

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

Uncle Ike Will Have His Coveted Dance.

By Victor L. Berger.

THE resignation of John C. Spooner has created a great sensation. Spooner retires at the age of sixty-four, after sixteen years of service as senator for Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law. He says he owes this to his family, not having been able to save enough from his salary to secure himself and family in their accustomed comfort in old age.

Spooner's resignation gives food for thought in more than one direction.

There can be no doubt that Senator John C. Spooner is a very able man. Together with Aldrich of Rhode Island, Allison of Iowa, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Knox of Pennsylvania, he formed a group of politicians who until very recently were considered the absolute leaders of the senate. This group was, and still is, ultra-capitalistic. And by Spooner's retirement, the capitalists and the corporations, no doubt, lose one of their best defenders and representatives.

And the fact that Spooner was a typical representative of the capitalist class does not make him dishonest. As a matter of fact, although always speaking for the railroads and corporations, he evidently was not the freebooter that some of the other senators are. And although a very prominent member of the Millionaires' club, as the senate has rightly been called, he has not become a millionaire himself. And that is to his credit.

But, on the other hand, the working class of this country has no reason to chime in with the general cry of lamentation from the capitalist press about this resignation.

The working class of the country loses nothing by Spooner's retirement from the senate. In all his long career, Senator John C. Spooner has not helped to enact a single law for the benefit of the proletariat. He has not once raised his voice for the benefit of the common people. He has not once used his great talents for the men and women who toil with their hands and brains.

Spooner was a great patriot for the railroad magnates. He was a wonderful statesman for the bank presidents. He was a great defender of the class that has money.

The working people as a whole can only gain by his withdrawal from public life. Even though this gain may be only that instead of this great defender of the money-bags a man of less talent will take his place, it will be a gain.

Besides, there is no doubt in anybody's mind that the railroads and the corporations will take good care of their champion. He was a corporation attorney and a railroad lawyer before he got into the senate, and no doubt he will become one again.

It is well known that the Hon. Tom Reed of Maine—better known as the Czar of the house of representatives—retired from public life for that very purpose. And he succeeded in amassing a goodly fortune in about three or four years as the legal representative of railroad and insurance companies.

We have no doubt that Mr. Spooner will succeed fully as well. So there is no use in wasting very much sympathy and sentiment on Mr. John C. Spooner.

There is another phase which might be considered in this connection. This is, that our representatives in congress cannot save anything out of a salary of \$7,500 a year. Life in Washington has become so expensive and prodigal through the influx of plutocrats who want to live at the "blue court" of our republic, that such a paltry sum no longer suffices for those who live within the magic circle. Only the election of a couple of hundred Socialists to congress will ever change that.

Senator Spooner's retirement is not altogether voluntary. That is, while it is voluntary now, it would surely not have been two years hence. In other words, Senator Spooner knew he could not be re-elected. His own party in Wisconsin had gotten away from him.

Spooner had not changed his views in more than sixteen years, while the great mass of the Republican voters of this state have been strongly tinged with anti-trust, anti-corporation and anti-railroad sentiment. So much so that the re-election of Senator Spooner was out of the question.

Senator Spooner's sun has been setting during the last eight years. And he showed that great political shrewdness which has characterized him all through his political career by resigning at this time.

The question now is, who is to be his successor? And even that seems to be settled by this time, and settled beforehand. The Hon. Isaac M. Stephenson of Marinette, a lumber millionaire, and of late a great Half-Breed reformer, will be his successor.

Isaac M. Stephenson—better known as "Uncle Ike"—is an old figure in Wisconsin politics. According to his own statement, before he "got religion," he was a member of the worst clique of Republican corruptionists that ever infested this state. Stephenson became a millionaire by buying land from Uncle Sam for lumbering purposes. He was one of the early lumbering men of Wisconsin. In those early days, business and politics had a different aspect. It was not considered "bad business" to buy 20,000 acres from Uncle Sam and cut down the timber on 100,000. There was no one there to stop them.

All of these great lumbermen, the Sawyers, Weyerhaeusers, Stephenson, etc., were great politicians and wielded a tremendous political influence. Stephenson was a congressman, and Sawyer was United States senator. Together with Spooner they were the sovereign rulers of Wisconsin politics. In fact, Spooner had to thank Sawyer for his election to the United States senate.

Just eight years ago Stephenson became ambitious to represent Wisconsin in the senate. He had bought his seat in congress, and so in the accustomed fashion he attempted to buy a seat in the senate. Besides, Sawyer, Pfister, Spooner and the other Stalwart leaders had promised him their assistance.

These leaders did not have a very high opinion of Stephenson's ability—it is said that Uncle Ike has not much more literary talent than is required to sign his own name. And besides, they preferred the millionaire congressman, Joseph Babcock, for the United States senate. But in order to give a little better appearance of good faith, they put forward the corporation attorney, Joseph V. Quarles, as a sort of stalking-horse to tire out Uncle Ike and his money.

Quarles proved to be such a good stalking-horse that he got himself elected to the United States senate. Uncle Ike was said to have spent about \$25,000 in cold cash. On the top of this, he paid a fine of \$300 for refusing to file his expense account.

Uncle Ike lost faith in politics, friends and the Stalwarts. He swore vengeance, and looked around for a man who was able and "could do things." He found the man. And thus the Half-Breed reform party was born.

For in Madison, Wis., very much disgruntled, lived and brooded a young, energetic, very capable man. The very same forces had turned him down in his aspirations of becoming governor of Wisconsin. This man was Robert M. LaFollette.

To him turned Uncle Ike. He told him to take up the cudgel against "the machine." By the machine was understood that ring—Spooner, Sawyer & Co.—which ruled Wisconsin absolutely for the benefit of the railroads and public service corporations.

The issue lay near enough and it was very popular. It was anti-railroad legislation. All that was needed was a strong man to build

1871 .. 113,048 votes..... 2 candidates elected	1887 .. 763,128 votes..... 11 candidates elected
1874 .. 350,861 votes..... 9 candidates elected	1890 .. 1,427,208 votes..... 35 candidates elected
1877 .. 493,258 votes..... 12 candidates elected	1893 .. 1,780,989 votes..... 44 candidates elected
1878 .. 437,158 votes..... 9 candidates elected	1898 .. 2,113,536 votes..... 50 candidates elected
1881 .. 311,961 votes..... 12 candidates elected	1903 .. 3,010,756 votes..... 81 candidates elected
1884 .. 549,990 votes..... 24 candidates elected	1907 .. 3,251,005 votes..... 43 candidates elected

GROWTH OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN GERMANY.

When is a murder not a murder? When it is committed red-handed by a degenerate son of the American plutocracy.

Every third man over the age of twenty-five in Germany is a Social-Democrat, according to the showing of the recent elections.

The petition of labor for an investigation of the Moyer-Haywood case by congress has now reached the senate, and will be of record in that body. Just what the senators will do with it cannot yet be known.

Now it is hinted that Rockefeller has a great secret up his sleeve, that he contemplates something great for the people's good. The dear pee-pull! Men of the Rockefeller type, as has been already mentioned, will do anything for the dear people except get down off their backs.

Colliers' Weekly has started in to expose "tainted news." This is the innocent reading news that is not real news at all, but foxily prepared stuff to mislead the people for the benefit of all kinds of schemes of corporations and capitalistic interests. Let the exposure come, by all means.

The HERALD learns with sorrow that our friend, Father Amann Kress of Cleveland has been arrested in Puerto Cortez as a law breaker—sorrow for the people of that Central American community that they have such a fellow quartered on them. We had almost lost sight of Father Kress. Since his spectacular failure at breaking up Socialism in Milwaukee some little

time ago, he has kept pretty well out of view! Socialism-smashers never do succeed very well.

Spooner's resignation, forced from him by the changed state of the public mind toward political ideas to which he was unalterably committed, reminds us of the last time he tried to do campaigning in Wisconsin, and his platform outbreaks of temper and chagrin at the fact that the people were turning Socialistic.

One Michael Kelley has been dropped from the Chicago police force. He was appointed because as a labor leader he offered to give the employers' organization valuable information by which Cornelius Shea of the teamsters could be proven to have encouraged slugging in the big strike of some

up an organization, and a rich man to furnish the necessary funds to finance it. Robert M. LaFollette is a genius in political organization. And Uncle Ike is supposed to have a barrel of money. The rest is known.

Uncle Ike kept his word. When the Sentinel was bought by the Pfister crowd, the Half-Breeds started the Milwaukee Free Press, and Uncle Ike is said to have spent about \$150,000 to keep it alive.

LaFollette aroused the farmers. He surrounded himself with every dissatisfied politician in the state—straight or crooked. He cajoled some, forced others, and put still others out of business. He was elected governor three times and finally United States senator. A big middle class and farmers' movement was built up in Wisconsin. Unheard-of anti-railroad legislation was passed.

Uncle Ike financed the entire movement, or most of it. He played the reformer with a vengeance—going back entirely on his own class. He even went so far as openly to admit that he had been a very, very bad man in the past, but that he had now "gotten religion." Whether this was real anti-capitalist religion, or simply spiteful "get-even" religion, no one will ever know.

And, remembering all this, it is easy to predict that Uncle Ike, the lumber millionaire from Marinette, is going to be Spooner's successor.

True, there are many other candidates mentioned, every one more fit for the position in every respect than Uncle Ike. But Uncle Ike will be elected. Even the Stalwarts, or whatever is left of them, are going to vote for him. They have said so. And why not? Uncle Ike is himself a millionaire, blood of their blood and flesh of their flesh. He only got even.

And what is more, Uncle Ike has paid for the fiddler, and now he wants to dance.

The Slave Labor Called Cheap Labor!

Modern union labor men may be interested in labor conditions in 1793, as set forth in an old law.

This old-time statute of England contained the following six clauses: Any stone-cutter who joined a union was to be sent to jail for two months.

They must work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night.

Wages are not to be higher than 48 cents a day.

Each man was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast.

Anyone who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months.

If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined \$25.

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months ago. He and Al. Young and others were the great hope of the employers' organization when they forced the trial of Shea and others, on a charge of conspiracy. The trial simply showed that Kelley and Young and others had been doing the devilish work they claimed was done in the strike, but that Shea was innocent of it. Ungrateful capitalism has now dumped Kelley out into the cold, cold world, and now the question is asked whether it will add to its ungratefulness by sending him up for the crimes he confessed to in the hope of injuring Shea. The trial itself was sensational and disclosed an adulterous relation between the department of justice in Chicago and the capitalistic organization. It showed also that the case was not brought for the sake of justice but for the purpose of giving organized labor a black eye.

Little by little we are getting at the facts in regard to the operations of the labor-crushers out in the "wild" west. Although the capitalist press has avoided printing the developments in the Steve Adams trial, which is a preliminary skirmish to the Moyer-Haywood case, enough has been printed to indicate that Adams has been the victim of Pinkerton plots, and a mine owners' state government. Some idea of the inability of the state to suppress the truth may be seen in the fact that a Congregational minister, the Rev. J. D. Nielsen, preached last Sunday in Wallace, where the trial is taking place, and came out fearlessly with some inside history about the killing of Fred. Tyler, for whose death Adams is being tried. He said the Spokane lumber company was equally guilty with the man, whoever it was, that shot Tyler. The Marble Creek district was inhabited by settlers who had taken up all the available timber claims. Knowing that the best timber in the state grew there, E. R. Lewis, the head of the immense lumber corporation, hired men to enter the district, jump the settlers' claims, and hold possession by the use of firearms. The settlers, knowing that the company, together with the mining company was the state government, saw no other way than to take the law into their own hands. Tyler and Boule, both Lewis' men, were shot, and the cabins of the other claim jumpers were dynamited to drive them away. The minister declared that the men were not to blame for the killing, but that Lewis and his company were the real murderers. "If Adams is hanged for killing Tyler," said the doctory preacher, "then there are some lumber kings who should swing from the same gallows!" Talk of the lawless west, it looks as if the places of Wild Bill, Black Bart, and other desperadoes of the west had been taken by mine and lumber kings and their agents, the state and judicial officers!

Some Editorial Comment.

Readers of the Tri-City Workers' Magazine, of Davenport, Iowa, will receive this paper to fill out their subscriptions with the former paper, an arrangement of this sort having been made by the publishers. In receiving them into our family circle we greet them with the wish that they may be with us always.

A dispatch from benighted North Carolina says that the senate has passed a 2 1/4% railroad rate law. And the "reformers" and "rate regulators" in Wisconsin have been loud in their boasts over the 2 1/4% rate, which they have provided. The Wisconsin "reformers" seem to be 1/4 shy when compared with the regulars of the old North Carolina state!

In Duluth, Minn., the people make their own gas and it costs fifty cents, for fuel gas. The difference between this and the dollar rate which private capitalism exacts out of the people in most cities is a pretty good indication of how thankful we ought to be to capitalism for the wonderful civilization it claims the credit for building for us.

In the discussion of the child labor amendments before the Wisconsin legislature, the Social-Democratic legislators pointed out the significant fact that there were no parents on hand to protest against the changes in the law, only rich manufacturers. And yet the manufacturers always put forth the excuse that they don't believe in child labor, but the parents insist on it!

