

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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

JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Abolish the Senate Give Us the Referendum

By Victor L. Berger.

IN the state of Wisconsin we are about to elect a member of the United States Senate, a successor to John C. Spooner, resigned. It behooves us at this time to look into the matter of the existence of the United States Senate—the American House of Lords—the Millionaires' Club—or the Chamber of Trustocrats—as it is variously called.

We have nothing to say at this time about the candidates. I will only mention that the main candidate—the man who significantly enough is put forward by the reformers, and backed up by Senator Robert M. LaFollette—is Isaac M. Stephenson, a millionaire, and for years one of the main corruptors of Wisconsin politics, therefore very well qualified to take a position in that august body.

For the United States Senate, the "Upper House" of our national legislature, was created for the very purpose of representing the wealth and vested interests of the country, as Alexander Hamilton put it. And right from the beginning it was intended to "form a check upon the will of the people." Therefore its selection was removed from the people as far as possible, and put into the hands of the respective legislatures.

It is almost unnecessary to show what the United States Senate was from its beginning, and what it is now.

We all know that it was the stronghold of the slave barons, compelling the solution of the slavery question by force of arms. We all know that it is the bulwark of the railroads and trusts now.

The oil trust, the railway trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, and every robber concern preying upon the common people have their representatives in the Senate.

It was and is the home, not only of men like Calhoun and Hanna, who were at least statesmen in their way, but also the roost of common thieves like Clark of Montana, Burton of Kansas, Bailey of Texas, Aldrich of Rhode Island, the abiding place of filthy money sharks like Platt and Depew of New York and Guggenheim of Colorado. Seats in the United States Senate are bought and were bought almost openly. There is hardly an honest or decent man in the United States Senate. There is scarcely a man in the United States Senate who would not have the time of his life in a revolution "to show why he should not be hanged"—if I may be permitted to borrow and adapt the phrase of Camille Desmoulins.

Under these conditions, and in view of the fact that the Social-Democratic program stands for the abolition of the Senate, it is of great interest to see what several world-famed writers have to say on the origin and the necessity of a second chamber—an "upper house"—in this country and elsewhere.

We will begin with the American writer, M. D. Conway. Mr. Conway has made a careful treatise upon the subject of the United States Senate, and I quote the following from his valuable work:

"It was not at all necessary, when it was determined that the states should have a distinct representation in the congress, that they should also have a separate upper house. The separation into two houses was accepted upon the precedent of the British Parliament, and on no real grounds whatever.

"Of the original states, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, two had but one legislative chamber each, and the confederation of 1775 had no more. When the proposition was made to divide the congress into two branches, three states, the great state of New York among them, recorded their votes against it, and the delegation of another, Maryland, was equally divided on the subject.

"There seems, however, to have been very little discussion of the matter, which was quite overshadowed by the incomparable urgency of the only question—the relative power of the states and the general government—which really was discussed in the convention. The debates were in secret, and we have but brief notes of them; but a passage in the minutes, jotted down by one of the members, Chief Justice Yates, of New York, no doubt tells the whole story.—May 31, 1787. The third resolve, to wit: "that the national legislature ought to consist of two branches," was taken into consideration, and without any debate agreed to." To this Judge Yates adds, in brackets: "N. B.—As a previous resolution had already been agreed to, to have a supreme legislature, I could not see any objection to its being in two branches."

"So lightly was a step taken, which has proved to be of momentous consequence to America."

It is a notable fact that, while the founders of the American constitution were taking up this relic of feudalism and clothing it with formidable power, the English nation was already preparing the forces which were to reduce the House of Lords to the secondary position it now occupies. And as everybody knows, there is a strong tendency in England to abolish it altogether.

After reading the statement of the American historian, it may assist us to consider the following from one of the ablest of recent writers on the English constitution, Mr. Bagehot.

Mr. Bagehot, who is a defender of the "upper house" to some extent, basing his defense upon the vicissitudes of the House of Commons, shows that since the reform act of 1832, when the House of Lords for the last time really tried conclusions with the House of Commons, and was compelled to yield, it has not even had a pretension to being an equal branch of the government. "The House of Lords has become a revising and suspending house. It can alter bills; it can reject bills, on which the House of Commons is not yet thoroughly in earnest, upon which the nation is not yet determined.

"Their veto is a sort of hypothetical veto. The Lords say, 'We reject your bill for this once, or these twice, or these three; but if you keep on sending it up, at last we won't reject it. The house has ceased to be one of latent direction, and has become one of temporary rejections and palpable alterers."

It is remarkable that it is impossible to find among the political thinkers in England a defender of the two-house principle on theoretical and logical grounds.

Having considered the views of the ablest defender of the continued existence of the House of Lords, let us turn to those of one of the many distinguished advocates of the abolition of that house. I quote from Mr. Goldwin Smith, the famous Canadian scholar, formerly Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Professor Smith writes: "Not by reason or theory alone, but by overwhelming experience, the House of Lords stands condemned.

"Who can point out a single great reform, however urgent, necessary or humanitarian, however signally ratified afterwards by the approbation of posterity, which the House of Lords has not thrown out, or obstructed, and, if it could do nothing more, damaged and mutilated to the utmost of its power?"

"To make legislation on any important question possible, it is necessary to get a storm sufficient to terrify the Peers. Thus, all important legislation is made violent and revolutionary. And this is your constitutional institution."

The most profound theoretical statement on the subject comes from Mr. John Stuart Mill, who, in his admirable "Vindication of the French Revolution of 1848," in reply to Lord Brougham and others, expresses the following opinions:

"The great majority of mankind are, as a general rule, tenacious of their existing habits and customs, and predominate with them, in almost all cases, over remote prospects of advantage.

"The difficulty is not to prevent considerable changes, but to accomplish them when most essentially needful.

"According to the Philadelphia North American thirty-five English peeresses are devoting all their time and great sums of money to further the cause of Socialism. Among the names mentioned are those of the Countess of Warwick, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Victoria Villiers, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Lyttleton. They have quit their gay lives, dress in modest attire and address meetings of labor people from the ends of wagons or on boxes in the streets."

By a vote of 65 to 7 the San Francisco Labor council adopted resolutions repudiating the local Labor party, and condemning the present city administration under Schmitz. The situation looks pretty blue for Schmitz, who is under indictment for participation in the most astonishing grafting. This bears out the estimate of Schmitz of the Socialist party in San Francisco, which always had a candidate in the field in opposition to him, and which regarded him as a tool of scheming capitalists.

Two years ago the small business men of Victor, Colorado, under the inspiration of the Citizens' Alliance (Parry-site), took matters into their own hands and with the help of the state troops ran the working people belonging to the miners' union out of town. Now comes the report that in the past two years forty-two business men in Victor have failed in business. Of course strike breakers and a low class of labor took the place of the men deported, so that the buying class was not wholly depleted. But union men believe in a higher standard of living than non-union men and consequently have to buy more goods. Wonder if the merchants of Victor have learned their lessons yet?

A HERALD caller last week was none other than our esteemed comrade, A. M. Dewey, formerly special agent of the U. S. Bureau

"THIS IS A SOCIALISTIC AGE."

Milwaukee, April 8.—An appeal against the sordid commercialism of the present day was the striking note in the sermon of the Rev. Van Dyke Wight, president of Hastings college, Hastings, Neb., at Immanuel Presbyterian church last night. Dr. Wight denounced the general scramble for money and the unsatisfied greed of those who make the accumulation of material wealth their greatest aim. He paid a high tribute to those who devote their lives to the benefit of others, and of those whose greatest aim is to be useful in their community.

