by bullet and bull-pen, loudly proclaiming like the great ruffian he was "To Hell with habeas corpus, 'I'll give 'em post mortems instead!"

The actions of the mine owning capitalists in that memorable war, with the blowing up of mines, railroad stations and the like and the putting the blame on the men in order that the powers of the state could step in, were well disclosed by a report made by Carroll D. Wright, who was officially sent out to investigate. Haywood was himself one of the victims thrown into the bull pen by capitalistic lawlessness, and it is only by a miracle he escaped with his life. The Moyer-Haywood case of the present will be seen to be a direct sequel of that Colorado war, for the determination to break up the big Western union did not die with that struggle.

On the evening of Dec. 30, 1905, ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, who had many labor enemies by his bull-pen brutalities at the time of the Conner d'Alene mine troubles in 1899, was killed by a bomb explosion as he entered his gate at his home in Caldwell. The bomb had been so adjusted that it would explode when the gate opened. This cowardly assassination aroused widespread horror, and various theories were advanced as to its perpetrator or perpetrators. Here appears to have been a golden chance to put the crime upon the

supremacy of the state. While it is true that they were, after the issuing of the warrant and before being deported, entitled to have the question whether they were fugitives from justice passed upon by the courts of Colorado, yet no obligation was imposed upon the agent of Idaho who sent after the appellants, by the constitution of the United States, to afford them opportunity to have these questions determined by the courts of Colorado.

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YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS "SONGS OF SOCIALISM"

officials of the mine workers, whom they had not been able to corrupt or bend to their interests. A Pinkerton man named McParland, known to be unscrupulous for such uses, was called in, and then came the kidnaping that has so incensed workmen all over the country. On the evening of Feb. 17, 1906, Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested just as he was about to leave Denver for an organization tour in South Dakota. William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer, was arrested near the union's headquarters, and George D. Pettibone, a former official, was pounced upon at his home. The wives of the first two men were in utter ignorance of their arrest, and Mrs. Haywood, an invalid, was in agony all night at her husband's unexplained absence, knowing the peril he was more or less in right along. The three men were rushed to a special train provided by the all too-anxious railroad interests and rushed by night trip to the state of Idaho, 500 miles away, under military guard, where they were thrown into the state prison at Boise, where only convicted men are incarcerated. So secretly was it all done that the miners did not know the men were gone until the press told of it afterward.

They did not know, no one seemed to know, what they were arrested for. And the more puzzling was the fact that although the state of Idaho seemed to be making the arrests, they were under guard of Colorado soldiers, with Gen. Bulkeley Wells, a mine owner, at their head. They were put under prison regulations, the same as convicted men, and allowed to write but one letter every two weeks, etc.

It now began to be known what the men were charged with. An ex-convict, named Harry Orchard, was arrested as the alleged thrower of the Steunenberg bomb, and it was given out that he had confessed that he was under instructions from the three men arrested, who had promised him a big sum for the job. Just why these officials should have singled out Steunenberg, against whom they had no recent trouble was not explained. Then it was given out that another desperado named Adams had been taken in as an accomplice and that he also con-

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fessed to the complicity of the labor leaders. But later this man Adams, on regaining his liberty briefly signed a statement that he had been forced to make the "confession," under pain of hanging for some of his known murders if he did not! Probably this was the method pursued with Orchard, who would willingly swear the lives of the labor leaders away to save his own, if the officials put it to him to choose.

It appears that the arrest of Orchard was accomplished by a Pinkerton named McParland, who has himself a very bad record. He is supposed to have planned the job on the labor officials and shown the way for the state to manufacture evidence out of criminals at its mercy.

Meantime every possible effort to impress the public with the fact that the kidnaped prisoners were desperate men was resorted to. Twenty-five armed guards were stationed round the penitentiary! By this time the attorneys for the mine workers were at work and they made it so interesting that the state, having to admit that it was illegal to lock them up in solitary confinement among convicted prisoners, the three men are finally transferred to the county jail at Caldwell, a funny little brick box of twenty-five! Meantime a grand jury is summoned, to cover up the fact of the arrest without a warrant, and also to keep the "evidence" away from the defense. The jury indicts them, as was quite to be expected when Gov. Gooding had already given it out to the country that the men were guilty beyond a question. Then bail is refused them, all demands for immediate trials are refused and the three men are taken to the jail at Boise, which is the cellar of the court house.

An attempt to get the men out on their constitutionally-granted right of writ of habeas corpus was also denied, and after all sorts of efforts known to the ingenuity of the law to force the state to come to trial with the case, came the decision of the United States supreme court which held that the men had no rights, Justice McKenna dissenting. Here's what the Supreme Court held:

PREVENT HIS DEPORTATION FROM COLORADO. "No obligation was imposed by the constitution or laws of the United States upon the agent of Idaho so to time the arrest of the petitioner and so conduct his deportation from Colorado as to afford him a convenient opportunity before some judicial tribunal sitting in Colorado to test the question whether he was a fugitive from justice, and as such liable under the act of congress to be conveyed to Idaho for trial there.

"IT CANNOT BE CONTENDED THAT THE CIRCUIT COURT SITTING IN IDAHO COULD RIGHTFULLY DISCHARGE THE PETITIONER UPON ALLEGATION AND PROOF SIMPLY THAT HE DID NOT COMMIT THE CRIME OF MURDER CHARGED AGAINST HIM. HIS GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF THAT CRIME IS WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE IDAHO STATE COURT. THE QUESTION IN THE COURT BELOW WAS NOT WHETHER THE ACCUSED WAS GUILTY OR INNOCENT, BUT WHETHER THE IDAHO COURT COULD PROPERLY BE PREVENTED FROM PROCEEDING IN THE TRIAL OF THAT ISSUE UPON PROOF BEING MADE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES SITTING IN THAT STATE, THAT THE PETITIONER WAS NOT A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE, AND NOT LIABLE, IN VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BE ARRESTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO AND TO BE CARRIED IN IDAHO.

"EVEN WHEN IT IS CONCEDED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS CASE, THAT THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO WAS ENTITLED TO ISSUE HIS WARRANT OF ARREST, AND THAT THE GOVERNOR OF COLORADO WAS ENTITLED TO TAKE INTO CUSTODY THE PETITIONER, THE VITAL FACT REMAINS THAT PETITIONER IS HELD BY IDAHO IN ACTUAL CUSTODY FOR TRIAL UNDER AN INDICTMENT CHARGING HIM WITH CRIME AGAINST ITS LAWS, AND HE SEEKS THE AID OF THE CIRCUIT COURT TO RELIEVE HIM FROM CUSTODY SO THAT HE MAY LEAVE THAT STATE. IN THE PRESENT CASE IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO GO BEHIND THE INDICTMENT AND INQUIRE AS TO HOW IT HAPPENED THAT HE CAME WITHIN THE REACH OF THE PROCESS OF THE IDAHO COURT, IN WHICH THE INDICTMENT IS PENDING.

ing, and any investigation as to the motives which induced action by the governors of Idaho and Colorado would be improper, as well as irrelevant as to the real question to be now determined.

"IT MUST BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED THAT THOSE OFFICERS PROCURED THROUGHOUT THIS ARREST, NO OTHER MOTIVE THAN TO ENFORCE THE LAW. THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURTS IS THEREFORE AFFIRMED.

"I am constrained," said Justice McKenna, "to dissent from the opinion and judgement of the court. The principle announced, as I understand it, is that 'a circuit court of the United States, when asked upon habeas corpus to discharge a person held in actual custody by a state for trial in one of its courts under an indictment charging a crime against its law, cannot properly take into account the methods whereby a state obtained such custody."

No precedent for recent decision. "In other words, and to illustrate the principle by the light of the facts in this case, it means, as alleged, and which we must assume to be true for the purpose of our discussion, that THE OFFICER OF ONE STATE MAY FALSELY REPRESENT THAT A PERSON WAS PERSONALLY PRESENT IN THE STATE AND COMMITTED A CRIME THERE, AND HAD FLED FROM ITS JUSTICE AND TAKE HIM FROM ANOTHER STATE, THE OFFICERS OF THE LATTER KNOWING OF THE FALSE ACCUSATION AND CONIVING IN AIDING ITS PURPOSE.

There is only one conclusion possible. The newspapers of America are owned and controlled by capitalistic traitors who have entered into a conspiracy to keep the people from the knowledge of the alarming lawlessness and tyranny of the money kings. They have betrayed their readers for gold.—Christian Socialist.

THEREBY DEPRIVING HIM OF AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAL TO THE COURTS; and that such person cannot invoke the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution and statutes of the United States in the state to which he is taken. And this, it is said, is supported by the case of Ker vs. Illinois, 119 U. S. 436, and Mahon vs. Justice, 127 U. S. 700. These cases, extreme as they are, do not justify, in my judgment, the conclusion reached in this case.

"IN NEITHER CASE WAS THE STATE THE ACTOR IN THE WRONGS THAT BROUGHT WITHIN ITS CONFINES THE ACCUSED PERSONS. State Officers Real Offenders. "IN THE CASE AT BAR THE STATES THROUGH THE OFFICERS OF THE STATES, BY AN ILLEGAL EXERCISE OF POWER, DEPRIVED THE ACCUSED OF A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

"THE DISTINCTION IS IMPORTANT TO BE OBSERVED. IT FINDS EXPRESSION IN MAHON VS. JUSTICE. BUT IT DOES NOT NEED EMPHASIZING. KIDNAPING IS A CRIME, PURE AND SIMPLE. IT IS DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH; HAZARDOUS AT EVERY STEP. ALL OFFICERS OF THE LAW ARE SUPPOSED TO BE ON GUARD AGAINST IT.