Mallock also believes in the doctrine of "pure cussedness." He says that human nature is not good enough to live up to the ideals of Socialism. Therefore let the capitalist system alone, with its few in clover, its many on the ragged edge and its myriads living lives of disaster and slow starvation. This is all the people are good enough to deserve. The Mallock philosophy of life is an insult to humanity.

Out West one time there was a rude placard hung up over the organ in a church that read, "Please don't shoot the organist, he's doing the best he knows how." Someone ought to hang such a sign above the rostrum at the lectures where W. H. Mallock "demolishes" Socialism and lauds the many virtues of capitalism. He is doing the best he knows how, and besides he has a mighty poor subject to "boost" for.

The mothers of India, we are reminded, feed their children to the crocodiles in the sacred Ganges river. A good many mothers in this country are feeding their children to the almost equally deadly operations of our sacred capitalism. Two "men" were injured in the Duluth yards of the Northern Pacific road, in a wreck, the other day, and both died. One, a fireman, was only sixteen years of age. The telegraph operator, whose mistake cost forty people their lives in Kansas last week was only eighteen years of age.

Says the State Journal, of Madison, Wis., in an editorial article: "Several of the amendments to the child labor law of Wisconsin, which are now before the legislature, it would seem to the outsider, ought to be accepted with little discussion. But merchants and manufacturers chiefly from Milwaukee are opposing them." Now, what are these amendments which have been proposed by the Social-Democratic legislators? Cutting the child worker's day down to at least nine hours. Merely a beginning, you will say, and rightly. Prohibiting night work by children. The very thought of children working at night arouses every parental and humane instinct within us. Forbidding the employment of children in various dangerous occupations. Certainly humanity has a stake in such safeguards. Requiring an educational test before a child may be permitted to enter on his factory career. If we provide a public school system, who shall say that any child is not entitled to some education before his school days shall be closed by capitalism? And lastly, the requirement for a physical examination before the child can be employed. It is simply barbarous that this has not been required before. In every large child labor factory there are children unfit for work, and who are being slowly murdered by capitalism for the sake of profit. Now all these amendments, as the Madison paper says, are reasonable and humane, and they are certainly according to public policy. But what happens? Trooping out to Madison go the highly paid lobbyists of the merchants and manufacturers to try to prevent the enactment of these amendments. And, mind you, these lobbyists are

composed of "leading" citizens, the flower of American business life, the kind of men whose opinion is usually secured by the capitalist press whenever matters of public moment and civic betterment are up for consideration. But business is business, and profit-hunger is profit-hunger, and out they go ready for battle every time the attempt is made to protect the children a little more from the rapacity of the business system these men stand representative of. According to the statisticians there are nearly three thousand children under fourteen years of age in the Milwaukee factories alone. And this shocking state of things, this grinding of baby flesh into profits in order that our Grand avenues and our Prospect avenues may scintillate, not only has the sanction of the big business man, but he insists upon it. And then we are told that the interests of capital and labor are identical!

Emperor William has been so energetic in his campaign against the Socialists that he presented a medal to the Village of Lunow; a place of some 1,500 inhabitants, because it was the only community he could find in the empire that did not cast a single Socialist vote. Wilhelm has made himself rather ridiculous with his presentation of medals and statues for almost any old reason or none. It is also reported that during the recent campaign an engineer was arrested for using a red flag with his surveying chain; five hundred people were arrested for wearing red neckties, and in one case a widow was locked up for decorating her poodle dog with a red ribbon.

The Public of Chicago has the following to say with regard to the acquittal of Shea, the president of the Teamsters in Chicago: "At last the Shea conspiracy case is ended. Mr. Shea and his Teamsters' union associates have been acquitted. Only two jurors were for conviction at the start, and these quickly yielded to the other ten. The prosecution was utterly without merit. It was instigated and maintained, both in court and in the trust newspapers for private business ends. The prosecuting lawyer was hardly more than nominally a member of the prosecuting attorney's staff. He was the private attorney of the business interests that instigated the prosecution. And the prosecution itself, while nominally for a blackmailing conspiracy to injure the business of a mercantile firm, was in fact for the criminalization of sympathetic strikes. It failed, first, because there was no credible testimony of blackmail, and second, because the jury would not place sympathetic strikes under the ban of the criminal law. Three or four labor leaders who had been accepted as informers, had sworn to transactions calculated to prove that the strike was in furtherance of pecuniary objects, that brutal violence had been resorted to deliberately by the strike leaders, that they themselves had participated in these criminal purposes and acts, that no promise of immunity had been made them, and that having pleaded guilty they expected to be imprisoned. Although the men on trial were acquitted, these informers were guilty on their own pleas. If the indictment described a crime, they stood before the court self-convicted of that crime. Yet the prosecuting attorney, failing to convict the innocent men, exonerated these guilty ones. This may be law, for the prosecuting attorney did it; presumably it must be the law, for the judge allowed it. But what kind of law is it that permits guilty men, men guilty of crime upon their own confession in open court, to go free because a jury would not believe their testimony against other men?"

Manifestly this is only another addition to the overwhelming fund of evidence of the class nature of justice in this capitalistic land. Capitalism wanted to find Shea guilty in order to break up a union. To find the "informer" guilty would not break up a union, therefore they were paid for their informing by being allowed to go free. It was simply a case of a capitalistic use of the courts, only in this case the use of the courts did not pan out. And the working man is asked to have respect for the law!

The dispatches say that a bandit slew six men the other day. Dreadful! And while he was at it a railroad train in another part of the county was wrecked because the company kept its telegraphers at work such exhausting hours that one of them fell asleep on duty, and a large number of people were killed. The bandit will probably be hung or locked up for life, but the directors of the railroad will get their dividends as usual.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE MOYER-HAYWOOD CONSPIRACY!

After Steve Adams had established a complete alibi in his trial at Wallace, Idaho, a trial that is regarded as preliminary to the Moyer-Haywood trial, the prosecution tried to reopen the case and set the date of the alleged killing of the man Tyler at a different time, but the courts ruled against them. Adams made a good witness, being straightforward and clear in his details. That a deliberate conspiracy was farmed among the officers of the penitentiary and the detectives to implicate the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and that the conspiracy was to be backed by false evidence, obtained by threats and bribes, was in effect the charge made by Adams before the court.

Adams' statement was as follows: "On the sixth day after I was taken to Boise and put in the cell with Harry Orchard I was taken to the office of the penitentiary and introduced to Detective McPartland. He told me about 'Kelly the Bum' and other men who had turned state's evidence and had been set free. He kept me until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning trying to make me confess.

"McPartland told me that he wanted to convict Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and Simpkins, whom he called 'cut-throats.' If I would not help to convict them, he said, I would be taken back to Colorado and either hanged or mobbed. If I did help I would only be taken to Colorado as a witness. When we parted, McPartland told me he was my friend. They put me back in the

cell with Harry Orchard, who talked to me about the need of backing up his story. I was frightened. The next day McPartland called again. I said I would do what he wanted me to. He told me to think well what I was doing, to think of my family, and save myself. He said he would see that my family was cared for.

"When the confession was made, McPartland led me on step by step and showed me all that he wanted me to say. He told me that what I said about the Tyler and Boule murders was only taken with the idea of making a strong chain of evidence to convict the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. He wanted the names of the officers of the federation used as much as possible all through the confession. Two or three days later Warden Whitney brought the confession to me to sign."

The following dispatch gives the first part of Adams' testimony: Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 27.—Steve Adams took the stand in his own defense today and uncovered the origin of the famous "Orchard confession" upon which the prosecution is depending in its effort to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at the forthcoming trial.

He related in detail his life's history as a workingman, telling of his experience as a hard working farmer, a teamster, lumberman and miner.

He was born in Missouri in 1867 and first arrived in Cripple Creek, Colo., in 1893. He at once entered the mines and began work as a miner, joining the Western Federation of Miners. During the strike of 1903-04, without any charge being preferred, he was thrown in jail and kept there for ninety days, before being released. He is now in Cripple Creek, with the departed miners in June, 1904,

and arrived in Wallace, Idaho, July 3. He proved conclusively that he was not in the Marble Creek district at the time when Fred Tyler was killed, and would corroborate the one made by Orchard. There was little need of his evidence on this point, however, as other witnesses had fully established this fact.

Leaving Wallace, Idaho, in September, 1904, he drifted about, working in various places until he located on a farm near Haines, Oregon, in the Spring of 1905.

Here he was arrested by Detective Thiel and Sheriff Brown, Feb. 20, 1906, and carried to Boise, Idaho, where he was confined in a block steel cell for several days with Harry Orchard, whose famous "confession" plays such a part in the prosecution of Moyer-Haywood and Pettibone.

In this cell Orchard, McPartland and Warden Whitney importuned him day and night to sign a confession that would corroborate the one made by Orchard. The latter assured Adams repeatedly that he, Orchard, would be released without prosecution, and was to "get a piece of money" for his confession. Adams was at last induced, under promise of liberty if he consented, and threat of death if he refused to sign the confession which had been prepared for him.

The court was spell-bound during the recital of his testimony, and it was the opinion of many of the spectators that he had conclusively proved his own innocence and established the existence of a plot on the part of the Mine Owners' association.

The trial of Moyer and Haywood was last postponed, it was understood, in order that the state, which had lost control of Adams by reason of his confessing to having been tampered with by McPartland and others, could put him on trial, find him guilty of murder, and thus discredit him to keep the defense from using him as a witness in Moyer and Haywood's favor. Evidently the plan isn't working any too well!

London Town Revolutionized!

[The following is again reprinted from Charles Edward Russell's remarkable article in the *Cosmopolitan* magazine on "Socialistic Government of London," because of the news of the elections just received from London. Of course Socialism does not merely consist in the work that has been begun in London, as it stands for the collective ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution, but the following account is interesting nevertheless as showing how far in a Socialistic direction the metropolis of the world has already gone.]

The real Government of the real London is the London County Council, and its principal business is to introduce plain, bald, unqualified Socialism—Socialism as Karl Marx dreamed it.

London is the last city in the world that one would expect for a Socialistic experiment; IT IS THE FIRST CITY IN THE WORLD TO ADOPT SOCIALISM AS A PERMANENT POLICY.

To be sure, the London County Council's Socialism was forced upon it by conditions and without its wish. But in "municipal trading" the London County Council has gone so far that its total operations are calculated to make any Socialist gasp.

The vast operations of this unique body, its remaking of London, its intricate and varied enterprises were wholly unforeseen and unsuspected when the Council was created.

Forty years ago London was one of the most hideous and repulsive of all places of human habitation. Trade alone concerned it. While the continental cities, led by Paris, had rebuilt themselves with taste

and pleasing designs, London wallowed on its medieval way, forlorn, ugly and content.

Moreover, the huge thing was, on the whole, as badly governed as Philadelphia or St. Louis or Milwaukee under the gang. In the area we call London were twenty-seven distinct cities, boroughs and political divisions, all having separate, independent, and frequently incompetent, governments. Metropolitan London spread into six counties and was practically without any head or central organization or unified control except as Parliament legislated for it. The administrations of contiguous boroughs were incessantly warring about repairs and improvements.

The bad government might have been tolerated, but the slovenly and unhandsome aspect of things, the increasing and terrifying problems created by overcrowding, and the congestion of traffic gave rise to a waxing clamor of protest. The Parliament in 1888, as a kind of forlorn hope, created the London County Council, with somewhat enlarged powers, to supersede the Metropolitan Board and try again. If England were favored with a supreme court like ours, the London County Council long ago would have been howled out of existence as "unconstitutional," null and void. Having no Supreme Court to boss it, overrule it and tell it what it ought to do, Parliament has blessed London by retaining and supporting the revolutionary County Council.

It consists of one hundred and eighteen members chosen by the qualified voters, and of nineteen aldermen. Two members are elected from each parliamentary division (answerable to our congressional districts) and four from the portion that was the ancient city of London. These elective members serve without pay and work like cart-horses at that! The county council in the beginning was to merely deal with problems of public works. It found certain of the chief streets of the city so laid out as to choke the traffic of the district. Notably was this so of the Strand and Fleet street, which joined each other like tubes, but with the point of juncture a narrow space forty feet wide, this stricture caused by a block of ancient, unsightly buildings, which shut it in like a bottle. At this neck of the bottle the hourly congestion and profanity was appalling. The

council went at it heroically. It began a third of a mile away to widen the streets, piece by piece as it could buy the properties, so that at present it looks like a checker board, but in time it will get the properties that make it look thus.

But up at the bottle neck, where the ancient buildings blocked the way and the omnibus stood thirty deep, waiting to get through, the Council threw away patience and went in for revolution. It got from Parliament what legislation it needed, and bought up everything on both sides of the street. Acres of old, ramshackle structures were demolished, the Strand was widened from forty to ninety-five feet, the old lane of Holywell was incorporated with the Strand.