"This is a Socialistic age," he said. Each man depends upon his neighbor, and it is necessary that we shall consider our neighbor's good as paramount with our own. The accumulation of wealth is vanity. A million of dollars is but gold dust to be left behind after a useless life. The highest ideal of every day living is service to others."

of Labor and author of the Socialist pamphlet, "The Ideal Republic." He resigned his government position some years ago to devote his time to mining, and is now at the head of a big mining company in the state of Washington, and the president of a railroad, running into the mining regions, now in course of construction. Comrade Dewey says that while the prosecution claim to have lots of evidence against Moyer and Haywood, and

evidence corroborative of the Orchard story, he thinks they would be glad if the case was off their hands, and the public sentiment is largely in favor of the men. The impression is strong that the men have not had a fair chance to defend themselves, and scarcely a Sunday passes that some preacher does not denounce the authorities for their manner of carrying on the prosecution.

The richest farmer in Canton Bern, Switzerland, is said to be the Cantonal government in its well-managed penal establishment. A very large stock of hay, wheat, potatoes, beetroot—as well as 618 head of cattle, 47 horses, 202 pigs, estimated worth 257,780 francs. The milk produce in the year was 459,751 litres.

At the recent general election, eighty-three Socialists were elected to the parliament of Finland, thereby constituting a plurality. Of the Socialists elected seventy-two are men and eleven are women. The conservatives elected forty-seven candidates, the reactionary and Swedish party (combined) elected fifty-four. The granting of women suffrage was due to the propaganda of the Social-Democratic party, and constitutes the basis for the recent victory.

The French government has a monopoly of the tobacco and match business, which has proven profitable, inasmuch as there are no private millionaires taking their increase out of the business. No one thinks it very outrageous that a government should manufacture matches or monopolize the tobacco business, and yet they probably overlook the logic of the situation. If a country can make its own matches, why not its own shoes, its own clothes, its own houses, etc? Why must private individuals get profits out of the people's needs? The step from capitalism to Socialism is not so startling as some people imagine.

A Socialist Victory at Madison!

Madison, Wis., April 10.—The assembly tonight passed, without a dissenting vote, the committee bill drafted by Assemblyman Thompson which provides for an eight-hour day for telegraphers. The bill has attracted the most wide-spread interest, and has called attention to the shocking treatment of the men of the key, and of the great danger on the part of the traveling public, due to their frequent exhaustion from long hours. The fact that not one assemblyman voted against the bill augurs well for its passage

through the senate and its enactment into law. The bill is known as Bill 107. A. The Social-Democratic members are jubilant.

The assembly defeated the Social-Democratic amendment to the transportation bill. "Impartial, revolutionary, vicious!" So bawled out one of the chief spokesmen of the Republican party, against the amendment in the debate. Our measure provided that the list of stockholders of the big corporations should be public, and that certain "experts" employed by the

railroad commission should not be exempted from the civil service rules.

So this is what the Republican spokesmen and floor leader thinks is "impractical, revolutionary and vicious"—namely, civil service examination and the publicity of corporation methods.

Not for the Gothenberg System.

Madison, Wis., April 9.—The bill granting counties the right to establish the Gothenberg system of

READY FOR TRIAL AT BOISE

Reported by Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor "Montana News."

Boise, Idaho, April, 1907.—The Western Federation case was set by Judge Wood for May 9. Haywood will be tried first, and the trial of the others will follow immediately. Pettibone second and Moyer last.

The removal of the trial from Caldwell to Boise, is satisfactory to all parties concerned except the petty business class of Caldwell, who were complacently preparing to make a good thing out of the death of their esteemed fellow townsmen, from the influx of strangers and trade that the trial would bring. Such are the beauties of capitalism. The carriage feed off the stricken corpse, and regret is but a name.

A movement is being made in Boise to obtain the Federal court room for the trial. What could be more appropriate? Where the whole machinery of the United States government, from the president, through the supreme court, the governor of the state, his servile legislature, has been drawn up with all its battalions against militant labor, head high, teeth set, eye courageously on the goal of human opportunity—ah, there, indeed, is it truly fitting that the giants should come to battle.

What the prosecution is depending on as its high card is a matter of much conjecture. The fake "confession" business has been so exploited in both trials so far that it has come to be a veritable hoodoo.

It is said that the mysterious cipher "code" is to figure as the grand climax finale, that is to reveal the blood-thirsty command of the fateful and terrible "inner circle."

Already the obedient Statesman has spread broadcast the thrilling tale that in Harry Orchard's belongings was found a secreted record of the mystic symbols.

Behind the Bars. Today I called on the prisoners. The guard turned the key, the iron doors clanked on their hinges, and I stood in the midst of a ground floor room in the Ada county jail,

AN UNSQUARE DEAL

Boise, Idaho, April 5.—A statement from William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison here, in connection with the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, commenting upon certain references to him by President Roosevelt in letters to J. S. Sherman of New York, given publicly through the Roosevelt-Harriman episode, reads: "I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Congressman Sherman.

"The president says that I am an 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does, on the eve of my trial for my work in the Haywood case, is a fair rebuke to you, Mr. Haywood, for everything that you have said and done in the past. 'Sin of its health.'"

"President K." the leading socialist boss, and a square deal. At his reference to me in his letter to Sherman demonstrates that he does not practice what he preaches."

shaking hands with Haywood. Golden sunlight flooded the apartment, the windows looked out upon the beautiful grassy sward of the courthouse lawn; the room was large and comfortable, even to a rocking chair, which was hospitably ten-

dered me; books and writing materials were on the table, and I—well, I was relieved.

The Ada county courthouse stands in the midst of a beautiful square, in certainly one of the most exquisite mountain towns a tourist ever sees. It reminds one of Colorado Springs. It has beautiful, level streets, a well-built business portion, and a general air of "prosperity" and comfort. The snow-capped mountains lie around it, but do not encroach upon the town. The Boise river slips through a broad valley like a stream of molten silver. The little city has a population of about 45,000, and no one can tell you what supports them. It is not a mining town, it is not even on the main line of the railroad. But here is a bustling city, beautiful homes, and the state capitol.

The Ada county jail occupies the main floor of the courthouse. It is all above ground. The large room where I talked with Haywood is used as a sitting room by day for our men. Pettibone was sick the morning I called, and Moyer was taking his exercise. Haywood was sitting at the table writing. A work on the criminal law lay beside him, heave noted before that he is using

"forced idleness in the study of portmacking toward a legal career. Should of the men has a cell where there sleep at night. The guard is heartily a prisoner with them, of Haywood talked with me about an hour. I asked him if he got nervous and worried, and experienced the mental anxiety and real suffering, which one might naturally expect to be the fate of men whose necks are being played for in so intense and tragic a game.

He smiled brightly and heartily as he answered, "Do I show any outward evidences of it?" I assured him that he certainly did not.

He then went on to say that the work of the Western Federation was moving forward just as well as if he were not there in prison; and that the fact of his being there made it go better. The exigencies of the class struggle had placed him where he was, and he was fully

Some Editorial Comment.

Will Roosevelt go down in history as the jawing president?

The press dispatches say that Proctor, the millionaire soap man of Cincinnati, who committed suicide, made his millions by his own labor. Indeed! Well, it couldn't have been at the current rate of wages.