"BUT HOW IS IT WHEN THE LAW BECOMES THE KIDNAPER, WHY THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW, USING ITS FORMS AND EXERTING ITS POWER, BECOME ABDUCTORS? "This is not a distinction without a difference. It is another form of the crime of kidnaping distinguished from that committed by an individual only by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served: 'I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my law and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you,' may she so plead against her own offense? May she claim that by mere physical presence of the accused within her borders that accused person is within her jurisdiction deprived of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by violence?

Violate Constitutional Rights. "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS THE ACCUSED IN THIS CASE CERTAINLY DID HAVE, AND VALUABLE ONES. THE FOUNDATION OF EXTRADITING BETWEEN THE STATES IS, THAT THE ACCUSED SHOULD BE A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE FROM THE DEMANDING STATE, and he may challenge the fact by habeas corpus immediately upon his arrest.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE STATE. The supreme court was quite willing to overlook the conduct of the authorities of Colorado in supplying the governor of another state with the state machinery with which to do the kidnaping. But Justice McKenna takes up this point and makes it clear:

"THIS DECISION ILLUSTRATES AT ONCE THE VALUE OF THE RIGHT, AND THE VALUE OF THE MEANS TO ENFORCE THE RIGHT. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT OUR CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE WILL NOT NEED FOR ITS EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION THE DESTRUCTION OF EITHER THE RIGHT OR THE MEANS TO ENFORCE IT. THE DECISION, IN THE CASE AT BAR, AS I VIEW IT, BRINGS US PERILOUSLY NEAR BOTH RESULTS. IS THIS EXAGGERATION? WHAT ARE THE FACTS IN THE CASE AT BAR AS ALLEGED IN THE PETITION, AND WHICH IT IS CONCEDED MUST BE ASSUMED TO BE TRUE? THE COMPLAINT, WHICH WAS THE FOUNDATION OF THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS, CHARGED AGAINST THE ACCUSED THE CRIME OF MURDER ON THE 30th OF DECEMBER, 1905, AT CALDWELL, IN THE COUNTY OF CANYON, STATE OF IDAHO, BY KILLING ONE FRANK STEUNENBERG, BY THROWING AN EXPLOSIVE BOMB AT AND AGAINST HIS PERSON. THE ACCUSED AVERS IN HIS PETITION THAT

"HE HAS NOT BEEN IN THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN ANY WAY, SHAPE OR FORM, FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN TEN YEARS PRIOR TO THE ACTS OF WHICH HE COMPLAINS, AND THAT THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO KNEW ACCUSED HAD NOT BEEN IN THE STATE THE DAY THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED, NOR AT ANY TIME NEAR THAT DAY.

Conspiracy Between Governors. "A conspiracy is alleged between the governor of the state of Idaho and his advisors, 'AND THAT THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO TOOK PART IN THE CONSPIRACY, the purpose of which was 'To avoid the constitution of the United States and the act of congress made in purpance thereof; and to prevent the accused from asserting his constitutional right under clause 2, section 2, of article 4, of the constitution of the United States and the act made pursuant thereof.' The manner in which the alleged conspiracy had been executed was set out in detail. It was in effect that the agent of the state of Idaho arrived in Denver Thursday, February 15, 1906.

"BUT IT WAS AGREED BETWEEN HIM AND THE OFFICERS OF COLORADO THAT THE ARREST OF THE ACCUSED SHOULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL SOME TIME IN THE NIGHT, SATURDAY, AFTER BUSINESS HOURS, AFTER THE COURTS HAD CLOSED AND JUDGES AND LAWYERS HAD DEPARTED TO THEIR HOMES; that the arrest should be kept a secret, and the body of the accused should be clandestinely hurried out of the state of Colorado with all possible speed, without the knowledge of his friends or his counsel; that it was at the usual place of business Thursday, Friday and Saturday;

"THAT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ARREST HIM UNTIL 11:30 O'CLOCK P. M. WHEN HIS HOME WAS SURROUNDED AND HE WAS ARRESTED, and Chas. P. Moyer arrested under the same circumstances at 8:45, and he and accused thrown into the county jail of the city and county of Denver.

Significant Facts. "It is further alleged that, in pursuance of the conspiracy, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 18, the officers of the state, and certain armed guards, being a part of the forces of the militia of the state of Colorado, provided a special train for the purpose of forcibly removing him from the state of Colorado; and, between said hours, he was forcibly placed on said train and removed with all possible speed to the State of Idaho;

"THAT PRIOR TO THIS REMOVAL AND AT ALL TIMES AFTER HIS INCARCERATION IN THE JAIL AT DENVER HE REQUESTED TO BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIS FRIENDS, AND HIS COUNSEL, AND HIS FAMILY, AND THE PRIVILEGE WAS ABSOLUTELY DENIED HIM.

"THE TRAIN, IT IS ALLEGED, MADE NO STOP AT ANY CONSIDERABLE STATION; and he was accompanied by, and surrounded with, armed guards, members of the state militia of Colorado, under the orders and directions of the Adjutant General of the state. I submit that the facts in this case are different in kind and transcend in consequences those in the cases of Ker vs. Illinois and Mahon vs. Justice, and differ from and transcend them as the power of state transcends the power of an individual.

Decision Should be Reversed. "NO INDIVIDUAL COULD HAVE ACCOMPLISHED WHAT THE POWER OF THE TWO STATES ACCOMPLISHED. NO INDIVIDUAL COULD HAVE COMBINED THE MEANS OF SUCCESS; COULD HAVE MADE TWO ARRESTS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS BY INVADING THEIR HOMES; COULD HAVE COMMANDED THE RESOURCES OF JAIL, ARMED GUARDS AND SPECIAL TRAINS; COULD HAVE SUCCESSFULLY TIMED ALL ACTS TO PREVENT INQUIRY AND JUDICIAL INTERFERENCE.

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Continued on Page 3

THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT An Appreciation.

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

WHILE the Socialist party is irregular in its growth in most states, in Wisconsin it shows a constant advance.

While the party is divided in its councils and hampered in its work by factions in most states, in Wisconsin heresy hunters and party savors are practically unknown.

While Wisconsin has been under almost constant condemnation by professional tacticians elsewhere, it is elsewhere that fusion and compromise have been found and hence merited censure, suspension or expulsion have been necessary and strangely enough those most active in the cause of Wisconsin have been found most frequently themselves involved in the very faults they have mistakenly charged against Wisconsin.

Notice the instance of the California fusion originating in New York, the case of Boomer serving as secretary of a fusion convention in Washington, the case of Edler in Utah, for four years the spokesman of Greenbaum, Mally and Titus in that state, and all the time shouting his warnings against all those activities he could not control, at last himself becoming the leading clerk of the state Republican convention, a coast reporter under republican appointment and finally, after Gilbert and Randall were no longer in the state, again joining in a movement which finally captured and turned over to the American party, the official paper of the Socialists. And at last Mally and Hilquitt join in a New York congressional campaign with methods so questionable that the New York Socialists have been obliged to disown all responsibility for its compromising tactics.

And all these have been more active than any others in complaining about the Wisconsin movement.

The Massachusetts cities which once elected Socialists to office have later lost the local mastery.

The party in most states has fewer votes than three years ago. But Wisconsin, with the most remarkable regularity, has always held all it has once won, and has so used the power given into its keeping that the working class is constantly giving it more power.

In the last election it carried Milwaukee by a plurality vote and now has in state, county and municipal offices fifty Socialists, and there are more to follow.

No question can be of greater

importance to the Socialist every-where than an inquiry as to the sources of this strength.

During the last four years it has been my privilege to be a frequent visitor, and often a helper in the party work in Wisconsin. I am sure I can do the comrades everywhere no better service than to give them the result of impressions gained from sharing in the campaigns, attendance at party meetings and conventions, visiting the city council when in session and maintaining various business relations with its executive committees and its publishing association.

And here it seems to me are the sources of the strength of the Wisconsin movement:

1. Its Effective Organization.

1. They know more men, and more about them, who are very near being Socialists than any other state, and their campaign is always directed to these men.

2. They use all the most effective methods of reaching these men, no such man is overlooked, and no means of reaching him is neglected.

3. All committees are given definite work to do, are trained in the best method of doing it, and report when it is done. There is no mixing of legislative work and there is no escaping responsibility for doing definite things when once definitely assigned.

4. As a result all party workers are all the time in training for more and more responsible positions, and promotions always follow effective service, and hence personal favoritism does not exist, and incapacity has no pull.

2. Its Dependence on Literature.

Among the means for reaching the most hopeful man, literature, books, pamphlets, and newspapers are given the first place. Over and over again throughout the year, to every house in the city of Milwaukee are distributed—to each reader in his own language—the arguments for Socialism. They can and do reach every house in the city on twenty-four hours notice, and then they can reach direct, by mail, every one known to be at all in sympathy with our party within six hours, or in the first mail delivery after it is decided to do so.

Having the names of all such persons carded, classified and ready for use on a mailing machine—they do not even have to wait for addressing the envelopes, the machine does that. And this again is often done. It is practically impossible to mislead or stampede the Milwaukee movement.

3. Its Public Meetings.

It is quite likely that there is less talking and more working for Socialism in Milwaukee than anywhere else. But when meetings are held they are in the largest halls, the speakers selected with care. The doubtful man in the ranks and the hopeful man just outside are surely in attendance. The speaking is to

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5. The Headquarters.

The headquarters is purely a place of business. No provision is made for a loafer's hang-out, where those who won't help may kick about those who do help.

6. The Men in Office.

As soon as a new man enters any public office anywhere in the state, he is at once put into communication with those already in office, and the frequent meetings of those men in office, to discuss together the task before them, constitute the most effective school in effective political work and public service of which I have any knowledge anywhere. They do not wait for mistakes to be made, and then complain. They help each other avoid mistakes and everywhere become the most valuable men in any of the offices entrusted to their care.