Melancholy are the vicissitudes that befall cities. Once Drury Lane and Clare Market were the fashionable regions of London. But the Drury Lane precincts became in the end most unsavory and not altogether safe. They smelt to heaven, or thereabouts, they ran over with a pale-faced, sickly and mostly starving population, and whenever there was epidemic of any kind, THE MORTALITY IN THOSE REEKING TENEMENTS WAS TERRIFYING. Criminals swarmed in the dark alleys; in the rank sub-cellars and foul areas were more diseases than medical science had had time to name. IT WAS A PLAGUE SPOT.

Into this nest of misery the Council determined to let the light. Kingsway, handsome and broad avenue, was laid out to be cut through the densest parts of the tenement region, and, in the Strand, just beyond the bottle neck, there was planned to connect with Kingsway, a great, widely curved plaza, called Aldwych, a notable thing in modern street-making. The main part of the new thoroughfare is one hundred feet wide.

This monumental work, a matter of years and enormous outlay, is now well in hand.

But the Council purchases ground as it goes along and it has thus become one of the largest property holders in London. Some of the land it leases for building purposes and on some it erects buildings of its own. In either case

it will allow nothing to be built except after designs furnished and approved by its own committee of architects and conforming strictly to the total plan. Hence there will be no incongruous note in the splendid spectacle when it shall be done. But I need hardly point out that for the state to go into building and renting of houses is mere Socialism and untenable with the theory of Individualism which we have hitherto held.

What inevitable necessity forced upon the Council as an expedient, became its fixed policy and chiefest business. It is a great landlord. It owns and rents many buildings and is interested in many more. It has devoted public funds to purposes for which they have never been used in any Anglo-Saxon community. It invested two hundred thousand dollars in an advance upon the handsome Gaiety theater. It has gone far into business and trafficking and buying and selling like a merchant, AND IT HAS MANAGED EXCEEDINGLY WELL. The outlay of public funds required by the improvements in the Strand region was \$27,500,000, but already the Council sees from the sales and leases of property enough returns to reduce the actual expenditure to no more than \$1,000,000, and no one will be astonished if, when all is done, there is still a better showing. Considering the community's advantages from the changes, THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST IMPROVEMENTS EVER MADE BY A MUNICIPALITY.

The gross annual profits of the street-car lines operated by the Council are about \$250,000. Fares have been reduced and wages have been increased.

We may sum up the balance of Mr. Russell's article as follows:

At present the council owns and operates one street car line in the south side of London, and at one point it has a street car subway. It will in time spread a network of tracks all over London. It owns and operates a line of steamboats on the Thames and has placed an order for forty more boats. Enormous numbers of passengers are carried, one destination being a popular bathing resort on the seashore. Three great steel free ferry boats, each carrying a thousand passengers, are employed at Woolwich.

With the housing problem the L. C. C. has gone very far into Socialistic experiments. At Millbank it has eight acres and has built flat dwellings for 4,974 persons. Its rents in 1904 were \$94,070. The two-room flats rent for \$1.50 a week, the best four and five room flats for \$2.80 to \$3.12 a week. The council is overwhelmed with applicants for these dwellings, for there is nothing else in London so good and so cheap. And this is only a beginning. At Tooting, five miles from Westminster bridge, it bought thirty-eight acres of farming land. It has laid out a town with six wide streets and built 1,250 pretty cottages. The rents range from \$1.50 to \$3.12 a week, not by contract, but under the council itself, day by day, by labor, and labor was paid higher than the prevailing rates. Yet there will be a profit. At Tottenham it bought 225 acres and is building cottages for 42,500 persons. At Norbury it is building cottages to accommodate 5,800, at Holloway 1,050 persons, at Hammersmith 9,200 persons, at Islington 1,388 persons, at Lambeth 718 persons, in Deptford 440 persons, and throughout London it has in process of construction 13 smaller groups of dwellings. For the 3,700 people displaced by the widening of the Strand it built new dwellings in the same region. It operates two big lodging houses also!

It has provided 51 parks and breathing spots, beside playgrounds and athletic fields. Has erected 23 gymnasiums. It has taken the boat privileges away from contractors on the park lakes and lowered the rates. It provides free bathing places in summer and skating rinks in winter.

It provides 1,500 band concerts in the parks a year. It maintains free manual training and technical schools. It regards the theater as a place of education and keeps a supervision over 14 playhouses. It looks after stores, sees that the sales people have seats and that the child workers are not overtaxed. And besides all this it has its varied and incessant public works duties to perform.

"It is destined in time," says Mr. Russell, "and that not long, to rule the whole city of London. And by that time, unless it is checked, it will have 'Socialism' in full career in the greatest city in the world!"

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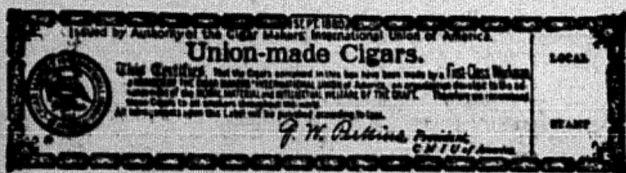
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Tenets of Social-Democracy.

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

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

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

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

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

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working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class.

The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labor of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

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 clashing forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery,

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Carrying the Banner in Darkest London!

AN EXTRACT FROM JACK LONDON'S GREAT BOOK "PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS" AND ITS ACCOUNT OF ROTTEN RIPE CAPITALIST CITY DEVELOPMENT.

"To carry the banner," means to walk the streets at night; and I, with the figurative emblem hoisted, went out to see what I could see.

Men and women walk the streets at night all over this great city, but I selected the West End, making Leicester Square my base, and scouting about from the Thames Embankment to Hyde Park.

The rain was falling heavily when the theaters let out, and the brilliant throng which poured from the places of amusement was hard put to find cabs.

The streets were so many wild rivers of cabs, most of which were engaged, however; and here I saw the desperate attempts of ragged men and boys to get a shelter for the night by procuring cabs for the cabless ladies and gentlemen.

I use the word "desperate" advisedly; for these wretched homeless ones were gambling a soaking against a bed; and most of them, I took notice, got the soaking and missed the bed.

Now, to go through a stormy night with wet clothes, and, in addition, to be ill nourished and not have tasted meat for a week or a month, is about as severe a hardship as a man can undergo.

Well-fed and well-clad, I have traveled all day with the spirit thermometer down to seventy-four degrees below zero; and though I suffered, it was a mere nothing compared with carrying the banner for a night, ill-fed, ill-clad, and soaking wet.

The streets grew very quiet and lonely after the theater crowd had gone home. Only were to be seen the ubiquitous policemen, flashing their dark lanterns into doorways and alleys, and men and women and boys taking shelter in the lee of buildings from the wind and rain. Piccadilly, however, was not quite so deserted.

Its pavements were brightened by well-dressed women without escort, and there was more life and action there than elsewhere, due to the process of finding escort. But by three o'clock the last of them had vanished, and it was then indeed lonely.

At half-past one the steady downpour ceased, and only showers fell thereafter. The homeless folk came away from the protection of the buildings, and slouched up and down and everywhere, in order to rush up the circulation and keep warm.

One old woman, between fifty and sixty, a sheer wreck, I had no doubt.

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arches, when it was rying its 'ard-est, an a bobby comes in an chyses me out. But I come back, an 'e come too. 'Ere, sez 'e, 'wot you doin' 'ere? An' out I goes, but I sez, 'Think I want to pinch (steal) the bleeding bridge?'

Among those who carry the banner, Green Park has the reputation of opening its gates earlier than the other parks, and at a quarter-past four in the morning, I, and many more, entered Green Park.

It was raining again, but they were worn out with the night's walking, and they were down on the benches and asleep at once. Many of the men stretched out full length on the dripping wet grass, and with the rain falling steadily upon them, were sleeping the sleep of exhaustion.

And now I wish to criticize the Powers that be. They are the Powers, therefore they may decree whatever they please; so I make bold only to criticize the ridiculousness of their decrees.

All night long they make the homeless ones walk up and down. They drive them out of doors and passages, and lock them out of the parks.

The evident intention of all this is to deprive them of sleep. Well and good, the Powers have the power to deprive them of sleep, or

of anything else for that matter; but why under the sun do they open the gates of the parks at five o'clock in the morning and let the homeless ones go inside and sleep? If it is their intention to deprive them of sleep, why do they let them sleep after five in the morning? And if it is not their intention to deprive them of sleep, why don't they let them sleep earlier in the night?

In this connection, I will say that I came by Green Park that same day, at one in the afternoon, and that I counted scores of the ragged wretches asleep in the grass.

It was Sunday afternoon, the sun was fitfully appearing, and the well-dressed West Enders, with their wives and progeny, were out by thousands, taking the air. It was not a pleasant sight for them, those horrible, unkempt, sleeping vagabonds; while the vagabonds themselves, I know, would rather have done their sleeping the night before.

And so, dear soft people, should you ever visit London Town, and see these men asleep on the benches and in the grass, please do not think they are lazy creatures, preferring sleep to work. Know that the Powers that be have kept them walking all the night long, and that in the day they have nowhere else to sleep.

JACK LONDON.

Socialists in Action!

Social-Democratic Assemblymen: W. J. Aldridge, E. J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, C. D. Thompson, F. J. Weber. Social-Democratic Member of the Wisconsin Senate: Jacob Rummel.



The bill to pledge the state of Wisconsin to make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition and setting aside \$25,000 to defray the expense, was killed in the Wisconsin Legislature, Feb. 28, after a long debate, in which the Social-Democrats took an active part. They opposed the measure on the grounds that the exposition was intended to glorify warfare—the wholesale taking of human life. The bill was defeated in the assembly by a vote of 70 to 19. Following is the speech against the bill made by the Socialist assemblyman, Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee:

"If this were an appropriation for educational, historical, economic, commercial or industrial purposes we would not object. If it were to build better schools and colleges, to educate or to uplift our people, or for any purpose that would elevate and purify humanity, then Socialists would most heartily support it.

"But this Jamestown Exposition has become chiefly and primarily military in its purpose. It is to be distinctly and emphatically, according to the public statements of those who have it in charge, 'A GLORIFICATION OF WAR.'

"A recent publication of the bulletin of the organization having the exposition in charge, says: 'The exposition will be PRIMARILY a military and naval celebration, commercialism will be relegated to the rear.

"The bulletin announces thirty-eight 'attractions.' Eighteen of them are distinctly military, and the following are samples: 'Greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen.'

"Greatest naval rendezvous in history.' 'International races of submarine warships.'

"Magnificent Pyrotechnic reproduction of war scenes.' 'Reproduction of the famous battle between the Monitor and Merrimac. (\$10,000 has been set aside for this event alone.)

"Greatest gathering of warships in the history of the world.' 'Greatest array of gorgeous military uniforms ever seen.'

"The grandest military and naval celebration ever attempted in any age by any nation.

"A great living picture of war with all its enticing splendors.'

"Farther on we are told 'The Jamestown Exposition will be a continuous and varying scene of martial splendor from beginning to end.

"It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the main feature of this exposition is to glorify war, to make it seem grand, splendid, enticing.

Now, gentlemen, Socialism is opposed to war. The Social-Democratic movement all over the earth is working, voting, hoping, struggling for peace. And because we are opposed to war and feel that in this enlightened age this relic of barbarism is utterly unnecessary, therefore we are absolutely opposed to any measure calculated to foster the military spirit or to encourage or stimulate it.

militarism to make it seem glorious and exalted.

"But war is hell. It is wholesale, legalized murder. It destroys commerce, paralyzes industry, impoverishes the people, robs millions of men of the richest years of their lives. It opens countless graves where happy homes should be; fills the world with widows and orphans; drenches our fields with blood; bathes the world with tears and fills the world with hate.

"War is hell, and it should never be painted otherwise.—He who attempts it, attempts a monstrous lie.

"II. Again, we oppose this measure from another motive. We do not want to encourage in any way the spirit of war because today with the light and knowledge we have war is utterly uncalled for and unpardonable.

"It is said that war is inevitable,—that we must have it now and then. But this is true only from the standpoint of capitalism. It is true that capitalism cannot live without war. But let this have its full force and significance.

"Chauncey M. Depew said once in one of his flights of oratory:—'What means this hammering at the gates of Pekin, this marching of troops to Central Africa? Simply this: that the American people have produced many millions of dollars worth of wealth each year more than they can consume.'

"And here is the truth uncovered. And what does it mean? This,—that the capitalistic system robs those who toil of a large part of the products of their labor. Thus their purchasing power is destroyed. They produce two dollars' worth of wealth, but they are paid but one. Clearly they cannot buy back as much as they have produced. And therefore the surplus accumulates. And out of this situation grows the struggle for markets, for industrial supremacy, arises the international complications that lead almost certainly to wars.

"But here is a better way. And we want every opportunity to urge it. Here and now we offer and will continue to urge a peaceful solution of the social and economic problems both national and international. And that solution lies in

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the direction of economic justice. Give the millions that toil the full products of their toil and they will be able to buy out of the market the full amount of wealth which their labor has put there. This will tend to peace at home and abroad. For then there will be justice, and after justice will come peace.