Isn't it odd that all our great statesmen provided by capitalism are so touchy about the means whereby they secured office when every one knows how the money was raised and have come to take it as a matter of course!

Shakespeare very nicely put it when he said "You take my life when you take the means whereby I live." But if brought up to date it would read like this: "You own my life if you do own the means whereby I work."

The New York legislature adjourned in confusion to avoid the introduction of resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood case. Of course, there are no classes in society, only the capitalists have a wonderful habit of standing by each other, no matter how many miles of the continent divide them.

Says a Paris cablegram: The startling growth of Socialism in France is attracting the attention of students of political economy through Europe. Socialism is reaching a development and an strength here that it never has attained in Germany, Belgium or any other of its strongholds.

The Thaw case ought to make you do a little thinking, Mr. Poor Man. If you should get a brain storm and kill some man you had a jealous hatred of, you'd have short shrift of it, you may be sure. It would not take the courts long to decide that your brain storm was no excuse, that it was just pure anger, and you would land in prison or in the hangman's gruesome hands so quick you could hardly say Jack Robinson. In the Thaw case it's different. Thaw is rich, therefore entitled not only to more consideration, but to a whole lot of other things that money can buy. In fact, the smell of the millionaire's purchasing power has been over the long drawn out case from first to last. It was over it when several jurors had to be dismissed after they were chosen for fear the jury had been fixed by the long reach of Thaw's checkbook, and the agents at work for it. The money element was strong in the way in which certain papers played on the sentimental feelings of the people in order to arouse artificial interest in the case so as to sell papers—and it has been a very lucrative thing for the papers. And the smell of Thaw money and money-influence has been over some of the alleys and

witnesses. And in practically the final act, it hovers over the lunacy commission that has declared him sane, the appointment of one member of which brought consternation to the prosecution, and aroused suspicion that could hardly be framed in words. The commission's report was not, therefore, much of a surprise. And, during the time the jury was waiting to learn whether the trial was to go on or not, certain sentimental preachers, who were ready to go into hysterics for pay, were writing signed articles to the yellow press at so much a column, telling the jurors they would be execrated of men if they did not acquit Thaw, and calling the prosecuting attorney all the infernal names they could lay their consecrated tongues to. This was an attempt to reach the jury in a way that the law could not touch. All this work would not be done for you, Mr. Poor Man, no matter how many brain storms you could plead to, if you engaged in the respectable pastime of shooting down men you did not like or were jealous of. Shooting is coming to be the exclusive privilege of the rich.

Every reader and sympathizer of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD should consider it part of his duty to help spread the glad tidings of relief, by placing in the hands of his friends the paper that is an expression of his thoughts. A part of your duty to the human family is to do your share and make life's burdens to those who work more humane. Show them how this can be accomplished. Show them a copy of the HERALD. Point out to them the arguments that the HERALD is using for their interest. Get them to subscribe for the paper. Fill them with enthusiasm in the cause for which you are working. Do this, but this, and you will have done your duty. A new subscriber to the HERALD will give us the opportunity to follow up your work with the arguments of some of the brightest men and women in the world, who are working in the interest and in behalf of the wage slave. Every day that you neglect this important duty makes it so much harder, so get one while it is easy.

The labor paper that is forced to sell papers to anyone who wants to purchase, in order to keep its head above water, is really an object for pity. The Duluth Labor World has just issued a business boom edition, in which are found fulsome paid write-ups of several public service corporations under a heading reading as follows: "Holders of Municipal Franchises are Prounced in their Efforts to be Fair with the Public." It is to be deplored that a Labor paper has to ride two horses in order to keep a-going.

Continued from First Column.

"Any systematic provision in the constitution to render changes difficult is therefore superfluous—it is injurious.

"It is true that in the times which accompany, or immediately follow, a revolution, the tendency of the human mind may be temporarily reversed—partially, we say, for people are as tenacious of old customs and ways of thinking, in the crisis of a revolution as at any other time,—on all points, except those on which they had become strongly excited by a perception of evils or grievances; those, in fact, on which the revolution itself hinges.

"On such points, indeed, there may easily arise, at those periods, an ardor of ill-considered change. And it is at such times, if ever, that the check afforded by a second or 'upper house' might be beneficial.

"But these are the times when the resistance of such a body is practically null. The very arguments used by the supporters of the institution to make it enduring, assume that it cannot prolong its resistance in excited times.

"An 'upper house' which, during a revolutionary period, should resolutely oppose itself to the branch of the legislature more directly representing the excited state of popular feeling, would be infallibly swept away.

"It is the destiny of an 'upper house' to become inoperative in the very cases in which its effective operation would have the best chance of producing less harm than good."

And no doubt John Stuart Mill is right about the conservatism of the great masses. We cannot change by a legislative act or acts the habits and the mode of thinking produced by generations. The greatest force in existence in the cosmic world, as in the history of nations, is the force of inertia. This force which holds the globe in its place also prevents unnecessary revolutions.

If any counter-force is necessary, it should rather be in favor of motion than of a standstill.

All that is necessary to give expression to this terrific counter-revolutionary power of inertia would be to give the masses the widest chance to speak their will. Give the people the full referendum, and God knows progress will be slow enough. The referendum is the most conservative political power in existence, as the example of Switzerland proves, where it has been in use for years. And yet the referendum is infinitely stronger than all senates in the world, because no democratic power is great enough to resist it.

Why is it then that our plutocracy and our capitalists are afraid of it?

Why?

The answer is simple enough.

Because they feel that the present system has outlived its usefulness and has no more root among the masses of the people.

But we say: abolish the senate. And for a good substitute and the best possible check upon any whimsical or hasty legislation, or even crookedness of the legislators, give us the referendum.

The best cure for democracy invariably is more democracy.

Again we say: Down with the senate! Up with the referendum!

Victor L. Berger

Half a Century of Wealth Concentration!

Extracts from "The Concentration of Wealth," by Henry Laurens Call, read before the American Association for Advancement of Science, at Columbia College, New York.

In 1854 there was published in the city of New York, a little volume entitled, "The Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens of the City of New York." . . .

From it we learn that in the year 1854 there were just twenty-five millionaires in the metropolis with fortunes ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each. The combined fortunes of the twenty-five aggregated, in fact, but \$43,000,000. . .

It would be safe to say that in the year 1854 there were not to exceed fifty millionaires in the whole of the United States, and that their combined fortunes, including those of the half-millionaires as well, did not exceed \$100,000,000; or one per cent of the then total aggregate wealth of the United States. . .

A careful analysis of the census for 1900 shows that as classified, according to occupations, 250,251 persons possessed \$67,000,000,000 out of a total of \$95,000,000,000 given as our then national wealth; 8,429,845 persons possessed \$24,000,000,000; while the remainder of "occupied" persons, some 20,303,137 in number, possessed but \$4,000,000,000. . .

Three-tenths of one per cent of our population possessed, therefore, seventy-one per cent of the nation's wealth in 1900; a vast increase, as will be seen, over the showing for 1890, and furnishing a striking indication of what we are to expect in this year of our Lord 1907.

THE GROWING POVERTY OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

Fifty years ago the lines between wealth and poverty, and capital and labor, had as yet scarcely been drawn. . .