7. The Labor Unions.

There is no danger of the organization of a Union Labor party in Milwaukee. The Social-Democratic party is such a party now. This has been achieved, not by capturing central bodies, nor by passing resolutions. It has been done by the Socialist's party at all times being the defender of the working class.

8. Its Platform.

Nowhere else have I been more frequently assured, in my public addresses for Socialism, that the effort is never to be secure voters for Socialism who are not Socialists, but always to make Socialists who will of their own accord and always be voters for Socialism, simply because they are Socialists. Nowhere is the whole revolutionary program more constantly emphasized than in Wisconsin. No other utterance is more constantly on the lips of its candidates than the caution that no one is to vote for special Socialist candidates unless they vote for the whole ticket.

The result is a solid, compact voting force with fewer split tickets in proportion to the number voting than anywhere within my knowledge.

I know that these comrades are often called opportunists and that,

the point or the speaker ceases to be a speaker. Moreover, the meeting is made a center for promoting organization, the distribution of literature and the raising of party funds. There are many well-known speakers in the Socialist party who are never heard in Milwaukee and likely never will be till they learn the knacks of making Socialists rather than making trouble for those who are Socialists.

Street meetings are rarely held. When they are held, the speakers are selected and preparations made as carefully as for the largest hall. The best meetings of all are at the shops where the noon hour puts the speaker in direct contact with the workers only. Here the time is short, the men in earnest. Trifling doesn't go. Short, plain, direct conclusive arguments alone count, and these count as nowhere else.

4. Its Finances.

The bills are paid by dues, profits on literature, special contributions, and the money made by entertainments and the annual picnics.

The sums of money thus raised and the world of work accomplished in its use is one of the most remarkable things in the Wisconsin movement.

When Chicago, with a single ward covering more ground than the whole of the city of Milwaukee, was able to raise, in an annual picnic, some seven hundred dollars, Milwaukee made its picnic the greatest propaganda meeting of the year, gathered together more than twenty thousand people and cleared three thousand dollars. But every dollar was accounted for to the people who raised it and more and more is coming for the same purposes which are as often approved as accounts are given.

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I am quite aware that this ac-

practicability of the campaigns so frequently undertaken elsewhere, they have gladly called themselves opportunists.

But all Socialists are opportunists of one sort or the other. The one takes advantage of all opportunities to promote the Socialist movement by the greatest possible activity in relation to all current political questions, involving the interests of the working class and in that way not only win something for the workers but win the workers for the whole revolutionary program of the Socialists.

The others are opportunists also, only they take advantage of all such opportunities to ignore the current issues, or to oppose the advantage sought, and in either case render no service to the working class, while they antagonize the very class on which they depend for the final coming of the co-operative commonwealth.

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TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

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

I. Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make the lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to re-

III. The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor, fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment of life. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. 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.

V. Into the midst of this strain and crisis of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the

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only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the 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 in the hands of the people, and administered by them. 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 we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as far as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the 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 into 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 which 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.

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

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the brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer. Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

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because four-day malt is a forced and unnatural process and beer made from four-day malt lacks the nutritious food elements which distinguish Pabst Beer.

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Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. P. ...

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN ACTION!

Madison, Wis., Feb. 19: The influence of the measures which our Social-Democrats are introducing seems to be far-reaching. Comrade Alldridge received a request from the public library of Boston for copies of certain of our bills, and the next day Comrade Thompson received a similar request from the New York state library of Albany.

- The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials. IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Hummel, Senator; Wm. J. Alldridge, Edmond J. Berger, Frank Brockhaus, Jr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

can be brought before the state legislature. Speaker Eckern is preparing a bill in which he proposes a method of keeping down the rates which public utility corporations may charge and at the same time provide for the gradual transfer of stock into public ownership.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.

We Socialist believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place.

Program of International Social-Democracy: 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and companies, and of all public utilities.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

lature. As the bill comes to the transportation committee, of which Comrade Thompson is a member, it is quite likely that the measure will be favorably reported. And, indeed, it is not unlikely that it will pass.

Another thing that the "knights of the key" should do is to support Comrade Thompson at the earliest possible moment, with information as to cases of long hours, excessive duties, injurious effects upon the men, and railroad accidents in Wisconsin that have resulted from the overwork of operators.

is in sight, right on top of the ground, no matter where you live, whether in Maine or Florida, just go to California and look for yourself. That's fair, isn't it?

aldermen voted over the heads of Ald. Grass and Buech, to accept the work. The vote was a clear class party vote, 32 to 12. The Socialists pointed out that the contractor had boasted that the paving would last ten years and yet refused to give a bond for more than one year, which was farcical.

not only a personal enrichment scheme but one for the enrichment of a number of capitalist politicians.

W. H. Mallock, one of the last of the old individualist croakers who hold that the only way to keep men good, and honest, and thrifty, is to keep them at each other's throats through competitive strife.

Some of the things he is saying are really amusing. As soon as the people become better educated they will see through Socialism, he says, and will no longer be fooled by it.

Mallock's great specialty is to reason from false premises. As an instance of this is his claim that the Socialists have gone back in Germany, upon which false ground work he starts off in his reckless fashion to show why this is, he holding that many non-Socialists formerly allied themselves with the party because they were discontented but have now shifted to other parties, and so on.

Dear Sirs: My attention has been called to an article appearing in your columns reflecting by innuendo upon my good faith in offering the Bishop Creek mining stock to the public through the columns of Wilshire's Magazine.

tection. If a man says he has a mountain of ore, as I do, and that anybody can tell its value by sampling it, he can't be with safety, he tells the truth or not. No one would dare say he had such a thing if he did not have it. It would be too near jail for comfort.

Now why does Wilshire miss our point? The question is not whether the capitalist company in which he figures is a fraud or not; it is whether it is seemly conduct for a Socialist in a leading position to capitalize the trust comrades have in him for the personal benefit of himself and the capitalists associated with him in a mining venture.

IN YANKEE LAND The amount received at the national office for dues during Jan., 1907, exceeded by \$400 the amount received for the same purpose during Jan. 1906.

THE DEATH-SENTENCE OF LABOR "Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, in which the governors of Colorado and Idaho were parties, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the constitution and laws of the United States."

man of New Jersey, James M. Reilly, Jersey City, being re-elected to the same position, and W. B. Killingbeck, Orange, re-elected state secretary. S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, was re-elected state secretary of Indiana, and Edgar Wallace of Clinton, and S. M. Reynolds were elected national committeemen.

ACROSS THE POND In Warsaw the prisons and fortresses are all overcrowded, as in thousands of cases prisoners have been for months incarcerated without trial. The governor-general has appointed a departmental committee to examine the prisoners and to release those arrested owing to the "excessive zeal of the authorities."

Dates for National Organizers. E. E. CARR: Feb. 24, 25, Augusta, Ga.; 26, Savannah; 27, enroute; 28, and March 1, 2, Jacksonville, Fla.

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our people, was engaged in the commission of all the crimes known to criminal law. He suddenly departed from this city nearly twenty years ago, and we knew naught of his whereabouts until we heard of him in connection with this case. While we have not sufficient knowledge of the facts regarding the Steenberg murder as will warrant us in making a positive statement.

FORCED TO GET NEW PRESS! Our job department, called "The Co-operative Printery," has been and is now so busy that we have been seriously handicapped for sufficient press facilities. Jobs had to be declined, and each month about \$50 of cylinder press work must be subcontracted.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, Telephone Grand 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Frisk Gammonds Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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WILLIAM H. HANSEN, 211 Chestnut St., Treasurer
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LABEL SECTION: Meets on 2nd Monday evenings at 818 State Street. H. Bock, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Melzer, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets on 4th Thursday at 218 State St. Fred K. Helms, Secretary, 118 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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 AND COME TO
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ORGANIZED LABOR



distributed at council meeting. A communication was received from the Riordau Mfg. Co., stating that union-made bags, cases and music rolls could be had at the Boston store, Nau & Schmidt, and Fred. Maurer. Referred to label section. A communication from Pattern Makers relative to trade schools was referred to business agent. Communication from Clerk of Courts Cords acknowledging receipt of letter on the subject of the jury commission and stating that it had been referred to Judge Halsey. Communication from International Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago to be organized by the unions of Chicago, stating that stock was for sale at \$115 a share. A communication from Brewery Workers No. 9 requested sanitary committee to investigate closets at Miller's brewery. Request granted. Communication from Typographical Union No. 23 enclosing stickers and asking that printed matter without label be returned with sticker. Communication from Tobacco Workers asking that congressmen be petitioned to appropriate money to investigate child and woman labor, the child labor law having been passed without any such provision. Secretary instructed to send such petition. Board presented resolutions providing that Moyer-Haywood committee have entire charge of all literature distributed. Board also approved resolutions on the action of the Mayor in not naming labor men on new park commission, handed in by Bros. A. T. Neuman, Hamann and Raasch. A communication from Tobacco Workers stating that Lucky Strike, Tuxedo, Patterson Seal, Ho, and Union Leader plug cut, and Lucky Strike, Grape and Schnapp plug chewing tobacco was unfair. Also Kozy cut plug, Level Head, long cut; Old Pepper, cut plug; Upper Cut, fine cut; Havana Blossom, clippings; and Virginia Blossom long cut. Referred to Label section. Executive board report was approved and recommendations concurred in.

Individualism and Chaos.