"And we are offering here and now the outlines of the program by which this economic justice may be secured. It is justice we want. And therefore we wish to glorify JUSTICE and not war.

"III. And again we oppose this appropriation because there are so many good and useful things for which this money might a thousand times better be spent.

"Take this \$25,000 and build better schools or extend your university equipment. Invest it in university extension, or in the scientific experimentation with new and better types of grains and animals for the farmers of this state. Or take this \$25,000 and build a great trades school where the young of our cities may learn a useful occupation. Or buy with it a public park on the shores of the lake by our city wilderness where now and then the weary and the worn, the poor who through the summer heat sweeter in the squalor of our city slums may go out and breathe God's sweet air.

"With the sky above our heads and the grass beneath their feet 'Do this and you will bless humanity, and you will help the people of this state.

"But spend it in the glorification of war and you feed the worst passions of our modern brutality.

"One battleship costs more than the whole university equipment of this state. And twenty minutes of the fiendish hell of war will suffice to send it and all its terrific equipment to the bottom of the sea.

"IV. We are opposed to this measure because it would tend to perpetuate a burden that bears especially hard upon the working classes. Do not forget that it is the working class that fight all the battles. It is not the railroad presidents, or the trust magnates, nor the millionaires, nor their sons that shoulder the musket. They hire substitutes, and stay at home and work up booms for the 'glory of war,' and draw the dividends.

"The Social-Democrats see through this fraud and strive to have it cease. In Europe at different times the workers, massed in the Socialist movement have prevented war by refusing to join in this glorification of war. And in proportion to its strength here in America we shall do the same.

"V. And finally, we are by no means alone in this protest. We have before us today letters from the most noted men in this nation; men of all parties and of all shades of political and religious belief who have become thoroughly aroused against the vulgar display of the militarism of this Jamestown exposition.

"Among these are Cardinal Gibbons of the Catholic Church; Hon. Carroll D. Wright, recently of the Bureau of Labor; Prof. Charles Zeublin of the Chicago University; Dr. Edward Everett Hale of the Unitarian Church; John Mitchell of the Mine Workers' organization; Jane Adams of the Social Settlement of Chicago, and many others.

"Surely we ought to take heed to this united voice. The world has enough anguish, enough broken, bleeding hearts, enough tears. Now let us turn our faces towards the light of a better day. Let us wipe away their tears; let us heal the broken hearts; let us bring peace upon the earth? Let us live and labor for 'peace on earth, good will among men,' for the higher, better, holier civilization in which they shall beat their swords into plow shares, their spears into pruning hooks; when 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'

The Real Fight Opens!

Madison, Wis., March 4: The past week the real fight began. All that has been done before seems to have been a sort of preliminary skirmishing.

The first real breaking out of hostilities occurred when Senator Rummel's bill requiring the semi-monthly payment of wages came before the Senate committee. A whole row of legal talent, representing the C. M. & St. Paul Ry., and the Chi. & N. W., marched into the committee room with blood in their eyes. The Merchants and Manufacturers' association were on hand with their lawyers to fight the measure. After Comrade Rummel had presented his side of the case to the committee, the opposition opened fire. The opponents declared that this was raw, rash, drastic legislation. They even ac-

Tenets of Social-Democracy.

Continued on Page 2. 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

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To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis. I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.

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conscious organization of society. Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values; the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain

or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete 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 earnestly believe 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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Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors - E. M. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

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

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

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. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists 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. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

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

Horror is writ in bloody letters over the very name of Russia these days, and it seems as if each fresh account were meant to put those before it in the shade. Horrible indeed that at this age of the earth's cooling off toward civilization the struggle for liberty for the sons of men should anywhere have to pass through such a bloody holocaust. And yet it is the price that has usually had to be paid before a people can force their right to the ballot and to a voice in the government. We who sit at our firesides in safety already long secured or who carry on the struggle for labor emancipation with the weapons of peace vouchsafed us by the right of a universal ballot (women, children and idiots excepted!) can scarcely realize what the struggle in such a country as Russia really is. A Warsaw paper gives the latest account of horrible persecution. In order to extract a confession from a young girl, a fiend in human form had her thrown in a cell next to the one in which her brother was being flogged. The brother was flogged until he could cry out no more. She refused to say anything, however. Then the next night her lover was flogged nearly to death in an adjoining cell, and she was made to feel that she was responsible for every stroke that fell upon his distracted flesh. Yet she would not make a confession. The next night she was herself flogged, also by the orders of the same fiend in human form. Four men held her while she was beaten with sticks. She fainted away. She was brought to, interrogated again, and still refusing, was thrown to the floor and trampled on till she spat blood. In a half-dead condition she was then taken to a hospital where every care was taken to keep the truth about her experience from coming out. But she was later transferred to another prison and the facts became known. And shortly after that the fiend in human form who had so maltreated her was wiped up off the earth by a well-directed bomb. Shall we, who live amidst peace, and who can carry on the fight for democracy and labor emancipation with civilized weapons, presume to disparage the throwing of that bomb?

The following is the portion of Wilshire's letter which we reserved for a special answer. But it seems so obviously strained as an argument that we need say little. This is what he says:

"I can't see that there is any more harm in my suggesting to comrades that they could have a good thing by investing in the Bishop Creek gold mine than for you to suggest, by taking the advertisement, that they put their money in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Milwaukee. I think it is better to put the money in the Bishop Creek gold mine than it is to put it in a bank. Have not savings banks been known to break? Is advertising the bank in your paper a guarantee that it won't? You take the advertisement from that bank because they pay you to do it; you regard it as perfectly legitimate to so divert the comrades' money to the bank. Why is not my advertisement of the gold mine on exactly the same basis?"

"If I were asked what advertisements should not appear in a Socialist paper, I should say those of the public utility corporations. It is well known that whenever such a corporation wishes to subsidize the public press in order to prevent agitation against the public ownership of its plants it gives out advertisements to the papers. Now, I won't say that the large advertise-

ment which appears in your columns of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company was given for any such purpose, but I do say that you are laying yourself open to suspicion in taking advertisements from such a source. I might call your attention also to the fact that you are running an advertisement from a doctor, an "advertising" doctor, who says that he removes "obstructions." I presume you know that this usually means that the advertiser is really announcing his willingness to do illegal operations. I cannot see the consistency in your advertising this doctor on one page and then on the next page publishing a long expose of other advertising doctors as "medical harpies."

In answer we may say that if Wilshire cannot see the difference between a paper publishing in its regular advertising columns the advertisement of a bank in which the paper has no possible financial interest, and his printing a glaring full-page mining stock advertisement in which he has a personal financial interest, then his case is indeed hopeless. Are the two on "exactly the same basis?" In the first case it is merely straight advertising, presented as such. In the other it is a case of a Socialist editor using his columns and his prestige to draw in the spare change of his trusting comrades for a mining stock venture that he is interested

How Social-Democracy Grows in Germany!

(Republished from the "Literary Digest.")

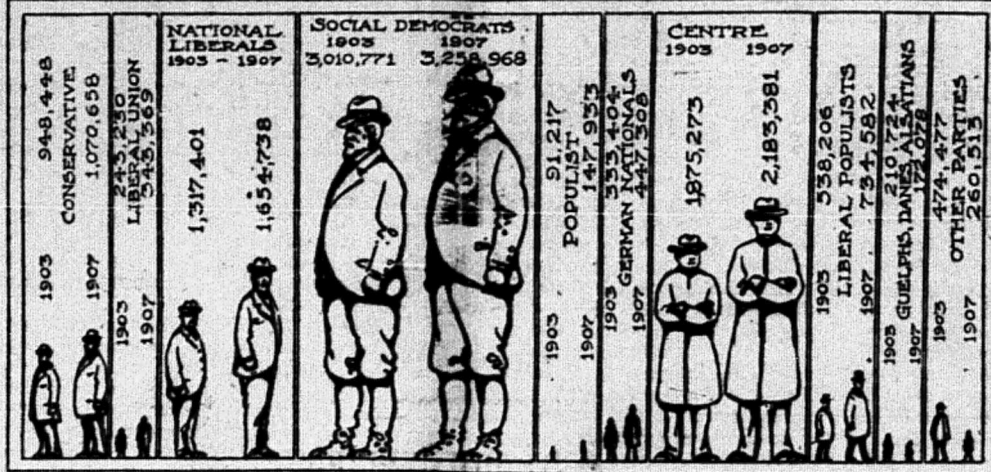


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF VOTES CAST BY THE VARIOUS PARTIES FOR THE REICHTAG ELECTIONS IN 1903 AND 1907.

By the Government's limitation of representation from the cities, the Socialists, despite their increased vote, suffer a large reduction in strength in the Reichstag.

Socialists in Action.

Continued from Page 2.

Comrade Rummel of violating his oath to support the constitution.

It was a warm session, but Comrade Rummel held his own, and final action upon the bill was deferred, and another hearing will be later, at which time Comrade Rummel will strengthen his arguments.

A real victory was won this week in the assembly committee on manufacturers and labor. Comrade Weber's bill to regulate the use of emery wheels, and providing a method of removing the dust which is so deadly to the men employed in this line of work, came up for action this week. The comrades at Kenosha, who were especially interested in this bill, had a strong delegation present to support Comrade Weber upon this matter. There was a representative of the Metal Polishers' International Union, one

for the district council of metal workers, one representative of the State Federation of Labor, and one sent by the local of the Social-Democratic party of Kenosha. These comrades, together with our two strong men on the committee—Weber and Brockhausen—made a pretty fine array of labor forces. As a result, the committee recommended the passage of the bill, and it will come before the assembly next week.

The question of child labor will be a very prominent one in the legislature this winter. We have a child labor law in Wisconsin, but it is by no means what it ought to be. The Socialists, the labor unions, and other sympathizing organizations are making a very vigorous effort to get the law made. Several bills have been drafted, and the first hearing was given this week. We are trying to improve the present law at the following points:

1. That no child under 16 years of age shall be allowed to work more than eight hours. This provision has been in the Illinois law for three years.
2. That there shall be no night work by children under 16, between 7 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning.
3. That there shall be a physical test—that is, that a child shall be at least physically able and reasonably developed before being allowed to work.
4. That the employments that are dangerous to life and limb shall be closed to child labor. We have incorporated the list of dangerous occupations from the Illinois law.

Of course, the Merchants and Manufacturers' association was on hand with its answers to give battle against these humanitarian provisions. They served notice upon us, that under no circumstances will they consent to the passage of this law with these provisions.

5. We should like to introduce a feature in this child labor law, so as to provide that the child's education shall be somewhat protected. In several states it is provided that children shall be able to read and write at least a simple English sentence. Wisconsin has no educational test in this child labor law at all. In this respect it is far behind many of the other states. However, we are assured that if we should attempt to introduce this feature it would considerably increase the opposition. We were forced to yield this point, in order to secure the others.

Thus capitalism demands the flesh and blood of the little children. Nevertheless, the Social-Democrats will fight to save the

childhood of the rest to the last bitter end.

The Social-Democrats certainly have a right to take some glory to themselves for the defeat of the appropriation of \$25,000.00 for the Jamestown exposition. The measure was opposed by many of the members of the legislature, but the Socialists were the only ones who opposed the proposition from the standpoint of purely humanitarian reasons. The measure brought forth the first real oratory of the session.

The child labor resolution offered by Comrade Brockhausen, demanding that an investigation of the facts and conditions of child labor in the United States shall be made by the national labor bureau, will, without doubt, pass the assembly. So many of the members were in sympathy with our move in this matter, that they were unwilling to vote against it. They felt a little troubled at what they regarded the extreme wording of the resolution, but the Social-Democrats were, of course, quite willing to concede a change of words, so long as the facts were retained.

The resolution as now being acted upon, is a substitute for the one which Comrade Brockhausen first introduced. The capitalist interests of the United States congress proposed to have an investigation. This would give us simply cold figures without any report on the nature of child labor, and conditions involved. Our proposition is to demand that the investigation be made more thorough and by the labor bureau.

Victory and Defeat!

Madison, March 4: Assemblyman Brockhausen's resolution asking congress to have the investigation of child labor made by the U. S. labor bureau instead of by the census bureau was carried almost unanimously today. Tim Burke, a lawyer from Green Bay—a Republican, of course—voted against it. One lone, sickly protest against the cry of the children. Assemblyman Weber's bill for a 36-hour rest once each week was mercilessly killed. No rest for labor!

ACROSS THE POND

The London municipal campaign is now in full blast. Keir Hardie, leader of the labor party in parliament, has prepared a manifesto which, according to a London cable, is "a program of amazing development of municipal Socialism." But really Hardie and his colleagues are very modest. All they ask in their manifesto is that the London council be endowed with the control of public supply of milk, electricity and coal, authorizing the council to buy coal mines and to control the docks, police, hospitals, markets, slaughter houses and transportation, including all the metropolitan railways, whether surface or underground, tramways and omnibuses. It further empowers the council to build gardens in the suburbs around London, and to carry out itself all work now done by contractors. It provides also for the institution of 48 hours labor weekly, all workmen to receive a minimum wage of 30 shillings. That is all. Naturally the privileged class, the capitalists, the landlords, etc., declare that there is "too much Socialism" in London town, and that their sacred rights to skin people are ignored. —Cleveland Citizen.