We are, in fact, a nation of debtors. . . Assuming that our indebtedness has grown only in the same proportion as our wealth itself has grown, it would yet be something like \$30,000,000,000, or \$375 per capita of our population; in other

of living. On the other hand, the percentage of the employed had increased from about one-third of our population in 1880 to nearly two-fifths in 1900; the wives and children of the toilers being forced into servitude in ever-increasing numbers, in order but to live. . .

It is unjust for society to allow any child to be brought into the world and not give him an even chance for life and the means of life with every other child. . .

Money is concrete life. It stands for all economic wants. It is the common denominator of the entire labor of mankind. The man who controls it is the real kaiser of our modern life. . .

We are choosing our real kaisers by methods which we discarded 100 years ago in choosing our political kaisers. . .

No man should be allowed to come into the control of a great money unit who has not been elected by the people; that is to say, who has not earned it, for earning money is really a mode of popular election. . .

No man should be allowed to continue in control of millions when he has ceased to administer his trust as a responsible official, and has begun to waste the substance the people have committed to him. . .

The principles of democracy are precisely as applicable to wealth as to politics. We need a new Rousseau to write a new social contract. . .

The divine right of property is as big a humbug as the divine right of kings. Just exactly as big, for a rich man is a king. . .

In one sense the worst king is a good king; that is, a good king tends to perpetuate an evil institution. . .

Even so, in the same sense, it is the benevolent millionaire who strengthens the unjust system which permits irresponsible millionaires. . .

The most vicious element of modern society is the class that have inherited money. . .

No moral nor intelligent movement ever originated in this class. . .

Here and there in history it has produced a great man. But the great army of earth's geniuses, her leaders, makers, doers of things, have come from the vast unprivileged. . .

Nothing is more pitiable to me than to read, at the top of a sonnet, Beethoven's dedication to some royal ass; to behold this majestic lion beseech the braiding rulers to let him roar. . .

The doctrine of heredity has foisted more rank idiosyncrasy upon the human race than any other single half truth. . .

The great leaders of men come from common stock. . .

Tenets of Social-Democracy.

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

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great 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 and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away 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 art and literature. 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. . .

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the laborer of the working class produces at subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable. . .

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

and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual. . .

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of competing capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit. . .

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations, and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity. . .

III. The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working 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 laborers of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every act 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. . .

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the logical outgrowth of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them. . .

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, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society. . .

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the people in common by and for themselves. 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. . .

V. 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 the ordered 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 an 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 unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves to those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man. . .

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

THE ALLIED LABEL

ON PRINTING IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER FAIR CONDITIONS

PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION FROM WORKMEN. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

When purchasing suits

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

Our multi-millionaires are, it is true, fond of pointing to the honest toil by which their first savings were earned, as evidence of a blameless career. So, also, could many inhabitants of our jails point with pride to the innocence of their early manhood. But we know that, when their careers of crime began, they took to other occupations. Even so, when these men of enormous wealth began piling up their millions it was by far other means than their first dollars were earned. . .

Demand This Label On all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Demand This Label On all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the Trust.

FOURTH EDITION OF SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN

The book that makes socialists with arguments in simple, plain language. A heart to heart talk for the people. Every socialist should keep a supply on hand for unbelievers. 15c a copy, paper; 50c a copy, cloth; postpaid. Paper 25 copies, \$2.75; 50 copies, \$5.00, postpaid.

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

Are They Going to Hang My Papa

(By Owen Speedshirt) is the title of the newest and most comfortable SONG that has been written since the days of John Brown.

The dramatic situation in this realistic story, which the author tells in lyric and melody with such soul-stirring vividness, burns into the brain a picture never to be effaced, and one which will warm the blood and stir the heart in righteous protest as nothing has hitherto done. It is regular story and story. Upon the title page, in a beautiful photo cut engraving, appears the sweet and face of little Henrietta Meyer, together with a picture of the author, who is a well-known Socialist. This story ought to be sung at every meeting and in the homes of every workman.—NOW.

Price 20c per Copy AT THIS OFFICE WHILE THEY LAST

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 20 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Sec'y is J. J. HARRIS, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

Svenska Socialisten

is the only Swedish Socialist paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 18th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Contributions are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address A. PATTERSON, 307 N. 5th St., New York, N. Y.

OLIPHANT & YOUNG Successors to H. G. Underwood 187 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hotel

Every Necessity for the Home

58-Piece Decorated Dinner

German Readers Should Read FOREIGN CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the Wahrheit

Edited by Victor I. Berger.

For sale here at the lowest price of 50c and Fifty Cts a year. Order it at once!

Address: 344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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. . .

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

V. 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. . .

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 unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. . .

In pledging ourselves to those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man. . .

SOCIALIST LIBRARY

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

by the World's Deep Thinkers. Recommended to Students of Socialism

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUB. CO. 344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE U. S. By Morris Hillquit. The Socialist movement has had an interesting past in this country, as this book shows. \$1.50	ANCIENT SOCIETY: or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; From Savagery through Barbarism to Civilization. By Louis H. Morgan, LL.D. The first edition of this great work was published in 1877.
EQUALITY By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripe knowledge of the principles of Socialism. Is in the form of a story and very readable. \$1.25	THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASS IN ENGLAND IN 1844. With preface written in 1869. By Frederick Engels. A species of study of the highest importance. The reader cannot fail to note the analogy between conditions in England in 1844 and in South Carolina today. \$1.25
SOCIALISM, ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME. By William Morris and E. Belfort Bax. This work is popular and entertaining in style, and is an excellent book for beginners. \$1.25	THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY. By Achille Loria. Shows how systems of property, law and political institutions are the necessary outcome of economic conditions. \$1.25
FREDERICK LASALLE. By Edward Bernstein. Bernstein's "Lasalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. \$1.00	THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. By Lawrence Gronlund. Gronlund is dead, but his book still lives. It was the first popularization of Marx to be put forward in this country. \$1.00
THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY. By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. \$1.00	THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Rev. Chas. H. Vall. This is a little education in itself and presents the principles of Socialism in a readable way. \$1.00
THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP. By J. Howard Moore. I do not know of any book dealing with evolution that I have read with such keen interest. Mr. Moore has a broad grasp and shows mastery of the subject.—Jack London. \$1.00	THE POSITIVE OUTCOME OF PHILOSOPHY. By Joseph Dietzgen. Translated by Ernest Untermann, with an Introduction by Dr. Anton Pannekoek. Edited by Eugene Dietzgen and Joseph Dietzgen, Jr. \$1.00
WORK AND WAGES. By Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers. Shows that the real wages of the laborer, as measured by his standard of living, are actually lower now than in the fifteenth century. \$1.00	STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By E. Belfort Bax. The Western worker knows the real wages of the laborer, as measured by his standard of living, are actually lower now than in the fifteenth century. \$1.00
THE QUINTESSENCE OF SOCIALISM. By Dr. A. Schaeffle. This work is by an opponent who is usually fair as well as able. It is one of the best answers that can be found to the thousands and one objections to socialism that are based on nothing but ignorance and falsehood. \$1.00	REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION, OR GERMANY IN 1848. By Karl Marx. Reprinted from letters written to the New York Tribune by Marx in 1861-62. \$1.00
KARL MARX. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. 50c	COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Translated by Charles E. Kerr. The author is a socialist member of the Belgian Parliament and is one of the ablest writers in the socialist movement. 50c
THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood. Kautsky is the son of the Neue Zeit, and is universally recognized as one of the ablest writers and thinkers in Europe. 50c	STIKES AND THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by John B. Shaw. This work, by one of the foremost European socialists, is one of the most important helps to clear thinking. 50c
HENRY ASHTON By R. A. Dague. The Arguments against Socialism Answered. The Debates Between the Socialist and the Lawyer. Stopping the Marriage Ceremony, and the Defeat of a Socialist. The Preparation, Institution and Success of Socialism in Zaireland. 25c	MODERN SOCIALISM. By Rev. Charles H. Vall. Scarcely any book has yet been presented so clearly in valuable quotations, so logical in its deductions or more successful in clearness of expression. 25c
SOCIALISM AND WHAT IT SEEMS TO ACCOMPLISH. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. This pamphlet, from one of the mouthpieces of German Social-Democracy, will clear up many misapprehensions. 10c	MERRIE ENGLAND (Letters to John Smith, Workman.) By Robert Hawthford. This book, written about ten years ago, has had a circulation in England and America of over two million copies. 10c
LIFE OF FREDERIC ENGELS. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by May Wood. Engels was the close associate of Marx in the early days when socialism was just taking shape as a world movement. 10c	NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Translated by A. M. and May Wood. A most important work for the socialist movement, showing the course of development in this country. 10c