It is sometimes forgotten that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were wiped out, the labor question would still be present, and that, too, in a more aggravated form than it is today. It cannot be denied that unionism has brought nearer a solution of the industrial problem. It is easier and more satisfactory to deal with men collectively than to attempt to deal with them as individuals. As a matter of fact, in this day of great corporation interests, individual contracting has practically gone out of business. Furthermore, if workmen were to be deprived of the right to organize and to elect representatives to care for their interests, such denial could only result in a state of individualism that would end in chaos and anarchy.—Samuel Gompers.

NOTICE!

Working people of Milwaukee, who have complaints to make in regard to the bad street car service which they must put up with are requested to write out same in plain language and in brief form, and send letters to
 The Federated Trades Council,
 318 State street.

One hundred union cutters at the Mayer shoe factory have gone on strike on account of the company's refusal to sign a wage agreement to replace the one that expires March 1.

Union Barber Shops UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list.

- West Side.**
 Ansternmann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut
 Bartlein, Henry, 478 and State.
 Beisner, J. C., 682 7th st.
 Benz, George, 1775 11th st.
 Betzholdt, Chas., 488 11th st.
 Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
 Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
 Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
 Fabry, J., 73 13th st.
 Felsceker, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.
 Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
 Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
 Hammer, E. C., 141 North av.
 Hanschke, Albert, 252 North av.
 Herr, Henry, 1570 North av.
 Holzhauser, C., 721 3rd st.
 Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
 Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot.
 Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
 Hubbard, J. G., 1900 Cherry st.
 Kastner, I.ouis, 267 Walnut.
 Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut
 Lange & Wells, 288 Third st.
 Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
 Lutzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
 Metzger, J., 273 4th st.
 Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
 Petri, Richard, 2721 Sycamore st.
 Polaski, J., 204 35th st.
 Pruessing, C., 311 Third st.
 Pruessing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
 Reiple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
 Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.
 Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
 Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
 Schoenecker, J., 1705 Walnut.
 Schoenecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.
 Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
 Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.
 Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
 Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.
 Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.
 Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.
- East Side.**
 Curtis, R. A., 193 Wisconsin st.
 Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.
 Heilmann, Chas. P., 86 Mason st.
 Klett, Edward, 669 Market.
 Rogonski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
 Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
 Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel
- South Side.**
 Bauer, A., 424 National ave.
 Boos, Geo., 291 Grove.
 Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
 Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
 Davey, F. F., 314 Florida street.
 Dressen, M. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic av.
 Frank, M., 682 Scott st.
 Froelich, F., 116 Clinton st.
 Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
 Gatz, J. A., 927 Kinnickinnic av.
 Guter, J. M., 805 Kinnickinnic av.
 Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
 Jeggel, Joe., 972 Greenfield av.
 Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
 Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.
 Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
 Ludwig, H. C., 106 Ferry street.
 Matrohn, Chas., 487 1/2 Russell av.
 Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.
 Pernis, S., 272 Reed st.
 Retz, W. F., 319 Florida st.
 Roth, Joe., 479 Clinton st.
 Sent, W., 383 1st av.
 Seely, A. W., 127 Prvor ave.
 Shaw, E. M., 419 Clinton st.
 Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
 Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.
 Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.
- South Milwaukee, Wis.**
 Fishers, Wm., Puckert av.
 Albers, C. J., Kalb, W. J.
 Romkowski, J., Hofer, M. J.
 J. Holt
- Shoebogyan, Wis.**
 Bakler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.
 Manitowoc, Wis.
 Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washogrt.
 Hartford, Wis.
 Ahrendt, A. Spender, A. A.

Report of Label Section.

The section elected the following officers: F. Meister, chairman, F. E. Neumann vice-chairman, F. J. Victoris secretary, John Reichert treasurer. An investigation of the label goods in Wittig's store on Chestnut street disclosed a bogus hat and cap label. It was in shape about like a trading stamp and bore the words "United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of Central Pennsylvania." Reported there were good prospects for winning the Mayer Shoe strike of the cutters. Report of section approved.

Report of Building Trades Section. It was reported that a complete settlement had been made with the Gilpatrick hotel after one week of struggle. Report was approved and secretary instructed to notify woodworkers to affiliate with the section.

The council hereupon resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the new constitution. The committee rose and reported progress and was granted further time.

On motion secretary was instructed to send copies of the Labor agreement with the new telephone company to the secretary of each affiliated union. Receipts for evening \$48.82; disbursements, \$92.05.

Red Hot Resolutions on Mayor's Affront to Labor!

The following resolutions were passed Wednesday evening by the Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The common council of the city of Milwaukee, on February 4 passed an ordinance creating a new park commission, to consist of eleven members, who are to be appointed by the mayor, and

WHEREAS, The public parks are of particular interest to the workmen, and their families, as the sole places of recreation in Summer, the workmen having no palaces in the country, and not being able to send their families to the sea-shore or to the mountains, and

WHEREAS, Mayor Sherman S. Becker has seen fit to violate his promise to make the commission representative of all classes, and has it made up without including a single representative of labor, and

WHEREAS, He has even seen fit to appoint on said commission certain men who are known to be the bitter enemies of the working class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Federated Trades Council, representing twenty thousand workers of the city of Milwaukee, most emphatically protest against the action of the mayor, and recognizes in said hostile action the proof positive of the enmity of the mayor toward the working class, and be it furthermore

RESOLVED, That we call upon all union men, without difference of party, race, color or condition of wage servitude, to remember well this action of the mayor, and to resist it whenever he comes up for office again. And furthermore

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our official organ and also be given to the daily press of the city. Adopted by Federated Trades Council. Milwaukee, Feb. 20, 1907.

International Typographical Union

Something of the History of the Oldest Trades Organization in the World.

The great strike in the book and job printing industry, in which the International Typographical Union of North America and the United Typothetae of America have been pitted against each other for eighteen months, has attracted considerable attention to trade-union methods and the history of trade organizations. The International Typographical Union was formed in 1852, and has had a successful and progressive existence since that time. Previous to 1852 there were many local associations or unions of printers, and a convention of these local associations was held as early as 1834.

The International Typographical Union is recognized as a conservative organization, and this is borne out by the effort that was made by the officers of the union to peacefully adjust the eight-hour contention with the employers before the strike was entered into. This strike has been a marvel of financing. The International Typographical Union has a membership of about forty-seven thousand, and, with the exception of about fifty thousand dollars these forty-seven thousand members have raised by assessment more than \$3,000,000 for the conduct of their strike for the eight-hour day. The assessment was at first 50 cents per week, then 10 per cent of all wages earned. The 10 per cent assessment was effective for nine months. It was then reduced to 7 per cent, later to 5 per cent, and is now 3 per cent. The method of levying the assessment is also worthy of explanation. It was not placed by a convention, nor by the officers of the organization. The proposition was submitted to a referendum vote. The proposal to levy 50 cents per week received a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes, and the proposal to levy a 10 per cent assessment received a majority of more than eighteen thousand votes.

Union Drivers.

The following livermen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

- C. J. Crocker, 277 Milwaukee st.
- Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.
- L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.
- M. A. Kohn, 850 16th st.
- Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.
- Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl
- Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st
- John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.
- Chas. Rappert, 304 Eighth st.
- Rich. G. Strandl, 1115 Fourth st.
- Wm. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.
- Geo. Woelfel, 429 24 1/2 st.
- Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

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DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis.
J. E. CARNEY, 70 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. HANDELY, 98 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 8th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 218 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 22 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

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 Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co. of Milwaukee
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- Ertle, G., 514 14th St.
- Fleischer, Alvin, 622 25th St.
- Graeven, Louis, 367 National Ave.
- Gruettner, Wm., 1124 Lincoln Ave.
- Hach, Caspar, 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
- Hackbarth, O. E., 372 Lincoln Ave.
- Hertzberg, Ed., 2812 Lisbon Ave.
- Kadler, Emil, 302 Reed St.
- Kaufner, D., 696 Forest Home Ave.
- Lemberger, Jos., 980 19th St.
- Lindner, Paul, 2102 Cherry St.
- Lueneburg, Wm., 685 Pearl St.
- Mayer, Frank, 1380 7th St.
- Matyas, Emil, 891 Holton St.
- Mauer, Lor., 486 Maple St.
- Mews, Chas., 1629 Galena St.
- Orwald, William, 1201 Chestnut St.
- Pula, John, 1773 6th St.
- Reisbarth, 628 Chestnut St.
- Reinhardt, Chas., 916 8th St.
- Rittberger, Ernst, 2439 Lisbon Ave.
- Sammer, George, 502 25th St.
- Scheidecker, Louis, 506 6th Ave.
- Scheidecker, Ernst, 1429 9th St.
- Schlathau, Karl, 1161 Sixth St.
- Sichling, Geo., 241 4th St.
- Singer, Fred, 291 Lake St.
- Walt, Leo, 639 Harmon St.
- Weingart, Fred, 929 21st St.
- Wilde, A., 776 15th St.
- Wendler, Aug., 608 Mitchell St.
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MANITOWOC

Manitowoc, Feb. 20.—Manitowoc is doing things these days. Manitowoc Social-Democrats likewise are doing things.

Comrade Gaylord addressed a mass meeting of over 200 union men on Sunday night on the Moyer-Haywood kidnaping atrocity.

The water works question is nearing a solution. The corporation aldermen are coming to time in the face of a rising public sentiment and election day.

Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST 1828 Villet St., Cor. 26.

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Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Treasurer's Monthly Statement. Receipts.

Balance forward from Dec. 31 \$ 11.64 Received of Comrade E. H. Thomas, Secretary 50.05 Received from E. H. Thomas, Secretary 378.95 Total \$440.64

Disbursements.