Dates for National Organizers.

- J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.
- GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Oregon under the direction of the state committee.
- J. E. Snyder: March 10, 11, Jefferson City, Mo.; 12-14, Belleville, Ill.; 15, 16, O'Fallon.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

aroused a flood of condemnation of the government, and it is promised at the next election to send more Socialists to Congress to back Recabarren.

Even DeLeon has had to come out with a warning against the present time absurdity of the general strike. There was a comic opera monarch who was made to believe that he controlled the lightning, and so he appointed a day when he was to call down the lightning upon the heads of his enemies. But when he solemnly gave the signal "Let the lightning strike!" it did not hear him.

The Chicago Daily Socialist has purchased a complete modern newspaper plant, estimated to be worth \$50,000, for \$18,000, and will make various improvements in "consistency."

Antoinette Konikow, Dorchester, Mass., has been elected a member of the national committee, and James F. Carey of Haverhill, has been re-elected national committee member of Massachusetts.

By a recent referendum, Chas. S. Vanderporten, Brooklyn, and W. W. Arland, Corning, N. Y., have been elected members of the national committee, and Algernon Lee, New York City, has been re-elected national committee member of the state of New York.

Louis E. Recabarren, the printer who was elected to the National Legislature in Chile, South America, has been sentenced to 541 days imprisonment for "contempt of authority." The sentence has

IN YANKEE LAND

Alfred W. Smith, New Haven, has been elected state secretary of Connecticut.

The St. Louis comrades will hold Commune festivals at two different halls Sunday, March 16.

Roman Moralez, editor of El Obrero Socialista of Guadalajara, Mexico, is in jail for having given offense to the capitalist rulers.

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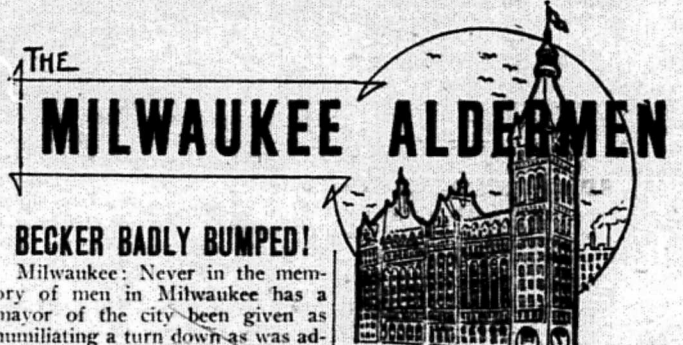
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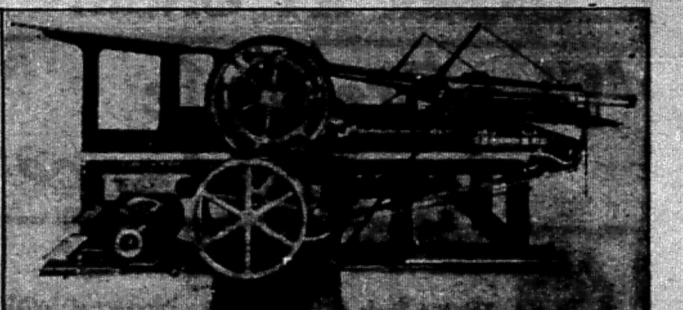
THE MILWAUKEE ALDERMEN

BECKER BADLY BUMPED!

Milwaukee: Never in the memory of men in Milwaukee has a mayor of the city been given as humiliating a turn down as was administered to Mayor Becker by the city council Monday. Such a rebuke would penetrate the very thickest cuticle, and would leave a stain politically that could never be hidden. Some time ago the council passed a resolution creating a metropolitan park commission, to consist of eleven men, to be appointed by the mayor. The commission was to be in service several years and to lay out a plan for the city's park and boulevard system of the future, even planning ahead for fifty or a hundred years. In spite of the momentous nature of this sort of service, and the necessity of appointing men on the commission who would give disinterested and qualified service, and in spite of the understanding that the principle of proportional representation was to cut some figure in the appointments, the young mayor turned in a list of appointments that was so clearly dictated by petty political considerations, showing that the mayor was shaking the plum tree instead of thinking of the fitness of his appointees, that he became the subject of unreserved criticism. All his appointees were Republicans, there was no proportional representation about it. One of them was an officer of a big foundry company who was in a bitter labor war with the Molders' union, and when the organized workers, who are mostly Socialists, called on him in a body to protest, he proceeded to publicly call the Socialists the "scum of the earth." All efforts to get him to change the appointments failed. It was a case of childish stubbornness. It was clear that the appointments would never be confirmed by the council, but neither the public or the mayor were expecting the thing that really happened. Ald. Smith (D) introduced a resolution rescinding the resolution that created the park commission in the first place, and it went through with only nine dissenting votes, thus leaving the mayor's appointees dangling in mid-air! In other words, the whole matter was taken out of the mayor's hands, and it is now proposed to renege the park commission idea, and to have a committee of three aldermen, representing each party, and appointed by the president of the council, make the

appointments. There was scarcely any opposition to the Smith resolution. Ald. Weil (R) explained that the aldermen wished to let the mayor down as easily as possible, but that the appointments as a whole showed a sad lack of appreciation of the importance of the work proposed. Ald. Melms said the mayor was rather to be pitied than censured. He said he knew of men who went to the mayor and urged him to take his time so as to make careful appointments, but it did no good, he had to pay attention to his friends, in other words, pay political debts. He was positive some of the appointees were not qualified. There should be no lines drawn in such a matter, and yet the mayor had made the statement that he could only find one working man fit for the appointment, but he was out of the question. Instead he chose some men who hardly ever went to the parks, whilst the workmen are just the class that needs the parks. Ald. Stigbauer (D) said it would be fatal to the project to have such a board as the mayor had appointed go ahead with it. At this point Ald. Yockey (R), although all the speakers had insisted that politics should cut no figure in the matter, moved a recess of ten minutes to permit the Republicans to caucus on the subject. He was voted down, and remarked ruefully after the meeting that if he could have had a caucus the Republicans would not have split up and turned the mayor down. The final vote to rescind the resolution for a commission stood 37 to 9, and on Ald. Seidel clutching it by moving immediate reconsideration only three voted to reconsider. The nine who stood with the mayor were Republicans, there being eighteen Republicans in all in the council, as against sixteen Democrats and twelve Social-Democrats.

The sessions of the council now start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an hour earlier than formerly. The change was made to head off the Socialists' demand for evening sessions. But the change has not helped much, for last Monday's meeting lasted till half past 1 in the morning. Almost every proposition that came up produced a fight.



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With the Miehle Improved Bed Motion; Two-Revolution; Four-Roller—Occupying a floor space of 8 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 4 inches over all, and weighing about nine tons. Will print a sheet 33 inches by 46 inches. Until we get this machine, we are limited to printing a sheet of only 12 by 18 inches.

We expected this sooner or later, but it came sooner. The Co-operative Printery has been such a tremendous success as a part of our work that in order to take care of all orders we were compelled to make an enlargement of the plant by the addition of the above cylinder press. This has taken us off our feet financially, but where there is a will there is a way. This cylinder press has been an actual necessity for us a long time, but we have put the matter off until we could do so no longer. We have made preparations to pay part of what it cost by a mortgage loan. The cost of the outfit will be about \$3,000 and we want to make as large a payment as possible on the outfit at once. This is where you can help. If you have the interests of the movement at heart, and can see your way clear to help us at this time, your help will be doing double duty. We are not proud, and know that many of the readers can spare but little. But don't for one minute think that little amounts won't help. It is the little things that make the big ones. Become a stockholder in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Send in your application for one or more shares of stock. These shares sell at \$5.00 par value. Each stockholder who has paid for his stock receives the HERALD free for life. This brings your investment back to you in five years, and you still have it for the rest of your life free. Do what you can, and

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, Telephone Grand 1742.



OFFICERS: JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary; FREDERIC HEATH, 34 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary; SENNY HOIPE, 215 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary; WILLIAM HAMANN, 231 Chestnut St., Treasurer; W. WEISSENFELDER, 127 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodde, Sec'y, J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Edw. Besenberz, Wm. Coleman, Charles Jeske, Frank Meister. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES: ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Koche, Frank Meister. LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gorecki, James Sheehan, Wm. Griebling. GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: F. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebling, H. L. Meyer. SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reichert. NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorner.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 2nd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Book, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman. BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Fred'k Heime, Secretary, 318 State Street. Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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ORGANIZED LABOR



Outrageous! Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!

of their continued aid. The strike is now ten months old and the men are full of fight and well seasoned. Notice was given that Berringer's park is still unfair to organized labor.

The Executive Board reported that it had decided to take the initiative in recommending that the council place labor candidates in the field for the school board. As candidates it recommended Bros. Henry Ohl of the Printers, Henry Raasch of the Tile Layers, J. J. Handley of the Machinists, and Albert J. Welch of the Printers. A set of resolutions under seal of the Patternmakers' union was received by the board and referred to-council, in which it was declared that the Social-Democratic party had not put candidates in the field, and held that the council should not put up Social-Democrats in the guise of union men. It therefore asked the council to put its business agent, Bro. Sauer, on its ticket. The executive board report was halted at this point, and the council took up the consideration of the school board proposition. There being no patternmakers present to explain the communication from that union, no action was taken on it. After discussion it was moved to endorse the action of the executive board and ratify its candidates, and the motion was carried, there being an undoubted majority for such action. It was moved and carried that a campaign committee of ten, with full power to act, be appointed by the chair, and the chair later on named Bros. E. T. Melms, James Sheehan, Thomas Feeley, Walter Fisher, F. H. Victoris, Frank Meister, Otto Lemke, Gustav Esche, Frank Neumer, and William Griebling.

Executive board report resumed. Board recommended that council endorse the Rummel bill before the legislature in favor of paydays of at least every two weeks. Ald. Melms, of the legislative committee of the city council, asked that petitions be signed in order to show that the claims of the corporation lobbyists that working people were not interested in the bill be disproven. The council approved the board's recommendation and petitions were signed by the delegates present, ready to be taken to Madison by Ald. Melms. The board reported the receipt of letters from members of both houses of congress denying that appropriations had been omitted from the child labor law. Filed. Communication received from Baltimore Garment Workers and Federation of Labor, asking council to protest to Gimbel Bros. because of their handling of the clothing of Stein & Co., of Baltimore, which is an unfair firm. Referred to business agent. Communication from Social-Democratic Publishing company asking council to subscribe to more stock in the official paper in order to help company to purchase a cylinder press. Filed. Board reported auditing the Moyer-Haywood meeting accounts, which were found correct. A communication was received from the central body of Seattle asking council to send a representative to the Moyer-Haywood trial. Board recommended not to send representative because of the enormous expense. A communication of a similar nature was referred to secretary to answer. Board recommended the loan of fifty dollars to Building Trades section to tide section over till dues come in. Executive board report approved and recommendations concurred in.

Bro. Jeske reported that the Moyer-Haywood meeting had been a grand success and a real indignation meeting. After all expenses had been paid there was still left in the committee's hands the sum of \$100.75. On motion committee was instructed to send the money to the Western Federation of Miners, to be added to the defense fund. Bro. Tuttle was given the floor to tell about the meeting, and how it had been arranged. On motion Manager Sherman Brown was given a vote of thanks for his kindness in connection with the Davidson theater meeting. Receipts for evening, \$16.10. Disbursements, \$148.20. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Will Enter Campaign

At the meeting of the Federated Trades Council Wednesday evening it was decided to enter the school board campaign in the name of labor, and the following candidates for school directors were nominated: HENRY OHL, of Typographical Union, No. 23. HENRY RAASCH, of the Tile Layers. JOHN J. HANDLEY, of the Machinists. ALBERT J. WELCH, of Typographical Union, No. 23.

A campaign committee of ten was appointed and all the unions will be visited in order to arouse enthusiasm for the ticket among the workers.

Members of the legislative committee of the city council, asked that petitions be signed in order to show that the claims of the corporation lobbyists that working people were not interested in the bill be disproven. The council approved the board's recommendation and petitions were signed by the delegates present, ready to be taken to Madison by Ald. Melms. The board reported the receipt of letters from members of both houses of congress denying that appropriations had been omitted from the child labor law. Filed. Communication received from Baltimore Garment Workers and Federation of Labor, asking council to protest to Gimbel Bros. because of their handling of the clothing of Stein & Co., of Baltimore, which is an unfair firm. Referred to business agent. Communication from Social-Democratic Publishing company asking council to subscribe to more stock in the official paper in order to help company to purchase a cylinder press. Filed. Board reported auditing the Moyer-Haywood meeting accounts, which were found correct. A communication was received from the central body of Seattle asking council to send a representative to the Moyer-Haywood trial. Board recommended not to send representative because of the enormous expense. A communication of a similar nature was referred to secretary to answer. Board recommended the loan of fifty dollars to Building Trades section to tide section over till dues come in. Executive board report approved and recommendations concurred in.