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS

CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM. Third and revised edition, by Allan L. Benson. Single copies 5c; 20 copies \$1.00; 100 copies \$2.75.

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY, by Winfield R. Gaylord. Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.50.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES, by August Babel, translated by E. H. Thompson. Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

EIGHT LETTERS TO AN AMERICAN FARMER, by Clayton J. Lamb. Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75.

GROW STORE POLISH 9c

Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors - E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally 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. The capitalist class owns the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

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

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

By the way, it wasn't municipal ownership that produced those bribes, totaling nearly a million dollars, that were alleged to have been paid to crooked officials for franchises in San Francisco.

Here's a cute little item from Washington. Atty. Gen. Bonaparte, who is a Catholic, refused to attend a cabinet meeting on Good Friday, and on learning that he would not attend, Secy. Loeb said he would ask Roosevelt to call the meeting off.

ELECTIONS.

An alderman and a supervisor were elected by the Social-Democrats at Prairie du Chien, Wis. The result of the election in Butte, Mont., is the reelection of Comrade George Ambrose for a third term as alderman.

The April number of the Vanguard contains a highly interesting article by a new contributor, "Eastern Socialists," who successfully bides a well-known personality under this nom de plume.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

A Story of Socialism HENRY ASHTON A highly interesting story of love and intrigue. The socialist arguments that won against corruption. A story that teaches Socialism so clean and clear that it makes one feel that he has read a story with a purpose.

Ready for Trial at Boise--Continued from First Page

prepared to bear whatever inconvenience might be involved in the fight. My own mind was set at rest by his fearless declaration. Haywood said, "They are making a great ado about the kidnaping of the Marvin boy from New Jersey. The papers throughout the country have proclaimed the heinousness of the crime. The president has made a special pronouncement on the subject, and stated that the crime of kidnaping must be visited with the severest punishment. The governor of the state has offered every aid to ferret out the criminals. Now, what I would like to know is, which is the worst, to kidnap children from their parents, or parents from their children? The children are left in a worse position without parents to care for them than parents are, robbed of their loved ones."

As this was one of the inexplicable anomalies of our beautiful Christian, capitalist civilization, there was nothing to be said on it. He seemed particularly pleased that my paper was making such a strenuous stand for constructive organization in the Socialist movement.

When I told him of the policy the Negro had taken as an organ of the Socialist party, not to participate in any of the dissensions among the unions, but to stand for organization on political and economic lines wherever it was helpful, and continually point the workers to their class interests, and that in union alone there is strength, he said we were undeniably right. Labor, in its economic interests was in a formative state in America at present--an experimental state, as it were, and no one could tell exactly the direction its evolution would take. But the Socialist movement knew its goal, and that goal at least must not be confused by counter issues.

The Baby's Curl. At this point he took a suit case from under the table, and handed me from it a large photo of his wife and two daughters. It was the one which has been widely circulated through the papers, of the invalid wife propped up in a chair, with a young daughter on either side. Pointing to the younger, Henrietta, he said, "That's the nicest baby in the country."

He then laid across my hand a soft clinging auburn curl, tied with a dainty fleck of ribbon, started to speak, but choked and turned away. It was the first hint I ever saw him show of the terrible suppressed undercurrent that must be there.

As I looked at the soft, bright tendrils, helpless tragedy of that baby life, and of all babies lives that find their awakening within the working class, passed quickly through my mind. Was this one to be darkened forever by the memory of a dangling rope and broken neck of her father?

Her artless question: "Are they going to gang my father?" is now world-famous.

I rose to go promising to send some books and papers. As I passed out of the doors I glanced behind, and the real horror of the situation seemed most overwhelming when I saw Haywood looking out at me behind those checkered bars. It is an outrage that men in pursuance of their legitimate and avowed duty, arrested merely on a conspiracy charge, should be locked up like felons in this way for over a year. It is an insult to humanity and the working class, and particularly atrocious when merely a class interest is at stake.

Nobody hates a jail like a Socialist, as only a socialist knows that they are monuments to the greed and power of property interests. They are

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND These are the days of big circulations for some of the Socialist papers. Wilshire's is reported to have a circulation of 300,000, and the Appeal about the same, or even more.

The Rev. Father Curtis of Rome, N. Y. is making Socialist addresses at points near his parish. He speaks this week before a Men's club in an Episcopal church in Oswego.

The national executive committee's resolutions on immigration and emigration have been approved by the national committee. The draft appeared in our issue of March 30.

The trial of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been fixed for May 9, and will take place at Boise. The plan decided upon is to try each one separately, Comrade Haywood being the first one called.

The financial report from the national office for March shows total receipts of \$4,153.82, and total disbursements of \$4,275.60. The largest payments of national dues were New York, \$160; Illinois \$133.50; Wisconsin, \$128.15; Massachusetts, \$110.95; Ohio, \$107.70; California, \$100; Missouri, \$80; and Pennsylvania, \$79.25. The smallest was Panama, 90c. The sum of \$2,167 was sent to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

relics of brutality and barbarism with no necessity or excuse for existence. Our men are looked up here because they interfere with the property rights of the mine owners, while these mine owners live by interfering with the property rights of the workers.