Jan. 2. C. D. Thompson, towards salary and expenses \$ 25.00 Jan. 2. W. R. Gaylord, towards salary and expenses 25.00 Jan. 2. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., rent, light and cleaning 6.60 Jan. 2. E. H. Thomas, postage .60 Jan. 3. E. H. Thomas, postage 2.50 Jan. 4. E. H. Thomas, postage .45 Jan. 4. J. Mahlon Barnes, 35.00 Jan. 4. Miss Campe, half day stenographer service .50 Jan. 5. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.15 Jan. 5. L. Rost, salary to date Jan. 7. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 25.00 Jan. 9. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 9. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., printing account 19.16 Jan. 9. E. H. Thomas, postage .45 Jan. 11. Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising .25 Jan. 11. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 11. C. D. Thompson, postage 21.00 Jan. 11. E. H. Thomas, postage .60 Jan. 11. Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 2.75 Jan. 16. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 30.00 Jan. 16. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 17. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 20. L. Rost, salary to date Jan. 11. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 11. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., printing, 20.00 Jan. 12. L. Rost, salary to date Jan. 21. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 35.00 Jan. 22. E. H. Thomas, postage 1.00 Jan. 23. Western Union Tel. Co., message to Thompson 41 Jan. 14. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 10.00 Jan. 14. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 2.40 Jan. 26. Miss Daniels, stenographer's work 5.00 Jan. 28. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 2.70 Jan. 28. E. H. Thomas, postage .50 Jan. 30. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., leaflet printing ac. 20.00 Jan. 31. W. R. Gaylord, salary and expense account 76.43 Jan. 21. J. Mahlon Barnes 50.00 Balance on hand to balance \$438.05 C. B. WHITNALL, Treas.

The Best Evidence.

Are you keeping in touch with the workers that you have sent to the city hall and to Madison? Have you noticed what an enormous amount of work this little band of hustlers is doing for the working class? Don't you think that it would be a good thing to have every workman know what is being done in his behalf and who is doing it.

Quite a number of Social-Democrats have sent in for information as to how they should proceed to get into the organization. This will afford all those who seek admission an opportunity to do so.

Globe Hotel

Wisconsin and Cass Sts., Milwaukee. One block from Northwestern Depot. Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates, 75c per day and up.

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German Job Department

West Water and Wells Streets

MILWAUKEE.

The Twenty-second ward branch has decided to transact all business of the first meeting of said branch in each month in the German language. This will give the German comrades in the Twenty-second ward a chance to become active in the organization.

Milwaukee Fair Tickets.

Previously reported \$1,452.75 J. Mede .60 \$1,453.35

Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

Previously reported \$2,282.50 J. Rader 1.00 F. Zielsing 1.50 B. Fentzsch .25 O. Dambuch .50 F. Starnak .25 W. Radtke .25 J. E. Butts .25 F. Korsch .50 E. O'Reilly 1.00 Fifth ward branch 10.00 Theo. Wiesendanger 1.00 Total \$2,300.15

Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets

Previously reported \$632.80 Herm. Seer 1.00 Paul Arlit 1.00 J. Mede 1.00 Twenty-first ward branch, Chas. Kander, Sec. 4.35 R. Rohde .50 Wm. Groth 1.00 Frank Korsch .50 Mike Brandan 1.00 A. K. R. .50 B. Baumele .50 Jos. Sopinski 1.00 Paul Schmidt 1.00 Frank Greuser .75 L. Sachs .50 Theo. Wiesendanger .50 Jos. Sperl .25 H. J. S. .50 Sixteenth ward branch, J. Underhill, Sec. .60 F. C. Ruger .25 O. Pergande 1.25 South Milwaukee branch 1.50 Christ. Holz .50 A. W. Lange 1.00 Jul. Engeliardt 1.00 \$654.75

Social-Democrats of the 12th Ward Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Twelfth ward are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 1907, at Hoeft's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of Social-Democracy will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin. The secretary of the Twelfth ward branch will be on hand to accept applications. See to it that your name is placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not receive this notice.

Quite a number of Social-Democrats have sent in for information as to how they should proceed to get into the organization. This will afford all those who seek admission an opportunity to do so.

If you are already a member, but have not as yet paid your dues up to date, this will give you a chance to get your new membership card for 1907. At any rate, I hope to see all those interested at this gathering, and once more cordially invite you and all friends and sympathizers of our movement in that district to be present.

EDMUND T. MELMS, 344 Sixth street, County Organizer. P. S.—E. T. Melms will speak on organization work of the Social-Democratic party.

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German Job Department

West Water and Wells Streets

central committee has made arrangements to hold a monster prize schafskopf and skat tournament on Sunday, afternoon, March 31, at Pabst Park hall, Third street. Many valuable prizes will be distributed to the winners. It is the object to give cash prizes as well as merchandise prizes on this occasion. Tickets will be placed on sale at 50c each, including refreshments. The money realized on this occasion will be used for organization work in Milwaukee county.

The Mine Workers Union No. 222 of the Western Federation of Miners of Ishpeming, Mich., tendered Comrade E. T. Melms a grand reception last Sunday afternoon. The opera house of that place was filled to the utmost, and Comrade Melms was introduced by Comrade J. Roberts, the mayor of the city, and a full-fledged Socialist. Comrade Roberts made a ringing speech for our Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, showing the injustice that is being done to them, at the present time, and Comrade Melms spoke for an hour and a half on the condition of our brothers in the state of Colorado. He pointed out the necessity of the working class rising in protest against such injustice, and asked them to band themselves together on the industrial as well as the political field to overthrow such conditions. A large number of books were sold and a neat collection was taken after the meeting.

Comrade E. T. Melms reports that the comrades at Ishpeming, Mich., held a splendid meeting at the opera house last Sunday afternoon. It was held as a protest against the Colorado officials and in the interest of our comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The Fourteenth warders enjoyed themselves at card playing last Sunday afternoon at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street.

The South Side Women's branch will hold a prize cinch party at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street, Tuesday afternoon, March 5. The county organizer attended an organization meeting in the Thirteenth ward last Tuesday evening.

Don't forget that grand entertainment and ball arranged by the Socialist Maennerchor, at the North Side Turner hall, Sunday afternoon, March 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. A good program is being arranged. Here are a few suggestions for our comrades in Milwaukee by the county organizer: First, get into your ward organizations. Second, get others into your ward organizations. Third, get subscribers to our Socialist papers. Fourth, always carry some literature around with you. Fifth, if any questions are asked of you which you are unable to answer, be sure to see to it that those parties asking the same are present at your next propaganda meeting where the same can be answered.

Everything looks lovely for our grand entertainment and ball, arranged in the interest of the party by the Aurora Singing society at the South Side Armory hall, located on First avenue, between Lapham and Mitchell streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17. The committee urgently requests the branches to send in their money for tickets sold as soon as possible, to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street. The committee reports that from present indications it looks as if the South Side Armory hall will be tested to its full capacity.

The coming events: East Side Women's branch, May ball, Hanke's hall, May 18. Sixth assembly district, West Side Turney hall, April 13. Grand ball.

South Side Women's branch, Grand bazaar, Socialist home, 382 Washington street, April 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Thirty-five prizes will be offered. The branches of Milwaukee county are hereby notified that the county

CAN YOU ANSWER THIS?

Why are so many people anxious to better their conditions of life and yet not help to obtain these things by making a small sacrifice? Why do they wait when it can be proven that it is not a sacrifice at all but a proposition to help pay for what, sooner or later, will have to be met anyway. Each day that this question is put off makes the burden larger. The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO. has assumed a great share of this burden, and it

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Classified Advertising

WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and rebuffed at reasonable prices. WY. WIERSUM, 122 Fifth St. WANTED—To do address for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. R. A. FID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for initiation typewritten letters cannot be held from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 344 Sixth St. Milwaukee. WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office. BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 50c. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth St.

FOR SALE—A highly profitable boarding house establishment on South Side, with a saloon in connection. Price cheap, as all health-compulsions owner to remove to country. Inquire MOGEE & JONES, 609 Railway Exchange Bldg.

RACINE

Racine, Feb. 20.—An indication of the watchfulness of Social-Democratic vigilance was given at the city council meeting last evening in connection with the proposed purchase of playgrounds for the McMynn school. Before action was taken to instruct the school board to obtain an option on the desired property Alderman Decker, Social-Dem., called the attention of the council to the fact that while the price it is understood will be asked is \$21,000 the assessed valuation of the property is only \$8,250.

Don't fail to attend that prize card tournament arranged by the Social-Democratic Bowling league, Sunday, March 24, at 2:30 p. m., at Harriman's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments.

An ordinance providing for the inspection of gas, water and electric meters was laid over. This is a measure originally introduced by the Social-Democrats, killed by capitalistic aldermen and then reintroduced by the latter evidently as a "bluff." It was asserted last evening that the law on which the ordinance was based had been found defective and that the state legislature was about to take some action on the subject, so it was better to "defer action." This is only the same smooth game by which the corporations prevent the enactment of legislation in the interests of the people.

Alderman Christianson's resolution providing for the purchase of sprinkling wagons by the city was laid over, and Alderman Kostermann's attempt to prevent the theft of a city street by the J. I. Case Plow Works is still kept in seclusion by the committee which has it in charge, although a report is promised at the next council meeting.

A Woman's Branch of the Social-Democratic party of Racine was organized yesterday afternoon by District Organizer J. E. Harris and application for a charter forwarded to state headquarters. The following officers were chosen: Secretary, Mrs. Geo. H. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Helen Koll; literary agent, Mrs. Agnes Peterson. Meetings will be held on the first and third Thursday evenings of the month at the party headquarters, 604 State street. The ladies are very enthusiastic and this branch will undoubtedly have a large membership within a short time.

District Organizer J. E. Harris has planned to make a short trip through the district next week for the purpose of meeting the comrades and making plans for the

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J. H. SCHLIE - 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

COSTS THE PEOPLE THOUSANDS

Street Railway Slaughter and the Claim Agent Abuse.—Enough Damage Cases to Keep One Expensive Court Busy all the Time!