NOTES FROM THE LEGISLATURE

Madison, March 6.—Reduced to lowest terms, the issue in the state legislature at Madison between the Social-Democrats and all the rest, seems to be the question of ownership versus regulation. There seems to be a determined and aggressive move on the part of the great majority of the legislators in Wisconsin, towards the regulation of public service corporations.

Of course, the Social-Democrats do not in any way hinder or oppose this effort. We realize that it is an absolutely necessary step, and are perfectly willing that the old party politicians should have every possible chance to get out their program to regulation. But at every point and in every debate we steadily insist that regulation cannot solve the problem. Not only has the effort to regulate these public service corporations, wherever it has been tried, either in the cities, states, or nations, on this continent, or across the waters, failed to accomplish its purpose, but besides the struggles over rates and regulations that are the inevitable part of this half way measure of the old political parties costs the people millions upon millions of dollars, and leaves the problem still unsolved.

More and more it seems to us the fight of the future between the Socialists and plutocracy will be waged over this point. All who seek to save the present capitalistic situation, and all who refuse to labor its just dues, will cling to this forlorn hope of "regulation."

On the other hand, all who seek the real solution of our present social problems, all who demand justice for the millions who toil, all who seek to save a government of the people and by the people and for the people on earth must from now on fight with us for the public ownership of all public utilities.

More and more clearly it seems the issue centers about this one great vital issue. It will come up in a thousand details perhaps, and in a thousand forms, but in the last analysis this will be the issue that must be fought out. Upon this program Social-Democracy must stand and will have the support of the American people sooner or later.

Our comrades in the assembly are now busily engaged piling up facts, and figures, and arguments which they will present before the committees and the legislature, showing the necessity and reasonableness of the measures which they have introduced. They are ransacking every library in the state, and laying hands upon information from every country in the world where there have been any progressive steps taken by the states or nations. Out of this, the Socialists will be prepared to show that every one of their propositions is not only necessary but rational and constructive.

Not a few of the members of the legislature have taken advantage of the presence of the Social-Democrats in the legislature to begin a study of Socialism. And some have expressed themselves after securing a glimpse into the world of Socialist thought, to the effect that "Socialism is much more reasonable than they had supposed."

We are assured in many quarters that the work that is being done in bringing forward the constructive measures of our program, is convincing the people of the state very rapidly that Socialism is a very different thing from what its enemies would have the people believe it is.

Madison, Mar. 5.—These have been busy days with our party legislators. Not only had we to see that our bills, which we were preparing, were all properly and promptly drawn—we had also to watch all the other bills and see that some bad measure was not rushed through while others were sleeping. So, while some of our men wrote resolutions and memorials to congress, and drew up rough drafts of bills, others studied the measures that the other parties were introducing.

And besides there were interviews to be prepared for the press, so that the papers in Chicago, as well as Milwaukee, might know what the Wisconsin Socialists were doing. And through it all a heavy correspondence with the friends of our measures all over the state, had to receive some attention. For example, our bill for eight hours for telegraphers has brought letters from every section of Wisconsin, besides correspondence with the national officers of the O. R. T. and telegraphers in states where they already enjoy the eight-hour day.

Similarly the bill to compel railroads to put on two brakemen on long trains, as they are required to do in other states, has attracted the attention of the organized trainmen who work in this state. Of course, our men being prominent in the labor movement, have to give some attention to those matters. Several union meetings have required attention, and one of our men has spoken at eight or ten public meetings since the legislature began.

Our correspondence has reached from Maryland and Florida to New Zealand, and in one case a circular letter seeking information needed in the preparation of a certain bill, was sent to all the agricultural schools in the state.

Of course, in all this work, no doubt, some matters may have been overlooked. Some comrades' suggestions may have been lost sight of. As it is, we have presented to the legislature 65 carefully drawn bills, resolutions and memorials. And if some things have been forgotten, we can only plead that we certainly ought to leave something for the Socialists to do in bills next session of the legislature.

Union Drivers. The following liverymen 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 36th st. Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st. Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl. Sam R. Miller, 539 Market st. John Nolan, 149 Detroit st. Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st. Rich. G. Strandt, 1105 Fourth st. Wm. Tegen, 609 Tenth st. Geo. Woelfel, 429 2 1/2 st. Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

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PLUNDERING BELOIT! Beloit, March 1: This city is entitled to a front rank among American municipalities, which have been plundered by corporations. As a sample of exploitation a "high finance" method of the consolidation of public utility interests which took place here something like a year ago should serve as a warning to other cities. The water, electric and gas lighting plants were consolidated and transferred to a new corporation. A banker of the city is authority for the statement that the plants of all these companies could have been duplicated for \$300,000, but the new corporation issued securities to over \$1,000,000 and the people of the city must now pay rates that will yield interest on this capitalization, which is nothing but legalized highway robbery.

Only one voice was raised in protest, that of one of the prominent clergymen of the city, who pointed out the injustice of the deal. His denunciation was agreed with by business men, but all they replied was, "We can't do anything about it."

As a result of the operations of the Citizens' Alliance both the union labor and Social-Democratic movements in this city are at a great disadvantage, but the indications are that conditions will change from now on. Beloit business men are heartily sick of the Parly crowd. Poorly paid, "scab" labor doesn't have as much money to spend as workmen who are getting a larger share of what they earn.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHIER, 113 Fifth Ave. E., Ashland, Wis. DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis. J. H. GARNEY, 740 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis. J. J. HANDLEY, 308 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. WALTER S. FISHER, 1187 8th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas, 453 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Notice, Printers! Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28, 1907. To the Membership: At the regular daily meeting of the executive council, held on Feb. 27, 1907, the council, after a thorough canvass of the eight-hour situation as now existing, reached the conclusion that a reduction in the assessment is again possible.

Therefore, beginning with the week of March 3-9, 1907, and thereafter, until further notice, the assessment will be two per cent of all money earned. Continued improvement in the book and job industry, and above all a vigorous campaign, if possible even more forcible than hitherto, will mean further reduction in the assessment. As a result of the unparalleled label booming now going on, a large number of our book and job members have secured work, thus diminishing the strike-fund liability and increasing the revenues from the strike assessment.

We are now on the flood tide of prosperity, and we have the union shop and the eight-hour day. Fraternally, James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller, J. W. Bramwood, Executive Council International Typographical Union.

Notice, Longshoremen! The first meeting of this season of the Longshoremen's Local Union No. 18, will be held tonight, Saturday, March 9, at 8 o'clock, at Jaecck's hall, corner Sixth and Greenfield avenues. A full attendance is desired.

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DO YOU LIKE TO READ The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: 'YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER.'

STIRRING TIMES IN MANITOWOC!

Manitowoc, March 4: Capitalism is fighting within itself in this city, and the tenets of Social-Democracy are being looked upon with favor by many of the staunch adherents of the old parties.

Lies are now being circulated from the water works side of the question, being intended to mislead the people so that they will vote to buy the old works which have been appraised at \$235,000, an extortionate value.

Another sensation came when the Daily News, a rank corporation paper, controlled by labor plunderers, printed a statement made by a young man, to the effect that the judge sitting in the case of the water company against the city to recover hydrant rental, was bought and that his rulings were unfair.

Then another sensation was sprung. The attorneys in the case roasted the newspapers in open court and then they roasted all newspapers for coloring the evidence in their stories.

On Saturday night another melee occurred. The postmaster and the former district attorney were in a saloon. The postmaster owns a strong corporation paper.

Affairs have come to such a state that the water works question and its appended questions are the sole topics of conversation.

on the matter. The town is at a white heat, and the only result that can be forecasted is an increased Social-Democratic vote.

At the last meeting of the local three new members were admitted, and a series of debates and discussions planned as a preliminary to an after-election campaign to keep the party in running order.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Harris' Trip. Brodhead: When Organizer Harris stepped off the train on his recent visit here he thought for several minutes he had discovered a portion of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Arrangements were in progress for putting up candidates for city offices at the coming election. From now on the Brodhead comrades will pay close attention to city affairs, and prepare to have something to say in connection with the manner in which the municipal government is managed.

Janesville: A small band of enthusiastic believers in Socialism are keeping alive the movement here. Conditions in this city are very encouraging and plans have been made for a vigorous campaign for new members in the near future.

Monroe: The branch organized here last fall by State Organizer Gaylord is flourishing, and has taken up systematic work in the direction of circulating literature

in order to prepare the foundation for a strong movement. Although Monroe is not an industrial town and therefore not yet ready to espouse the principles of Social-Democracy, there is here a small bunch of enthusiastic believers in Socialism, and they will be heard from hereafter.

At the First Baptist Church at Madison last Friday night was held a speech on child labor. Prof. Ross of the state University spoke on the cost of child labor to the nation, and Miss Kuntz, the factory inspector of Milwaukee, spoke on the conditions of labor in Milwaukee with some reference to child labor, and Comrade Thompson spoke on the struggle for a better child labor legislation in the state.

State Executive Board. The state board met March 3, with all resident members present except F. Brockhausen, J. Rummel, V. L. Berger and E. Seidel.

RACINE

Racine, Wis., March 6.—Following is the complete list of Social-Democratic candidates, papers for whom were filed Monday, and who will be the candidates of the party at the coming spring election.

Democrats and Republicans were unable to agree upon fusion plans for the head of the ticket, and both parties will have candidates for mayor in the field, making a three-cornered fight.

Alderman Christensen sprung a little surprise on the city council when he proposed that the Case Plow company, which had put up some buildings in a street in defiance of law, be given 30 days in which to remove them.

at its regular meeting, last evening, in the shape of a resolution instructing the city attorney to bring action against the street railway company if it persisted in hauling freight through the city streets over its lines in violation of its franchise.

The Socialist Maennerchor is going to test the capacity of the North Side Turner hall on Sunday, March 24. A fine program is being booked, and every effort will be made to make this a grand success.

Do you attend your branch meetings regularly, and if not, why not? Also see to it that you hustle in one or two members occasionally. Do not merely read this notice, comrades, but let us hear from you as to what kind of a hustler you are.

The Trades and Labor council of Racine is planning a Moyer-Haywood demonstration in Racine some time the latter part of this month.

secretaries of branches, also to recommend to branch secretaries the use of a card system for keeping the accounts of their membership.

"Sec. 20. At the end of each quarter the secretary of each branch shall forward to the state secretary the names and addresses of all the members in good standing in that branch.

"Sec. — Any branch or local failing to send in dues for one year for at least five members shall forfeit its charter at the expiration of that period; but thirty days notice shall be given by the state secretary before the enforcement of this rule in any case.

"Sec. — Any member six months in arrears shall be deprived of voice and vote in party matters; but he may be reinstated at any time within a year by the vote of the branch of which he was a member on the payment of all arrears.

"This shall apply to any members of the party who may have been dropped from the roll for no other cause than the non-payment of dues."

It was voted to try for the period of one month a plan of soliciting funds undertaken by Comrade Gaylord, with the assistance of Comrade Galbraith.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec'y Wisconsin Notes.

AUGUSTA: A very interesting letter from Comrade Bauer shows that the farmers are waking up. After sending in report of the conversion of the editor to Socialism, he tells of speaking at one of the locals of the American Society of Equity—the farmers' trade union.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN has four members at large—gathered last fall by Organizer Gaylord. They report now other names and are anxious to get into the spring campaign with their ticket.

We are trying now to reach out among the various foreign speaking elements of the state, and will especially appreciate information from comrades concerning Swedish and Norwegian Socialists in Wisconsin.

SUPERIOR: Reports from Superior indicate that the comrades will have a ticket in the field this spring, and will put up an enthusiastic campaign along the lines of constructive Socialism.

MILWAUKEE.

The East Side Women's branch has arranged for a progressive prize cinch and schafskopf party, to be held at Wirthwein's hall, corner of Seventeenth and Walnut streets, Thursday evening, March 14, 1907, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The North Side Women's branch will hold its meetings at the residence of Mrs. A. Gardner, every second and fourth Wednesday.

The Twentieth ward branch will hold its annual mask party tonight, at Harrimann's hall, corner of Clarke street and Teutonia avenue.

Have you already sent in that day's wages? If not, why not?

The South Milwaukee branch has arranged for a monster mass meeting at Vollmer's hall, South Milwaukee, Wednesday evening, March 13, 1907.

The Doppel Quartette has arranged for an evening entertainment and ball, to be held at the Barden Maennerchor hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets, Saturday evening, April 13, 1907.

Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver a lecture before the Twenty-first ward branch, Tuesday, March 26, at Klomann's hall, 1432 Green Bay avenue.

The Socialist Maennerchor is going to test the capacity of the North Side Turner hall on Sunday, March 24. A fine program is being booked, and every effort will be made to make this a grand success.

Do you attend your branch meetings regularly, and if not, why not? Also see to it that you hustle in one or two members occasionally.