Mrs. Moyer Improving. Having intended to call and ask as to Mrs. Moyer's condition, I walked over to St. Luke's hospital. The matron told me I might go up and see the patient, and I availed myself of the opportunity. Mrs. Moyer is doing nicely, nothing serious the matter whatever; all she needs is rest and

Whereas, These conditions, taken together, constitute, according to all scientific students of the subject, the most constant and powerful influence in creating and extending the evils of intemperance; and Whereas, It has been proven that where these conditions have been bettered by the increase of wages, shorter hours, and improvement of conditions of labor, intemperance and the evil of the saloon have been lessened in that proportion; and Whereas, Under the present economic conditions it is admitted and emphasized by every scientific and legislative investigation made that the saloon serves a very important and vital social function in our present society, especially in the cities, by offering to the working class a center of sociability, of warmth and cheer, of music and games, where they may read the papers and join in discussions, where they may even secure free food and some of the conveniences denied them in their homes, all at a price within their reach;

A Socialist Victory at Madison.

dealing with the liquor problem was defeated in the assembly by a vote of 33 to 55. The debate lasted all day. Holding that there was question as to the Gothenberg system being suited to American soil and showing that there was no way to prevent its misuse under American monopolistic activities, the So-

cial-Democrats opposed the measure and Comrade Thompson introduced a bill calling for an investigation of all the various systems dealing with the liquor question, from the Gothenberg to the South Carolina dispensary system. It reads as follows:

Whereas, The liquor traffic constitutes a social and economic problem that requires the most careful study on the part of all who are interested in the common welfare, and especially on the part of those who are attempting to legislate with reference to the matter; and Whereas, Practically every measure so far advanced upon the subject has entirely overlooked the tremendous effect of economic conditions upon the working class; the poor wages, the long hours, the unsanitary and physically depressing conditions in the places of employment, the cheap adulterated food, and above all, the housing conditions of the working class, in unhealthy, cheerless, comfortless hovels; and

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Whereas, Several methods of dealing with the liquor traffic are being urged in different directions, all of which fail in one or another respect to go to the root of the matter--the control of the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business by the government in Switzerland fails to properly regulate the retailing of liquor, thus leaving the evil effects of private management at that point; or again, the state dispensary system in South Carolina which is urged by some provided that the state should be appointed, thus creating a most dangerous political machine in connection with one of the most dangerous monopolies; or again the Gothenberg system of Norway and Sweden provides for the assumption of the retail or distributing business of the saloon by private companies, which in itself is objectionable and besides, leaves the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business in the hands of a monopoly, whose evil influence is constantly operating against the good purposes of the system; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

care. She said she was so glad the papers stated that she was ill from an operation, and not broken down from worry and anxiety. She said the nurse would tell her not to worry. When, as a matter of fact, she was not worrying at all. Of course, she said, there was a certain uneasiness inseparable from the long suspense. But she went on to speak hopefully of how the trial would soon be over, and the boys would be free. "They haven't a thing against them," she said. "Their innocence will be proved without any trouble. We have nothing to worry about."

Without wishing to cause her anxiety, I very lightly touched upon those innocuous champions of the working man's cause, who were so foully murdered by legal form in 1887, when they were back from safety and gave himself up, feeling confident in the security of his innocence, but how innocence availed nothing when the disturbers of capitalist security were to be sacrificed.

"Oh, but," she said, "the world is thirty years further along now. Labor is better organized, and cannot be oppressed so openly. We have nothing to fear."

How devoutly I wished that her confidence might be justified. To those of us, however, who know the dark and bloody history of power's crime and cruelty, there is nothing too monstrous to be unlooked for.

Whereas, These conditions, taken together, constitute, according to all scientific students of the subject, the most constant and powerful influence in creating and extending the evils of intemperance; and Whereas, It has been proven that where these conditions have been bettered by the increase of wages, shorter hours, and improvement of conditions of labor, intemperance and the evil of the saloon have been lessened in that proportion; and Whereas, Under the present economic conditions it is admitted and emphasized by every scientific and legislative investigation made that the saloon serves a very important and vital social function in our present society, especially in the cities, by offering to the working class a center of sociability, of warmth and cheer, of music and games, where they may read the papers and join in discussions, where they may even secure free food and some of the conveniences denied them in their homes, all at a price within their reach;

Whereas, This social function constitutes an absolute necessity and a positive right of the common people, which cannot, and ought not, to be destroyed until either the municipality or the state shall find some way of separating this function from the private control of the saloon and establishing other centers of social life and amusement for the people that can be in every way equal to, and, if possible, superior in value and attractiveness; and

Whereas, It is conceded that the adulteration of liquors and the use of strongly alcoholic drinks constitutes the most serious evil of the liquor traffic; and

Whereas, Several methods of dealing with the liquor traffic are being urged in different directions, all of which fail in one or another respect to go to the root of the matter--the control of the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business by the government in Switzerland fails to properly regulate the retailing of liquor, thus leaving the evil effects of private management at that point; or again, the state dispensary system in South Carolina which is urged by some provided that the state should be appointed, thus creating a most dangerous political machine in connection with one of the most dangerous monopolies; or again the Gothenberg system of Norway and Sweden provides for the assumption of the retail or distributing business of the saloon by private companies, which in itself is objectionable and besides, leaves the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business in the hands of a monopoly, whose evil influence is constantly operating against the good purposes of the system; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate, and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

Social-Democratic Herald--Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Grand 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages--One year, 35 cents; six months, 20 cents. No paper sent to any one unless paid in advance. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages--One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

NATIONAL EDITION--4 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred \$.75 1000 copies or more, per thousand \$ 7.50 WISCONSIN EDITION--8 Pages. 100 copies or more, per hundred \$ 1.00 1000 copies or more, per thousand \$ 10.00 (in Milwaukee only if called for) \$ 6.00 WEEKLY BUNDLES. Five copies, 3 months, to one address \$.50 Ten copies, 3 months, to one address \$.75 Five copies, one year, to one address \$ 1.25 Ten copies, one year, to one address \$ 2.50 Advertising Rates furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

be selected for the purpose of investigating all the different forms of public ownership, control and regulation now in use in any part of the world, and report to the next legislature some method of public ownership and regulation that will be best adapted to the social conditions and needs of the people of our state. Capitalistic Influences at Madison. Madison, April 8.--The influence of the money power, of the special interests, the merchants and manufacturers' organizations, is strikingly illustrated every day in the legislature. As the Social-Democratic representatives bring forward their measures, there the members of the state legislature on all hands are forced to admit that they are good and right. These men know that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us. But they do not. They dare not. They cannot.

Des Moines, Ia. Chief of Police Jones discovered a Socialist poster, "To Hell With the Constitution, Etc.," that had been posted two weeks ago. The chief broke out in print, declaring he was going to investigate who wrote, printed, and posted the treasonable thing. Jones was promptly informed that the poster was written by the United States law makers, printed by the Western Federation of Miners, distributed by the national office of the Socialist party, and posted by members of local Des Moines, who were glad to know that the law and order party was willing to admit that Major McClelland and Adjt. Gen. Sherman Bell were traitors. "Jones, he paid the freight" and subsided. C. C. B.

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL STATE OFFICERS. E. H. Thomas, Sec'y; 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Chas. B. Whitnah, Treasurer. ORGANIZERS:-- Carl D. Thompson, Winfield E. Gaylord, J. B. Harris. STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD. PRESIDENT MEMBERS:-- Fred Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Melina, Jacob Rummel, Arthur Gardner, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Fredrick H. Harris. NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS:-- H. J. Ammann, Kiel, Henry J. Dunham, Wrensen, Wm. Kaufman, Kenosha; H. M. Parks, Superior. NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN. Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heist.