ILL FROM STREET CAR COLLISION. Mrs. Pheatt is ill at her home, 260 Sycamore street, from nervous shock sustained in a street car collision at Broadway and Wisconsin street on Friday. Mrs. Pheatt was a passenger on a Clybourn street car, east bound, that crashed into the rear vestibule of a car preceding. She says the motorman on the car on which she rode appeared to be a "green hand."

The above item appeared the other day in a city newspaper and tends to show the iniquity of the street railway's special doctor and claim agent corps. Between its doctors—and there are believed to be some doctors in the company's pay, or who have an understanding with the company, who are not openly employed by the company—and these claim agents the railway people shut off a large amount of damage suits that it would otherwise have to fight, by settling with people who are injured for a trifle before they realize how badly hurt they are. It is simply a game of SWINDLING. For the railway company well knows that some of the effects of shock due to street car accidents do not develop until several days have elapsed. By making an immediate settlement the victim is stopped from getting proper damages through the courts in case the injury proves to be a severe one. And these claim agents

are a smooth and persistent lot, and their trail is around all the hospitals—even the Emergency hearing has brought them into the light. They are a public nuisance, and should be legislated out of existence, as the Social-Democrats propose to do at Madison this spring.

The laws are enough in favor of the killing policy of a profit-mad street railway corporation without its victims being at the further mercy of its claim agents. For the law requires that a person crossing a railroad track must look and listen both ways—which a court in Germany not long ago denounced as a physical impossibility—and yet this is the "contributory negligence" feature. And in spite of all this glaring favor of law and law-permitted monkey work, the street car company's acts fill our courts with personal injury and damage cases to an amount scarcely believable, putting the county to the expense of thousands of dollars—which is piling injury upon injury to a long-suffering community. Here, for instance, is a list of the seventy-eight cases against the street railway company on the calendar of the present term of the circuit court of Milwaukee county, the trying of each one of which will require the county to pay out money for jurymen and the other high court costs. Moreover this avalanche of cases from this one

source is a legal injustice to others seeking relief through the courts, for it so floods the courts that the average case cannot get on the calendar for trial inside of two years, during which time both parties to the case may be dead. Here is the list:

Cases against The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company on the January, 1907, Term Calendar.

William Liefert vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
John McGowan vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Herman Lempke vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Herman Mayer vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Emil Koeller, adm., etc., vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Minnie Imig as adm. vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Mary Noyes vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Tillie Schroeder vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Lillian M. Gay vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
J. M. Malaney, et al, vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Hulda Hang vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Jacob Kranick vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Wm. Heitman, adm. vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Philip Eimermann as adm. vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Philip Eimermann, adm., vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Helen Schubert, by guard, vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
John Schubert vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
John Schober vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Fred. W. Thal vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Wm. J. Griffith vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
R. J. Schwab vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
John Edwards vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Emilie Rissling vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Ernest Schultz vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Otto Battger vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Henry Arnstein vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Carl Basko vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Wis. Lakes Ice & Cartage Co. vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
W. J. Huelbeck vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
W. J. Kealy vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Stanislaus Waczekiewicz vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Magedich Safelien vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Hein. Terhorst vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Julia Kirchoff vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Lillian Kirchoff vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
State of Wis., ex rel. City of Milw. vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Conrad Herr vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
August H. Schuenemann vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Peter A. Hagenah vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Mathias Duers vs. Mil. Light, H. & T. Co.
Daniel D. Ferry vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.
Charles Hardessen vs. T. M. E. R. & L. Co.

A Bad State of Things!

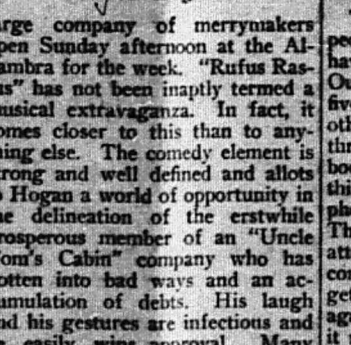
It must be fine comfort for the property holders of Milwaukee to learn that the records of the county have been kept so poorly that they are a mass of errors and that the titles to a good deal of the real estate in the city is in jeopardy thereby! But it must not be forgotten that the records have been kept by old party politicians whom these same property holders have put in office by their votes these past years, so they are getting just what they voted for. The county recently hired an expert, H. J. Weeks, to put the real estate records in decent shape, by means of a carefully worked out index system, and he found the record books in deplorable condition. The men

who have worked on the books have been petty political jobsters who had no particular interest in the work or fitness for it. And all the errors and clouds on title by reason of wrong entries and misspelled names must be copied in the new tract books unless the county is willing to dig down deep enough to pay for the cost of making the corrections. Expert Weeks has offered to do the work for nothing if the county will supply the necessary assistants, for he does not want to have the mistakes go into his work and tend to spoil its accuracy. It's a fine predicament the county is in, but it will be cheaper to get the thing straight now than to have the new records in need of an expensive overhauling later on.

ing the three nights' engagement of the play at the Davidson beginning Monday, an unusually complex one. The story is that of an orphan girl brought up as an heiress, but left by her father with a small income in the care of a lawyer, who is secretly a villain, who advances the money she supposed to be her own. She is urged by the society woman who chaperons her, to marry for money. The revelation of her guardian's utter worthlessness and the consciousness of her own mercenary motives rouses the girl to a sense of self respect, and she rejects the man whom she had intended to wed. The estrangement of the lovers is ended in rather a novel and original scene and all ends happily.

"The Strength of the Weak," a new modern drama from the pens of two western women will serve to introduce Florence Roberts, the western emotional actress. Miss Roberts comes Thursday next for four nights and a Thursday matinee.

ALHAMBRA.
Ernest Hogan, the genial farceur, who last season won ample commendation during his week's stay at the Alhambra in the leading role of "Rufus Rastus," is again en tour in this musical extravaganza. Hogan and an unusually



Ernest Hogan.

Decision in Favor of the Blacks

No, not the colored folks. We refer to Clothing, suits. You probably are among the many who want a black outfit. Look at ours, examine them; compare them with others and you will be convinced that our three great leaders in blacks are far superior to others of the same prices.

Fast black Thibet, satin lined, union made, \$12.50
Fast black unfinished worsted, satin or serge lined, union-made, \$15.00
Finest black crepe or unfinished worsted, the height of excellence, union made, \$18.00

BROUETT CLOTHING CO.
MEN'S AND BOY'S OUTFITTERS
Fond du Lac Ave. Lloyd and 10th Sts.
1198 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Good Service, Nit!

To the Editor: I wonder if other people having party-line telephones have as much annoyance as we do? Our telephone is supposed to ring five times when we are wanted, otherwise if it rings one, two, or three, or four rings it's for somebody else. Well, this is the sort of thing we have to put up with: The phone will start out with one ring. Then it will repeat it. We pay no attention. Then the one ring becomes three rings, and we begin to get confused. Then it rings three again, and again we hesitate. Then it rings three rings with two more added in an uncertain way, and we begin to think we were mistaken all the while. Then comes five well-defined rings. We go to the telephone. "What's your number?" asks central. We tell her. "Well you didn't come in time, the party's gone." She shuts off and any hot words you are tempted into using are utterly lost. This sort of thing happens so often and must happen to the others, too, for they seem to feel that the only safety lies in answering every ring, whether it's their number or not. Over and over again our phone has started in with one ring and then got up to five before quitting, or it would first ring three and then five. Complaints make no difference, and so we simply put up with it. What had we better do, can any one say?

STAR THEATER.
The "Washington Society Girls," one of the best shows to be seen here this season, comes to the Star next week. Good comedians make the best of their frequent opportunity for creating fun, pretty girls, brilliantly gowned satisfy the eye, and innumerable catchy songs gratify music lovers.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal theater next week the Rome, Mavo and Juliet Minstrels, "a whole show in twenty minutes," will have the lead. The other numbers are equally fine.

SUMMONS
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, ss.—In Justice Court.
To HENRY BOEHLER (alias).
You are hereby notified that a summons and return has been issued against you and your property to satisfy the demand of O. P. ZIMMERMANN amounting to \$100.00. If you do not appear before C. P. DIEHL, Justice of Peace, in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the fifth day of March A. D. 1907, at 12:00 o'clock in the afternoon judgment will be rendered against you, and the money and property mentioned applied to pay the debt.
Dated this 18th day of February A. D. 1907.
O. P. ZIMMERMANN Plaintiff.

A.W. STRELOW
Plains and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, etc. and Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.
OLIPHANT & YOUNG
Successors to H. G. Diederich
117 Franklin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

ARRANGED BY THE
Aurora Singing Society
For Benefit of the Social-Democratic Party, Milwaukee County

At the South Side Armory Hall 17
First Ave., bet. Mitchell and Lapham Sts.

TICKETS, 10c Sunday, March 17
After 6 o'clock, 25c

ING ARRANGED FOR. NO MATTER WHERE YOU GO, DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE

We are compelled to reduce our large stock of
HATS, CAPS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
at once, in order to save cost and trouble of moving same. Everything will be sold at cost and even less so as to accomplish this.

This Sale Begins Saturday, Feb. 23rd, and ends Tuesday, March 5th.

Come now and have your pick in every line of a complete stock.

GUENZEL BROS.

Cor. Third and Harmon Sts.

Lots \$199 80 lots on 22nd St. between Hopkins and Keeffe Aves. at \$199 each per lot. The 12th St. car line runs along the south of this property, bringing it within 15 minutes' ride of the center of the city. Agents will be on grounds every Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. These lots are worth \$400 each. Come and get a bargain.