The Nineteenth ward branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue, Sunday, April 7, 1907, at 2:30 p. m.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

Remember that bazaar to be held by the South Side Social-Democratic Women's branch, commencing April 11, and closing April 14, with a soiree.

This is a reminder to you that the East Side Women's branch has set the 18th of May aside for its grand annual May ball at Hanke's hall, corner Ninth and Harmon streets.

SECRETARIES ATTENTION!

Comrade Secretary, have you sent in your membership report for February? If not, get busy right away.

Be sure to say how many new members have been brought in during the last month.

We would advise you to get in the habit of making these reports, because it will be part of the work from now on, and you will not be happy unless you do it.

Lots \$199 90 lots on 22nd St. between Hopkins and Keefe Aves. at \$199 cash per lot.

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN WANTED AT ONCE.—Three bright and energetic young men as solicitors for subscriptions to the Social-Democratic Herald.

To the Social-Democratic branches: Be careful, comrades, and don't make conflicting dates for your basket picnics this summer.

ASK FOR Edelweiss, Sehen Hofenbrau, Selet or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.

DR. MILTON RICE Room 38 Mack Block Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. Evenings and Sundays by appointment.

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wine and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.

Doc's Place WINES AND LIQUORS Ocean City Keg and Bottle Beer 261 Third St.

BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 107-109 Grove St., Milwaukee

FRANK KORSCH HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY 359 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Victor L. Berger LIFE INSURANCE FIRE 344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

GENUINE COKE
MILWAUKEE GAS COKE
 Now's the Time to Find Out just how well Milwaukee Gas Coke will heat your house
 Keeps low fire steadily. Picks up quickly.
\$5.75 a Ton
MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

AN UNWELCOME INVESTIGATION!

Assemblyman Thompson has evidently stirred up a hornets' nest by the resolution calling for an investigation of the Waupaca Soldiers' Home. An investigation had been made about a year ago, but it is claimed that it was a white-wash. Of course, we were not in a position to know the facts, but in the interests of fairness, we consented to introduce a resolution asking for another investigation. This seems to have frightened the people who are responsible for the management of the home, and they have appeared

before the legislature with officials, an attorney and a corps of witnesses against an investigation. It seems pretty well established that there are a good many irregularities in the management of this home, and it would seem as though that as long as there is any degree of question about the matter, the members of the home ought to welcome an investigation in order to clear up all doubt. But they do not seem to be of this opinion which increases the suspicion. It is charged that there are cer-

tain species of graft involved in the handling of diseases, and unfit provisions for the soldiers, that in the former investigation witnesses were deterred from testifying, and terrified by threat of dismissal and discharge, that the home officials drew money from the state and nation on lists of names when the persons mentioned were not at the home at all. Many other questions have been raised as to the management of the home, and it would seem best that the matter at least be investigated.

It Ought to Pass.

A bill has been presented to the legislature, at the request of Pres. Van Hise of the Wisconsin University, providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a complete first and second year medical course in connection with the university. The university already has an anatomist, a physiologist, a bacteriologist, and a chemist and only need the addition of a pathologist to have ready to hand a complete teaching force for the proposed medical department. Such a school, under state auspices, is needed, as it will make it possible for Wisconsin boys to get a first and second year medical course such as they could get scarcely anywhere else in the country, and a course for which they could afterward get credit for the two years in most reputable medical colleges of the United States.

DOWNWARD STEPS!

Ald. Seidel's resolution for a committee to investigate the pitfalls for youth in Milwaukee will meet with the approval of all decent citizens. The superintendent of schools has commended it and holds with the alderman that the schoolhouses be used all the time. There are plenty of pitfalls for both sexes, although naturally the penalties are greatest where young girls are concerned, owing to the double standard of morals for the sexes. Some horrible facts would be brought to light if the investigation could be complete.

It looks as if the "massage" parlors were to be driven out of the city after all. Milwaukeeans scarcely knew that the traffic existed in this city until the police began to make raids. And yet they might have known it by reasoning from cause to effect. Vice under capitalism is commercial, and commercialism does not stop at anything. The milder forms of vice that are engaged in by so-called re-

spectable people always have back of them the uglier and more degraded forms, here as well as in any other city. The path to out and out vice is made up of regular gradations, by evenly descending steps. The palm garden or concert restaurant where respectable women can congregate with men escorts after theater, and drink wine and cocktails, are more respectable than the woman's entrance saloons, the shop suey joints, and the like. But it is a question of degree of steps. The next step is the saloon wine rooms, such as flourish along East Water street north of the city hall, and just a step from River street, as well as in other parts of the down town streets. They are only still saloons at best. Another deep step and we have the bed-house "European" hotels, police protected, which disgrace the down town districts. Every day girls of good parentage are taking these successive steps, and there is no interference because of the vested commercial interests, and the bourgeois notion that such sinks of depravity make a city "lively."

Rose Again!

There is a persistent rumor about town that Dave Rose will try for the mayor's office again next Spring.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
 The attraction at the Davidson, beginning Monday, will be Klav & Erlanger's colossal production of Gen. Lew Wallace's "The Prince of Persia."

praise to the Mortons last year. There will be the usual matinees on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Hanlon brothers' "Fantasma" opens at the Alhambra the week of March 17. Fred Hanlon will be seen in the role of Pico, the



Olga Nethersole.

of India," direct from the Broadway theater, New York. Special matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Too much cannot be said in praise of the production. It tells a great story and is superbly mounted and acted. In the tragic scene of the third act, where the Prince of India predicts the downfall of the empire of the Greeks and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed, Emmet Corrigan carries one of the most powerful dramatic scenes ever presented on the stage with wonderful realistic effect.

ALHAMBRA.
 The four Mortons in "Breaking into Society," who played such a tremendously successful engagement at the Alhambra last season, are to appear at the Alhambra again, beginning tomorrow matinee. To those who witnessed "Breaking into Society" at the Alhambra last season little inducement will be required to assemble all in welcome of their second coming. The Milwaukee press was a unit in high



Clara Burton

clown, and the supporting company will be the largest and best ever. The advance sale will open shortly.

BIJOU THEATER.
 Barney Gilmore, with his company that he takes to Europe next summer, will appear at the Bijou next week, starting with matinee tomorrow, in Daniel Hart's latest



Barney Gilmore.

comedy drama, "A Rocky Road to Dublin." The papers and press all speak glowingly of the play. Barney Gilmore as Robert Daley, the hero, has a congenial role. He sings capably; plays the harp artistically; acts with a nice appreciation of ready Irish wit, and looks every inch the young Irish gentleman.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
 At the Crystal, next week, Ann Hamilton & Co., in the greatest sketch in vaudeville, "Beggars," will have leading position. Bardet & Collins, in a comedy musical act; LaGetta, novelty gymnast; Dawson & Whitfield, eccentric singers; Blossom Robinson, in illustrated songs, and the crystalgraph, will fill out the big bill.

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League. Standing of the Clubs.

Club	Games Won	Lost	Per Cent
Forwards	69	50	19
Toilers	69	37	32
Appeals	63	32	31
LaSalle	66	27	39
Comrades	66	26	40
Jungles	57	21	36

Individual Averages.

Name	Games	Average
1 Klein	45	172.40
2 Beulow	9	169.8
3 Gemoll	42	167.13
4 Boll	12	164.11
5 Hammond	15	164.4
6 Kolwitz	54	163.14
7 Pom	48	162.30
8 H. Roloff	24	162.6
9 Blum	30	161.7
10 L. Kugel	57	159.32
11 Klotz	6	157.5
12 A. Roloff	48	157.22
13 Mittenheim	42	157.3
14 P. Krause	60	155.26
15 Perry	60	155.23
16 Poehl	59	155.15
17 O. Krause	30	153.2
18 W. Krause	42	153.
19 Panayard	62	152.26
20 H. Ohl	48	152.10
21 J. Ohlson	15	151.12
22 Bartels	33	151.24
23 Koch	51	151.31
24 Lemke	66	150.57
25 Schmidt	39	149.23
26 C. Kugel	51	148.35
27 Schuffenhauer	63	148.39
28 C. Olson	48	148.5
29 Heunmann	60	145.14
30 Ed. Lecher	69	144.53
31 Oldenberg	36	144.12
32 O. Wild	57	144.10
33 A. Lexow	30	142.23
34 Hoffmann	55	141.36
35 W. Lexow	6	141.2
36 D. Ohl	3	141.1

John Schuh..... 1.00
 Wauwatosa branch..... 3.00
 West Side Woman's branch, Mrs. Menze, Sec'y..... 1.20
 \$690.55

Feb. 26 saw the third of the monthly lectures held by the Twenty-first ward branch. The next lecture will be held on March 26, at Klomann's hall, 1432 Greenbay avenue. Comrade E. T. Melms will talk on the "Evils of Capitalism." All are invited!

Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

Name	Amount
Previously reported	\$2,327.55
F. Greiten	.25
J. Hendricksen	.50
E. Paschig	.25
H. Schmidt	.50
W. N. Herges	.50
A. Mahnke	.50
C. P. Corrigan	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	.25
J. Onell	.25
Cash	.25
J. Underhill	1.00
W. Better	.25
C. Paring	.25
A. F. Folsom	.25
P. Hackbasch	.25
G. Mueller	.25
E. B. Horkins	.25
I. Welner	.25
R. W. Lair	.25
P. Darrington	.25
J. C. Shin	.25
S. H. Gardner	.25
A. Gardner	.25
A. Hammann	.300
Treasurer county central committee	40.00

Treasurer county central committee..... 8.00
 V. Guellmen..... 5.00
 The \$1.00 credited last week to Frederic Heath should have been credited to John Kohn.

"One Day Wage" Fund.

Name	Amount
Previously reported	\$270.35
J. Underhill	4.00
J. Mergett	1.00
L. Borchardt	2.00
G. Bestian	2.00
O. Eitel	2.00
J. Smith	2.00
O. Haacke	1.00
F. Tafelski	1.50

Our advertisers are helping the cause; why not help our advertisers?

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT.

EMMA GRUENING, Plaintiff vs. FRED HAIDLE, Defendant. You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, 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.

WIDULE & MENNING, Attorneys for Plaintiff. P. O. Address, 2nd and Lloyd Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

WIDULE & MENNING, Attorneys. Phone South 788. Evert Voth, Undertaker. Open Day and Night. 425 Grove St.

Early Pickings for Spring

PICK EARLY, as you will then have the advantage of the choice line of the

New Club Checks and Grays

Also a full line of Blue Serges and other staple fabrics at your command here.

Suits \$20.00 and Up UNION LABEL

Walter P. Stroesser 316 State Street

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of text and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department West Water and Wells Streets

Adolph Houmann 271 3rd St.

SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

MAYR'S Military Band & Orchestra

736 EIGHTH STREET. Tel. Brook 3532. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Otto C. Laube DRUGGIST

1009 West St., Cor. 23.



A Satisfied Customer

writes, under date of Feb. 25: "NUTRITO is all right. It makes a delicious drink. We tried the sample you sent us and find it equal to, if not better than, what is claimed for it."

A trial SAMPLE PACKAGE costs you ONLY A POSTAL CARD. Send for it TODAY.

Nutrilo is a Union-Made Cereal Coffee. C. P. Dietz & Co. 1210 WALNUT STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO.

COAL COKE and WOOD BUILDING SUPPLIES OFFICES AND YARDS 3037 BROWN ST. 1266 BREMEN ST. 460 GROVE ST. Phone West 748 All Orders Delivered by Union Teamsters

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES We Understand French, German and English Watches THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

\$15.00 and commission, but his commission is 10 per cent. Accordingly he makes the amount as stated above. Who loses the bet?

Both lose! According to the conditions as above, which are just as furnished us, M. bet that he had a salary of a certain amount, which is more than he receives as salary. T. bet that he did "not receive that," meaning, apparently, the amount claimed by M., and which it is shown he does receive. If the bet turned on the word "salary" and T. bet that M. did not get a salary of from \$18.00 to \$20, then T. won.

Something Coming.

The health department's malicious pursuit of Ald. Buech will receive attention next week.

Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets

Name	Amount
Previously reported	\$674.10
M. Kremp	1.00
Fred. Blum	1.00
Paul Reichert	.25
A. A. Erche	.50
Wm. Schulz	1.00
Thos. O'Neil	1.00
Wm. Schwab	1.00
F. Valbrunck	1.00
Jul. Ramiszewski	1.00
Frank. Vierthaler	1.00
John. Woellert	1.00
D. Mayer	.50
Peter Zeeck	1.00
H. Schiller	.50

SUMMONS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE, ss.—In Justice Court. To HENRY BORTLER (abs.). You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property pursuant to the demand of F. ZIMMERMANN amounting to \$12. How and when you shall appear before C. P. DIETZ, a Justice of Peace, in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon (judgment will be rendered against you, and the same will be properly published, applied to pay the debt. Dated this 15th day of February, A. D. 1907. G. P. SPERMANN, Plaintiff.

OLIPHANT & YOUNG

Successors to H. G. Osterwood 117 Wisconsin Street Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS

Another Grand Jury Probable!