The state executive board met April 7, with all resident members present except E. Seidel and J. Rummel. The board elected H. M. Parks of Superior and Henry J. Dunham of Wycocena as non-resident members, in place of Ira Cross and J. M. A. Spence, both of whom have removed from the state of Wisconsin. It is expected that Comrade Parks will represent the northern part of the state, and that Comrade Dunham will represent the central part of Wisconsin, as well as the movement amongst the agricultural population. Charters were granted to Prairie du Chien and Burlington. The board voted to employ Comrade Galbraith as a solicitor to collect contributions for the organization, to be paid \$3 a day and expenses. The reports of state secretary, state treasurer and state organizers were referred to the auditing committee. E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

A Winner For 1907

Start the new year right. Make your money do double duty. Look over this proposition and wonder how it is possible. \$2.30 worth of Socialism for \$1.00. The chance of a life-time. Here is the list. Look it over: 1 copy Confessions of Capitalism \$.05 1 copy New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism \$.05 1 copy The Promise of Peace, song with words and music \$.50 1 copy The Torch of Liberty, song with words and music \$.50 1 copy Songs of Socialism \$.25 1 copy Honest Answers to Honest Questions \$.05 2 copies Socialism in the City \$.10 2 copies Labor Unions and Political Parties \$.10 2 copies Eight Letters to an American Farmer \$.10 20 copies Rapid Growth of Socialism \$.05 20 copies The Right of Economic Might \$.05 15 copies What Republicans and Democrats Have Done for the Workingman \$.05 The great Socialist card game "Strife" \$.35 Total \$ 2.30 Send in at once and get the whole bunch for \$1.00 Social-Democratic Pub. Co. 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, Telephone Grand 1742.

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

OFFICERS: President, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: President, J. J. Handley, 114 E. Main Street.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Always use this card in display before getting shaved or your hair cut

ADAM'S Shaving Parlor 608 CHESTNUT STREET

The Model Union Shop! AL. F. DRESSEN, SHAVING PARLOR

ADAM FREY, BARBER 1398 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE, 377 East Water St. Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor, 885 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop,

LAWRENCE HAUZ, SHAVING PARLOR 1255 Kinnickinnic Avenue

LANGE & WELLS, BARBER SHOP 881 Third Street, Corner State.

"THE BARBER SHOP" 910 CENTER STREET.

P. H. LUTZENBERGER, Propri. EDW. NIESKE,

PHIL. C. KAMMERER, First-class work guaranteed. 454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT, SHAVING PARLOR 168 Lloyd Street

CHAS. MAROHN, SHAVING PARLOR 1871 RUSSELL AVE. CLEAN SERVICE

GEO. P. PRUESSING, SHAVING PARLOR 811 Third St. First Class Service

H. SCHIRER, BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF CIGARS. 1203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop & Bath Rooms. EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor.

UNION BARBER SHOP E. L. PRUESSING Cor. 27th St. and Fond du Lac Ave.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season. 811 HOWELL AVENUE.

BE SECURE! Life and Fire INSURANCE

place the mantle of protection around the home. It cures the future of your family against adversity.

Victor L. Berger PHONE GRAND 2264 344 Sixth Street Milwaukee

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

ORGANIZED LABOR



duct of their strike for the eight-hour day. The assessment was at first 50 cents per week, then 10 per cent of all wages earned.

and the president of the struck printing firm. Comptroller Refuses to Sign. City Comptroller Paul Bechtner, by refusing his countersignature to the fake transaction, has shown that he will not be a party to the unfairness of "Barney" Cannon and the presumptuous board of public works.

The International Typographical Union also conducts a Home at Colorado Springs, known as the Union Printers' Home. This institution was erected and is maintained by the International Typographical Union for its aged and distressed members.

have their benefit features, such as caring for sick members, assisting those who may be temporarily out of work, and burial funds, which are contributed to by all members.

CANNON IS CANNED!

No Bleeding of the City Treasury Through Unbalanced Bids to Be Permitted.

Cannon has met his Waterloo. As a result of the committee hearing on his unbalanced bids last Wednesday the committee will recommend to the council that his bid be thrown out, and that the board of public works readvertise for the incidental city printing, requiring bidders to bid on each item separately, and letting separate contracts for each class of work.

balanced bidding, and the testimony offered for Cannon only tended to make his case the worse. It is understood that there has been an understanding among the employing printers who are fighting the 8-hour demand of the printers that they would help Cannon out on the contract if he got it, they doing the work that he bid on at a loss, so as to equalize the burden, and he being left to do the work that would be so glaringly overpaid.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Reichert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change is made.

CANNON'S FAKE BID ON CITY PRINTING

The artful manner of securing for the Cannon Printing Company the privilege of "printing the people" in the way of furnishing printed matter for the city's several departments, and the toleration of the same by the board of public works, may not be a new game, yet its use of "Barney" Cannon and the pervasiveness of the public boards, is so strongly of a rascality that it is time to call it a halt.

UNION BREAD

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets. U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.

Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets. Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.

Kiehl Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway. Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Schubert theater. Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

MEETS AND TUESDAY AT WINE

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust Richter, Sec'y, 331 Chestnut st.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. T. H. Kolos, Sec'y, 123 5th street.

Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart Strassburg, Sec'y, 1745 11th st.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franks, Sec'y, 318 First av.

Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Diehrich, Sec'y, 705 2nd st.

Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y, 406 27th st.

Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 218 State st. Chas. Seifert, 883 Island av.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y, c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co.

Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Jul. Scharneck, Sec'y, 732 6th ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and 12th av. J. P. Voerman, Sec'y, 1350 Eleventh street.

Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y, 1529 Groehling av.

Carpenters' Union No. 1510—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12 and Wine sts. Adolph Hinkler, Sec'y, 1072 11th st.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Leonard Dorn, Sec'y, 1060 West 24th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday cor. Greenfield and 9th av. John Schallitz, Sec'y, 596 5th av.

Coopers' Union No. 128—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y, 207 Hillman av.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Thursday at 325 Chestnut st. Wm. Brazell, 318 State st.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 494—Paul A. Schroeder, Sec'y, 775 Second street. Meets every Friday, Lipp's hall, Prairie and Third street.

Elevator Constructors' Union No. 15—P. H. Mayr, Sec'y, 3416 Park Hill av.

Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 298 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y, 318 State st.

Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 126 Fond du Lac avenue. Arthur Schroeder, Sec'y, 269 Harrison avenue.

Feeders, Harvesters and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 2nd sts. Geo. E. Brown, Sec'y, 653 6th st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. E. Hamell, Sec'y, 1605 State st.

Garment Workers' Union No. 191—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 809 1/2 Teunton av. Anton Papez, Jr., Sec'y, 648 14th st.

Gas Workers' Union No. 12427—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 318 State st. Arthur Prochnow, Sec'y, 2001 Fond du Lac av.

Foundry Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, A. M. at 961 Kinnickinnic av. Fred Jackson, Sec'y, 272 Graham st.

Glove Cutters' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 274 Third st. W. Hollenbeck, Sec'y.

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

Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 799—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening at 298 4th st. Emil J. Kasik, Sec'y, 509 Center st.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers' No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. James Hanlon, Sec'y, West Allis, Box 257.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHIER, 123 Fifth Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.

The MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO. COAL COKE and WOOD BUILDING SUPPLIES

Local Labor Notes. Eighteen applications for membership were received by Painters' union, No. 222, as a result of an open meeting held Monday.

Arrangements are being made among the labor leaders here for an agitation meeting to be held in Fond du Lac.

As settlement of the strike on the Empire theater building, Mitchell street, is progressing, the painters have returned to their work and other craftsmen are negotiating.

Editor Joseph Schmidt of the Bakers' Journal of Chicago will address the Federated Trades council at the meeting next Wednesday night.

After a hot fight, Otto Schultz, secretary of local No. 9 of the brewers' union, was defeated for reelection by Richard Muck by a vote of 283 to 318.

\$10 for work worth about \$2.50? Or \$25 for 100 bond notices and statements, for which \$14 would be a high price? Or \$15 for express licenses, which could be done at a good profit for \$5?