CHAS. R. DAVIS, Agt.
12th Floor Railway Exchange Bldg., 97 Wisconsin St. Office open daily, on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

work of the coroner's office, whose inquests seem to end as much as possible in favor of the street railway company's safety from prosecution. The street railway people always have a hand in politics and pay out campaign money, hence the coroner elected on the ticket favored by the company is under a natural suspicion that he in his official work tries to screen the company.

\$2.50
—BUS A PAIR OF OUR—
Men's Sample Shoes
WORTH NOT LESS THAN
\$3.50 PAIR

Lamers Bros.
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COURT HOUSE.
EMMA GRUBER Plaintiff
vs.
Oscar Gruber Defendant
The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendant—
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this copy of the writ of summons, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of this complaint.
WIDGLE & KENNEDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, 2nd and Lloyd Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COURT HOUSE.
COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE
In the Matter of the Estate of FRED HAIDLE, Deceased.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of FRED HAIDLE, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to EMMA HAIDLE, by this Court.
IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said FRED HAIDLE, deceased, having claims against the same, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said FRED HAIDLE, deceased, be presented to the Court aforesaid, at its Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof, to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1907, and all creditors are hereby warned thereof.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and allowed or refused, shall be given by publication of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, commencing with the date hereof, in the Social-Democratic Party, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the time and place to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
Dated this 18th day of February, 1907.
By the Court, PAUL S. GILBERT, Clerk of Court.
RICHARD H. HANSEN, Attorney.

\$1.00 A WEEK SAVED—WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU
Look back five or ten years and see how easy it would have been to have saved \$1.00 each week. If you had begun ten years ago to save this small amount, with the 3 per cent interest we pay, you would have \$606.23, or if it had been \$10.00 each month you would have \$1,499.80.
Save money—get rich—Open an account here now

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK
Southwest Corner
GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET

Pulled Political and Legislative Wires

MORE ABOUT THE REINHARDT "MEDICAL INSTITUTE AND ITS WAYS. -- SOME EYE-OPENING LETTERS!-- TRIED TO TEMPER WITH STATE BOARD!

In order to operate a fake medical institute a person must lay his wires in all directions in order to head off any possible official interference with the general victimizing of the public which such a business, if it is to be run successfully, entails.

Astonishing things are now coming to light with regard to the Wisconsin Medical Institute, which was recently closed down in Milwaukee by the state board of medical examiners, and which is still struggling for life in the courts. Not only did the men operating this "institute" have a finger in the politics of the state and in the operation of the legislature (even to the speakership fight), but they actually undertook to say who should be members of the state board of medical examiners.

As a preliminary to what follows it may be stated that the Reinhardt twins, Wallace A. and Willis E., were practically run out of Minnesota for conducting an alleged fraudulent and scandalous medical institute business. This was before they came to Milwaukee in 1901. They had been conducting a fake institute at Minneapolis under their own names. The authorities got after them and they disappeared much the same as they have recently disappeared from Milwaukee. Then their case was taken before the grand jury, but meantime they had "vamosed" to Europe. They remained in Europe nearly a year. In 1900 the state of Minnesota revoked the license of Wallace Reinhardt. Willis never had one there, in fact, the only one he ever had he

got in Illinois. When the Reinhardt twins were run out of Minnesota they did not give up their grip there by any means. On the contrary, another brother, F. A. H. Reinhardt and a brother-in-law named Bert. Ashworth, opened up as the Heidelberg Medical Institute, in St. Paul, where they did a lucrative fake electric belt business, and are still roping in the suckers, so it is said. It was by reason of the Minnesota experience that the Reinhardt twins started up in Milwaukee as a corporation and did not use their own names. They incorporated with all the loopholes in the article; they could think of.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE REINHARDTS.

In the session of 1905 of the Wisconsin legislature a bill was introduced to give the state board of medical examiners the power to revoke licenses of doctors for unprofessional conduct, including indecent advertising. Violent opposition developed at once, led by a so-called Wisconsin Newspaper Association. Attorneys hired apparently by this association appeared to argue against the bill. But the sentiment was so strong that it could have passed as drawn if it had been pressed. As first drawn the power of revocation was in the medical board, the same as in most other states having medical laws, with the exception of Rhode Island. The move was then made to give the power of revocation to the courts instead of to the board, and this won out and the law was passed as amended, thus making the over-taking of the quacks slow and some-

what difficult. It now appears that this so-called Wisconsin Newspaper association was a creation of the fertile and mischievous brain of A. J. Wilson, legislative and advertising agent of the Wisconsin Medical Institute! The medical institute financed the whole affair AND PAID THE ATTORNEYS THAT DID THE LOBBYING AGAINST THE MEDICAL BILL!

A TELL TALE LETTER.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1906.
Dr. W. F. Reinhardt, Milwaukee.

Dear Will: You will see from the enclosed that the Heidelberg Medical Institute is going to take care of the paper printed in Speaker Lenroot's town which backed him.

Had we not better send some copy to the two Janesville papers and to Assemblyman LeRoy's paper right away before the meeting of the State Press Association, which meets on Wednesday, the 31st?

If you think well of it, I would like to have you send me some copy tomorrow without fail, so that I will get it Monday morning and send it to them Monday, so they will have it Tuesday and some down to the state convention with it fresh in their minds that we have made good and are giving them business.

I think this might help some to shape up the action of that body. I could make small contracts that would not amount to much in the way of money.

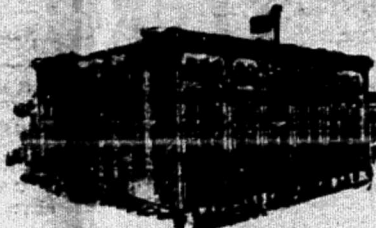
Yours truly,
A. J. WILSON.

THEIR INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

The Reinhardts took a deep interest in politics in Wisconsin. They took an active part in the effort to defeat Dist. Atty. McGovern for re-

election. An idea of how far their tentacles reached may be had from the fact that we have seen a letter written by them to Aylward, while the democratic candidate for governor, in which they say that al-

though he cannot, of course, be elected, his running will tend to make him leader of the Democratic minority in the present legislature where he can do good work in blocking medical legislation! The



Welsbach Light Complete

39^c

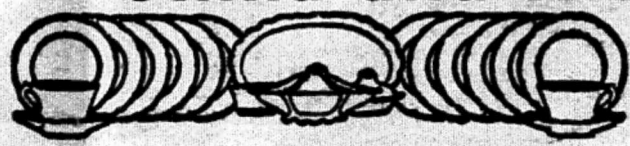


THAT'S THE STAMP The Only Stamp Redeemed at 50c a Hundred

You always find real Bargains at Barrett's

214 to 220 West Water St.

China and Kitchen Utensils



10c Sale of English China

Cups, Saucers, Plates, Platters and Vegetable Dishes, 10c each at



6-qt. Granite Tea Kettles, special at 25c

Mrs. Smith's Curtain Stretchers at 98c and 48c

Handy Plumbers' Force Pump at 49c SAVES You MONEY

BECKER'S BAD BREAK!

His Gross-Insult to the Working Class Denounced in a Journal Editorial.

At the banquet of the Harvard club at the Pfister, Wednesday night, the mayor, in a speech, declared that the Social-Democrats were "the scum of the earth." The break has been the topic of conversation in political circles during the week. The remark was called forth by a reference to the protest of organized workmen of the city to his appointment of Clarence Falk to the park commission. We take the following editorial from the Journal:

"A Foolish Speech.

"At the fraternity dinner last night Mayor Becker said things to which reasonable men cannot subscribe. Let us hope that his words are due to post-prandial enthusiasm and not to conviction.

"It is silly to call the Socialists the 'scum of the earth,' politically or any other way, and it is a great mistake. Moreover, it is not true. Mayor Becker ought to know, if he does not, that in talking in this unrestrained way he is simply boosting the cause he professes to abhor. Whatever he may think about it the Socialist party is made up largely of workmen, so-called. Whenever the mayor, who is not a workman, so-called, gives passionate utterance to non-

sensical views such as he did last night, he not only drives men who profess to be Socialists into greater radicalism and welds them together in a closer fellowship, but turns other men who belong to the "working man's class," so-called, to thoughts of Socialism as a remedy for the ills of society. The mayor thinks that he is dealing Socialism a death blow. Instead, he simply helps it along.

"As a matter of fact the 'scum of the earth' is not to be found in the Socialist party. The Republican and Democratic parties have the lead in this respect in Milwaukee, as the mayor ought to know.

"The Socialists are arguing for a new economic regime. Their arguments must be met with something better than abuse and slander if they are to be overturned. If reason, and the facts, and the truth are with Socialism, then it will prevail, as it should. If reason, and the facts, and truth are against Socialism, then it can never win, as it should not. The mayor should know this and curb his tongue. Let him hurl arguments at the Socialists, not abuse. Because a man differs from the mayor in his political views does not make him a part of the 'scum of the earth.' An apology would seem to be in order."

Ready for Moyer Meeting!

The details are all settled for the big Moyer-Haywood mass meeting. It will take place this Sunday night at the Davidson theater, beginning at 8 o'clock. John J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists, will be the presiding officer, and many of the unions will march in a body to the theater. The speakers

will comprise John M. O'Neill of Denver, Carl D. Thompson, and possibly Seymour Stedman of Chicago. Comrade O'Neill is editor of the *Miners' Magazine*, the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, the two highest officers of which, Moyer and Haywood, are the victims of the great mine owners' conspiracy.

O'Neill fairly captured the East with his pleas for the moral and financial support and sympathy for his fellow officials of all working people everywhere, and great indignation was aroused at his account of the brutalities of the conspiracy and the denial to the imprisoned men's attorneys of a chance to force the issue so as to give them a chance to clear themselves. One letter from the East said "O'Neill is simply great!" Every lover of freedom, every person who wishes to take sides against capitalistic oppressions should be at the big protest meeting.