The authorities have found so much evidence and appearance of fraud in connection with the business of the Reinhardt, and the many cases of extortion and misrepresentation as a part of a system of victimizing all who could be reached by big and fakirish advertising, that the present charge against the Reinhardt would in the case of conviction call for altogether, too mild a punishment in their judgment, and there is now talk of calling for a grand jury to thoroughly go into the business of medical quackery in this county. It is said there is already a vast amount of evidence and matters for such an investigation and that such an investigation will be a clear public duty.

Reinhardt Still Hiding!

The Reinhardt twins are still in hiding outside the state, but the developments in their case in the past few days have been simply amazing. Few of our readers can have an adequate conception of how recklessly money was gotten by them out of afflicted people, nor of how successful they were in re-feeding their patients, so long as they had any money left to doctor them for. In connection with this it will be good news to many of their ex-patients to know that the \$6,000.00 worth of outstanding judgment notes based on contracts are not worth the paper they are written on, and that they are not collectible. Well informed lawyers declare that there is no question that they are void, and say that there are decisions where such notes, gotten under similar conditions, are held not to be binding. The notes were personal ones and called for professional services, running in the name of F. A. H. Reinhardt, who has admitted under oath that he is not a doctor, and therefore is not able to treat the note-givers in the capacity of a physician, as set forth in the notes.

Can Get Money Back!

Not only this, but the amounts already paid on notes CAN BE COLLECTED BACK! In a recent issue we stated that when the Reinhardt twins shook the dust of Minnesota off their heels to avoid a grand jury they went to Europe. This was not quite accurate. They went via San Francisco to Hawaii, thence to Australia, and finally slipped back into this country by way of Europe. Dr. Thornley was in court again

REINHARDT GETS A TASTE OF THE LAW!

Last Saturday, in the Circuit court, Judge Williams fined Frank A. H. Reinhardt \$150 and costs for contempt of court, in violating an injunction issued against the Master Specialist. Reinhardt was found guilty of contempt some weeks ago. In pronouncing sentence the court stated that it was a flagrant case and he was disposed to inflict a severe penalty. A stay of proceedings for one week was granted.

"Dr." Reinhardt was found guilty of having failed to obey the court's order, which restrained him from advertising or conducting an office under the name the Master Specialist. After the injunction had been issued, and the alleged violation had occurred the court modified the order. On an amended complaint a second injunction was secured. The matter came up again on an order to show cause why the injunction should not be

this week. He refused to say who his backer was, or who paid the office rent. He admitted having been in the employ of Phenomenal Kraus, a tent show doctor in Illinois, who belonged to the class of charlatans, it is said, who make a specialty of buying up sheep tape-worms from butchers and palming them off as successfully removed from patients who are especially gullible.

LeRoy Not Reached!

We have received the following letter from the Marinette Eagle-Star, which is self-explanatory:

Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen: My attention has been called to a recent issue of your paper, in which a letter is quoted from one A. J. Wilson to Dr. W. F. Reinhardt of the Wisconsin Medical Institute, calling attention to ways in which Wilson was to influence legislative or newspaper action through the placing of advertising. Assembly Le Roy has a minority interest in the Eagle-Star, which is owned mainly by myself, but I assure you that anything placed through the business office does not in any way influence the action of either Mr. Le Roy or the paper. We carried a small amount of advertising of the Wisconsin Medical Institute last year, which reached us in the regular course of business through the Painter-Tobey-Jones advertising agency in Chicago, but we never had any relations with the Institute itself. Moreover, in the month of January we cut out all advertising of every nature along the line put out from the Wisconsin Medical Institute. Should you have occasion to refer to the institute or to Mr. Le Roy or ourselves in any way, this will explain the matter so that you can do so without doing us injustice.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. NOYES,
Manager "Eagle-Star."

The paper is to be congratulated on having taken a firm stand against quack advertising.

SET ASIDE, AND THE MATTER WAS ADJOURNED FOR ONE WEEK.

A Smooth Dodge!

Atty. Dwyer of Superior for Reinhardt caused a surprise by announcing that all of the corporations in which Reinhardt was interested—namely: the Master Specialist, the Wisconsin Medical Institute, and the State Medical Institute—had been dissolved, and the notice of dissolution had been filed in the office of the register of deeds. He maintained that the injunction could not hold, as the corporations had no existence. Atty. A. C. Umbreit for the state argued that the case was started before dissolution and therefore it could hold. The matter was adjourned in order that the exact status of affairs might be obtained.

In the meantime the defendant, Reinhardt, is barred from medical practice under the name of any corporation.

New Styles IN Men's and Boys' CLOTHING FOR SPRING

WE SHOW for the coming season a fine assortment of wearables—garments that are noble, and also those that are staple, bright and genteel patterns.

The Furnishing Department is also full of good things to wear—beautiful Neckwear and Shirts galore. Complete assortment in the following: Shoes, Hats, Caps, Underwear and Hosiery, Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases, Hand Bags, etc.

BRUETT Clothing Co.
1725-1729 Fond du Lac Ave.
COR. EIGHTEENTH & LLOYD STS.

DO NOT BE MISERLY
There is a great difference between being thrifty and being miserly. To be thrifty is to exercise good judgment in living, to know how to get the most happiness for the least money. Pleasure purchased at the cost of money-worry only brings sorrow. Learn how to live so that you can save a little from each day's earnings. Open an account with us where you can keep these savings in safety and where they will grow. \$1.00 is enough to start. We pay 8 per cent interest.
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK
Southeast Corner
GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

LEVY & KAHN
New Lawn Waists 98c
New Spring Skirts \$4.98
34-41 NATIONAL AVE.

NEW SPRING SUITS AT \$15.00 AND UP
Stunning Suits at Attractive Prices

A grand showing of NEW SPRING SUITS at \$15.00 upward. Come in fancy fabrics—those delicate mixtures in checks, plaids and overplaids; also in fine Panama cloths. The models shown at the above popular prices are clever Eton suits elaborately trimmed with silk braid. New Pong Suits which have a chic style about them—also many snug fitting plain tailored effects. They are all elegantly tailored garments and remarkable values at the special prices—\$15.00 and upward. **\$15.00**

New Spring Skirts at \$4.98

There is a reason for the popularity of our skirts at this popular price—\$4.98. The quality, style and fit of these garments are the best shown in America for the money. Many new arrivals in pretty, fancy plaid effects, many of which are in the new tan and gray tones. Also dozens of styles in effectively plaited Panama skirts, in black, brown and blue—made extra wide—all special at **\$4.98**

New Lawn Waists 98c

Upward of 50 different styles of new lawn waists at this popular price—98c. Included are many handsome waists with front of allover embroidery; others with lace insertion. Many in the open back, 3/4 sleeve effects; also the open front and long sleeve styles—values to \$1.50—special at **98c**



SPRING STYLES!

\$1 PER WEEK WE ARE SHOWING SPRING STYLES IN LADIES' AND MEN'S **\$1 PER WEEK**

SUITS, COATS AND OTHER CLOTHING

Men's Suits, Cravenettes, Top Coats.....\$10, \$15, \$18, \$20
Ladies' Suits.....\$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25
Spring Jackets.....\$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 to \$15
Skirts.....\$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7 to \$15
Silk Waists.....\$4, \$5, \$6 to \$7.50
Children's Suits.....\$2.50, \$3, \$4 to \$5

Open a charge account with us; your friends and neighbors buy on easy payments; why should you deny yourself?

COME AND SEE US, WE WILL TRUST YOU

WE LET YOU MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS
Our Prices Are Lower Than Any Other Credit House in the City
NO EXTRA CHARGES FOR ALTERATIONS
WE SELL UNION MADE CLOTHES
OPEN EVENINGS MONDAY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

McGREAL BROS.

W. L. PETRYKOWSKI
MANAGER
441-443 National Ave.

PABST THEATER
Direction LAOR WACHNER

Burton Holmes' Travlogues

SPRING ENGAGEMENT
Afternoon at 8:00, Evening at 8:15

Tuesday, Afternoon and Evening, March 12
SWITZERLAND

Thursday, Afternoon and Evening, March 14
VESUVIUS and NAPLES
Sale of Single Tickets Now On.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

It looks as if his little mayorship had discovered some more "scum of the earth!"

After the conflicting testimony and the fearful amount of perjury in small matters in connection with the Emergency hospital investigation, it is hoped a genuine report can be brought in by the committee.

Bitter indeed is the mayor's cup. Several of the nine who stood by him on Monday now say that he cannot count on them if he tries to veto the council's action on the park commission matter!

The war on dirty midwives ought to go on, and with a law to back it up. A weeding out of the bad ones would mean a saving of many lives. The typical bad midwife is well set forth in one of the chapters of "The Jungle."

The Federated Trades council Wednesday night gave Manager Sherman Brown of the Davidson theater a hearty vote of thanks for the kindness shown by him in connection with the Moyer-Haywood massmeeting.

Chief Clancy ought to be heartily ashamed of his administration of the fire department. He has done more to demoralize the force and stir up resentment in the men—who are human beings, even if the chief does not suspect it—than any other chief of the city ever had.

Were the Milwaukee dailies dealing quite fairly with their readers when some of them printed the testimony of the prosecution in the Steve Adams trial in Utah, and

a strict enforcement of the rules so as to head the men off from combining their "offs" to send a delegation to urge the passage of the so-called Kannenberg bill, which is to protect them in their pension money. He sent out orders that no more "offs" were to be traded, or leaves of absence allowed.

Milwaukee is very much in need of a fire chief who is on the square. Union men are informed that the flour of the Donsman company of Depere, the only strictly union-made flour in the state, can be secured by dealers from the wholesaler, J. F. Weber, 345 Washington street.

then failed to give Adams' side, skipping all reference to the matter until yesterday, when the news came that the jury had disagreed? Something of Adams' side will be found on the first page of this issue.

The agent of the Milwaukee Hebrew Relief association hopes to clean up the ghetto by inducing some big real estate firm to purchase the tract and put up modern dwellings upon it. But the houses in the ghetto are not so much worse than many houses in other parts of the city. It is the overcrowding that is the trouble, and the only way to remedy that is to really remedy it. With a proper tenement law overcrowding can be just as well handled in its present location as in any other location that the ghetto residents may be driven to. The reason they crowd into small quarters is because they are poor. Driving them out of the ghetto will not make them rich.

What is to come out of the Emergency hospital investigation? If present indications are any guarantee the investigation has been well worth while. The committee's report is practically decided on and it may be possible that Ald. Seidel, the Social-Democratic member, will be able to sign it with the rest, without putting in a minority report. He agrees with the general provisions of the proposed report, but wants a little more. What he wants is to safeguard skilled workmen in the protection of their hands. All amputations are now "major cases," in which a skilled surgeon on the staff must be called in, but a bruised

ALHAMBRA

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hand can be operated on as a "minor case" by the interne at the hospital, which means that the valuable and skilled hand, so much a part of the very life of the skilled mechanic, must take chances that are not always bright. It may come out ruined for life. If the committee will make such cases major cases, Ald Seidel will sign the regular report. The report will decide against giving the health department control of the hospital, in favor of suspending trustees that neglect their duty, to change the title of interne to house physician, and pay a salary of \$75 a month, to bar all railway agents from the hospital, to improve the ambulance service, and other minor recommendations.

JURY FIXING

Frank Woller, clerk of the municipal and district courts, says he's not guilty. If anybody has been playing tricks with the jury selecting, he says, it cannot be put at his door. Here is what he says: "There are never less than 150, nor more than 450, names in the box from which he or his clerks draw the jurors in the two criminal courts. When the number in the box runs down, the court makes an order, and the jury commission supplies more names. They may send in 300 or only a few, as the occasion may require, and no juror can serve more than once in a year. He says the names are written out on slips of white paper as soon as received, and the slips folded twice lengthwise, so that the name is out of sight, and that these slips are then thrown in the box and mixed up. Thirty-six names are drawn for each panel from the box, in the presence of the commissioners, the names are called off and the slips handed to one of the commissioners for inspection. The commissioners make a copy, and the clerk makes a copy. In case there are not enough jurors, owing to some being excused or being unable to serve, the judge orders a special venire and it is drawn in the presence of the jurors in open court and in the presence of anyone else happening to be in court. The present law imposes a penalty of \$50 for anyone going to the commissioners and asking to be put on a jury.

In spite of the above explanation, however, we are forced to repeat that the make-up of some of the juries trying the grafters presented more than a queer appearance. An appearance that would seem to need explanation.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single

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Sunday's Sentinel

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Clancy's Tricks

We wonder if Chief Clancy realizes the real work he is doing? Perhaps, as he expects to be out of the department before long, he does not care. But the fact is that his inner manipulation of the department and his brutal and arbitrary handling of his men is forcing them nearer every day to the point where they are ripe for organization. There are firemen's unions in Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, and other places, brought about by just such raw treatment of the men at the mercy of the chiefs as the men are getting here.

As a specimen of the arbitrary and queer work of the chief it may be mentioned that after his own committee of firemen had gone to Madison to lobby for the pension

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50c Mat. and Night

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