LATER!

An overflow meeting has been arranged for at the West Side Turn hall. Ald. E. T. Melms will preside. Comrade O'Neill will speak at both meetings.

George Kummerlein, Jr., an official of the street railway made an outrageous attack on the chastity of the working girls of Milwaukee in his testimony before the railroad commission. He said there was nothing wrong about girls being crowded on the platform of the cars in a familiar way, as "the girls liked it."

Didn't we tell you Clancy was playing for delay so that he can reach August, when he will be able to retire on a pension? Then if he is found guilty it won't matter so much.

Every Union Man, Thinking Man or Lover of Liberty should attend the

MONSTER MASS-MEETING

Davidson Theater Feb. 24

8:00 P. M. Sunday

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE RAPE OF THE CONSTITUTION by the Mine-Owners' Association in their endeavor to throttle justice by the conviction of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

HAYWOOD-MOYER-PETTIBONE

John M. O'Neill, DENVER

CARL D. THOMPSON and others will speak and tell the complete history of the case and of the conditions as they exist today.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

MR. BEGGS TRAPS HIMSELF!



Wonder upon wonders! Would you have believed it? Mr. Beggs is giving Milwaukee a fair street car service! For the past week or two he has been running the cars nearer together and putting on enough extras at the rush hours so that only a few people have to stand! The impossible has come to pass! MR. BEGGS HAS AT LAST CONFESSED, BY HIS ACTIONS, THAT HE CAN GIVE A DECENT SERVICE IF HE WANTS TO!! And it's up to Milwaukee to force him to keep it up. How? The aldermen have the power. SEE THAT THEY USE IT. If they do not, it would

not be surprising if the people began to think about tar and feathers for certain ones of them. A lesson or two of that sort might do a lot of good.

Do you know why Beggs has come to time all of a sudden? In order to fool the state railway commission now in session in the city. When the commission goes away he will give you the old dose of rotten service again. But just now, when it pays to look good, he's as thoughtful of the comfort of others as was Captain Reese, commander of the Mantlepiece, in one of the Bab ballads. But why has all this come to pass?

One of those pesky Socialists—one of the "scum of the earth" is to blame. Ald. Melms is the fellow. When the Social-Democrats first entered the common council, three years ago, they were determined to make it clear that the power to make the public service corporations give better service was possessed by the council. In all sorts of ways they tried to force the old party aldermen to get on the trail of the street car company, but all their measures were promptly killed. But the people had been looking on, and when the new council came in, the temper of the people was so unmistakable that the Socialists had a better chance. Then Ald. Melms put in his ordinance to force the company to give better service, the city attorney was set to work to make it extra hard, an air brake provision was added to it, and then the state railroad commission was called in to take testimony as to the street car service the people had been putting up with, and the power of the commission will be used to back up the ordinance, which will undoubtedly be passed, and which will make the Beggs outfit walk a chalk line, as they ought to have been forced to do all along.

But Beggs is trying to make the commission believe that his service is all right, and here's where he has put himself in a hole! After claiming all these years that he was giving the best service in the country he has suddenly put more cars on all the lines, changed his schedule so as to run them more frequently and showed what service he could give right along if he wasn't trying to economize so as to pay fat dividends on the watered stock. Now he has shown us what the service ought to be, LET THE PEOPLE INSIST THAT HE KEEP THE SERVICE UP. For the minute the commission leaves town he will try to cut the service down again!

Becker might crawl out by claiming he only meant it in a Pickwickian sense!

If it wasn't for the "scum of the earth," lubberly plutocratic dar-

forced him to cut out some of his absentee mayor business. It was getting pretty fierce, and there was danger that those awful Social-Democrats would try to have his salary docked for the time he was away week after week.

The street car people got the street car manager from Kansas City to come here to tell what a fine street car system Milwaukee has. He got badly tangled up on cross examination. After having to admit that there were plenty men willing to run extras he made the claim that it "demoralized the men to work short hours."

Good day, Mr. Wage Worker, you "scum of the earth," aren't you proud of being given the chance to prodge for a crust of bread while the Beckers and Falks and other lazy drones are living like lords on your industry! And they not only favor you by living on you, but they spit on you as well! Gracious, but you ought to feel proud!

Even shameless Dave Rose would have had too much respect for his own reputation and standing with the laboring element to appoint a scab butcher politician on the park commission and claim that it was a recognition of labor.

Judge Parrish says if the judges made the lawyers step lively there would be no need of another circuit judge. Does he overlook the fact that there are enough street railway cases alone to keep one court going the year around? A privately owned street car system is an expensive luxury.

Becker is willing enough to sell cured cabbage leaves to the "scum of the earth," but he prefers havanna for his own use.

NOT CURED!

Plymouth, formerly Barton, Wis. To the Public: In 1896, Dr. Washington of Milwaukee, Wis., who calls himself a cancer specialist, has advertised in the newspapers that he has cured me of a cancer. His statement is not true; I am not cured. He promised to cure me, and took my money with that agreement, but he failed to do as agreed. John Geis.

following letters are sufficiently tell-tale to need no comment:

Chicago, Sept. 6, 1906.
Wisconsin Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Will: I have yours of yesterday. I am delighted to hear that McGovern was defeated for district attorney. I have not been able to learn this from the papers. Now, this should lend courage and energy to our efforts to get Flint a license, and, if we can get that, at once force through a license for yourself. While McGovern and their friends are discouraged in the time for us to push the thing along.

Yours truly,
A. J. WILSON.
Sept. 6, 1906.

M. C. Douglass, Managing Editor, Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir: My hearty congratulations upon the glorious victory of Tuesday (primary election). Kindly express my feelings to Foley as well. It was a glorious victory, and certainly the Sentinel did its full share. Now I trust we shall see decency, justice and peace obtain in Milwaukee and throughout the state.

Yours truly,
A. J. WILSON.
Sept. 6, 1906.

M. A. Hoyt, Editor, Milwaukee Daily News.

Dear Sir: Accept my heartiest congratulations on the results of the primary election. I have just read your stinging editorial in Wednesday's News on La Follette, and your no less vigorous editorial on McGovern in the same issue. God rest their political souls! and may they continue to be dead for a long, long time. I am anxious to hear whether Assemblyman Dr. Powell is also among the slain. I hope today's Milwaukee papers will show the details all over the state, and I shall keep my eye on them, and especially on the News.

Yours truly,
A. J. WILSON.

INTERFERED IN COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.

Extract from Wilson's letter to Bashford, Aylward and Spensley, dated July 12, 1906, after Flint's license had been postponed until next meeting of Wisconsin board of medical examiners.

"With Mr. Bashford's intimacy with the governor and the strong feeling which I know he has of the rank injustices of the board in the Dr. Flint matter and with some wires which I know how to pull, I rather think we might be able to change the personnel of the board, so it would agree to abide by the law and do the evident fair, square, manly thing, issue a license to practice in all such cases as that of Dr. Flint."

Flint is the fake rupture specialist.

REINHARDTS AGAIN ENJOINED!

Upon an amended complaint filed by Atty. A. C. Umbreit in behalf of the attorney-general of the state, Judge Williams on Tuesday issued a second temporary injunction against the Reinhardts and the Wisconsin Medical Institute outfit, restraining them from advertising as physicians or specialists and from selling or compounding drugs. The order to show cause runs to March 2. There were twenty-two pages of type-written matter in the complaint which was filed. The Reinhardt twins are still in hiding from officers of this state.

Are there not enough working women, clerks, factory workers, shop girls, with sufficient public spirit to come forward at this time and testify as to the crowding of the street cars?

ALHAMBRA

COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE
The Nation's Funniest Coon Show, Featuring
ERNEST HOGAN
The Unbeatable American in The Medical County Bill
RUFUS RASTUS
THE LAUGHING SENSATION OF THE AGE
50 - COMPANY OF - 50
Prices Matinee—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

Disgraceful Conflict

Milwaukee is presenting the country just now with the spectacle of rival humane societies fighting for the right of way. The Wisconsin Humane society not long ago dumped its agent, Whitehead, overboard for the good of its own reputation, and some of the wealthiest members on whom he had a secret hold then withdrew and fixed up a new and a rival society. Since then he has been making life a burden for the other agent. Recently, a drinking fountain was set up that had been projected by the original society some time ago, and Whitehead slyly had attached to it a bronze plate setting it forth as the gift of his particular humane society, the Badger State. The Wisconsin society complained, and its agent, Zachariah Clayton, offered to compromise the scandal by having the plate merely read "Humane Society," but Commissioner Czerwinski went the combatants one better and decided that it should merely bear the name of the Milwaukee Water Works, which was certainly good judgment.

That humane societies do good, no one will gainsay. But such special police privilege societies as the best are an abuse, and the state should take charge of such work, and foot the bills. This would leave a lot of wealthy "philanthropists" with a smaller field in which to parade their benevolence.

Perhaps Becker forgets his efforts while a county officer to get county business for his father-in-law!

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday 2:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
A. H. WOODS' AMUSEMENT CO.
ANNOUNCES
The Real Sensation in Melodrama

A MARKED WOMAN

MR. WILLIS GRANGER
The most stupendous and expensive production ever shown at popular prices.

Original costumes, effects and properties of real splendor were specially imported from China for this company.

Next
MISS CECIL SPOONER IN
"THE GIRL RAFFLES"

STAR

Commencing Sunday Matinee
WASHINGTON SOCIETY GIRLS

Twice Daily 2:30 8:15
Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c
Ladies Day Fri. Sat. and Night
Miss "The Avenue Girls"

CRYSTAL DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30
Week of February 28th
ROME, MAYO AND JULIET
MINSTREL—a white show in twenty minutes
Admission 50c Special 25c