Canon's deceptive bid of \$3,218 for the aggregate of items named in the specifications decides only that they do not know that the extras of that class of work on which he bid exorbitantly high will probably bring the total cost for incidental printing to a sum exceeding \$10,000.

The evident insincerity of Cannon's informal bid, though craftily planned with a view to being "low in the aggregate," leaves no doubt as to the deceptive intent. The rules laid down in the specifications seem to be mere ornaments in the eyes of the public board, for, although the board's attention was urgently called to the "irregularities," that august body swept aside all specified stipulations with a big "I" and approved Cannon's juggling with a presumptuous air of "the public be damned!"

The printing committee of the common council did not shine sufficiently to merit any attention from the board of public works; however, this committee has taken the cue and will investigate Cannon's fake bid and the fake award by the board of public works which will probably be aired to the extent of stopping abuses of this nature and awarding the city printing on a bona fide basis.

ADVERTISE SMALL WIVY LUDWIG BERG

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS 620 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

CASPAR HACH, Baker & Confectioner...Union Bread... 827 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

MAYR'S Military Band & Orchestra 736 EIGHTH STREET, Tel. Brook 9665. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANITZ POPULAR ORCHESTRA 2135 Paul St. Van Arman, Milwaukee.

BORCHARDT BROS. TAILORS and GENTS' FURNISHERS 347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee Telephone South 1700

S. J. Pearman, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, Recovering, Repairing Baby Carriage Parasols a Specialty... 630 Third Street...

WM. LORENTZ DRUGGIST NOW LOCATED AT S. W. COR. GREENFIELD AND 19th AVES.

DR. CHURCHILL EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT 415 Mitchell St. Near First Ave.

JOHN LUELL MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS 667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A State of Things at the Waupaca Veterans' Home!

Waupaca, April 8.—The long desired investigation of the Waupaca Veterans' Home—that is, a bona fide investigation—seems to be now in sight. And if a genuine investigation under legislative authority, and by disinterested men is undertaken, there promises to be some pretty unsavory revelations. The most serious charge against the management of the home is that of illegally drawing money from the government through the state, on a padded inmate list. Besides this the home has been requiring inmates to pay in part of their pension money to the home, a thing not done in any other home in the United States, and believed to be entirely contrary to law. There is also a charge that the chaplain, who is postmaster, was guilty of irregularities. A charge was made that he tampered with letters, and even more serious charges than this, and he sued his accusers, but when the case was ready for trial had the suit dismissed. The inmates showed their mistrust of him, it is said, by refusing to attend his services, so that he preaches to congregations of as low as four and five people. There has also been repeated complaint against the alleged cruelties of a matron, said to have formerly kept a questionable resort in Milwaukee.

Some time ago the board of control held an "investigation." It was held in the commandant's parlor! None of the inmates would testify

for fear of the after consequences once the board's back was turned. Finally, last December, another investigation was held, at which it was given out that inmates might testify, and that they would be protected afterwards. One witness, who had refused to testify before, but who thought this meant what it said was Salon D. Nourse, the home butcher. He testified that the meat supplied the home was often rotten, that it was bought of the brother-in-law of Joe Woodnorth, the commandant of the home, and that, among other things, from 200 to 250 pounds of sausage was bought of him a week, and that generally it wasn't fit to eat, yet he did not dare to complain, for the quartermaster had told him when he spoke of it, "He's Joe's brother-in-law and we must help him out." Under the guarantee of the board that he might freely testify, Nourse told of these facts. What happened? The next morning Nourse was given his walking papers by the enraged Woodnorth. Complaint was made to the board of control, and the reply was that there must have been some other reason for the discharge, and the board made no reference to the Nourse discharge in making its report! It is said that the board stands in with the management and shields it. The commandant was formerly a member of the board, and when the investigations were held they were held in his apartments, and the members were royally feasted at the Woodnorth table

and their feelings in other ways worked upon.

The present effort to get an actual investigation is making progress. The assembly committee on military affairs at Madison, after hearing both sides, reported to the legislature in favor of an appropriation. The matter then went to the committee on claims, and the interests tried to block the proposed investigation there, but were unsuccessful. The assembly then passed the bill. It is now before a senate committee, where a strong effort will be made to strangle it.

A. C. Smith, a former inmate, who was discharged last September from the home after testifying before the board, was in the city Saturday. "The inmates only ask for justice," he said. "They want an investigation, not out of spite to the management or the G. A. R., but because they know they are being robbed and misused. When a man or woman enters the home, he or she are forced to sign an agreement by which they turn over all their pension money above \$8 in the case of single people and \$12 in the case of married people. They do not do this voluntarily, but it is either sign or you don't get in. The home gets a certain percentage from the government for each inmate, the money being paid over by the state, and amounting to \$3 a week. We showed that people were being kept on the payroll who were no longer in the home, and that this was done

for dishonest and graft reasons. This had been denied, and it was held that the bookkeeper of the home was one of the ablest of his kind, but when I had myself arrested to try to bring the matter before the courts, they said it was merely a clerical error. And as a result they had to return \$388 of illegally drawn money to the state. It was also charged that the chaplain, W. R. Brown, who is also postmaster, had been guilty of irregularities, that letters had been rifled that he was responsible for, but that he was shielded by the board. He had me arrested, and I was bound over from the justice court, and when I was ready with fifty witnesses for the trial, the postmaster-chaplain had the case dismissed. We have affidavits to show that letters to inmates are opened and valuables stolen. The conditions at the home have become so unbearable that large numbers of inmates are leaving. Sixty beds are now empty and one hundred will go out this month. Normally the home contains 680 inmates. We want an impartial investigation by people who are not mixed up with the management. But it was hard to get the thing started in the legislature until I applied to the Social-Democrats, and Assemblyman Thompson took it up. Before that I went to the Grand Army members, but they were all afraid to take it up, and said the home must be all right. Finally I had to go to the Socialists."

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

If the Germans, Yankees, the Poles and the Danes do not hurry up, the Finns will head the honor roll for March in the number of new members received.

Monthly membership reports are coming in a little better. But some of the secretaries seem to think that it doesn't matter. They will wake up after a while, when they see everybody else's name on the honor roll, and when their members ask them why the new applications were not reported.

We cannot help wondering why

some locals of 25 members do not report even one new member a month.

Superior shows 347 total votes for aldermanic candidates, and 425 for candidates for supervisors, which is a respectable gain since last fall's election. The Superior comrades issued a very good campaign leaflet, entitled "Why You Should Vote for the Social-Democratic Candidates." They are following the right method.

Green Bay Social-Democrats had the most of their campaign in the eighth ward, as our organization is strongest in that part of the city. The opposition united on one candidate and the vote stood 157 for Scheff, S.-D., 235 for Martin, Ind. For Supervisor, Oliver, S.-D., 125, Kriehl, Ind., 212.

Green Bay holds a meeting next Saturday night at the home of Secretary Joseph, 324 Lawe street, for the purpose of organizing an east side branch. Prospects are bright for a strengthening of the organization along these lines.

The following letter from *Prairie du Chien* is signed by another Julius, and sounds as though it might have come out of ancient history: "We did it. John Pintz and Geo. Willard are elected alderman and supervisor, respectively. About 75 votes in the city." Hooray for Julius and his cohorts!

Put *Sturgeon Bay* on the red map. They have well earned the honor, as the following report shows: First ward, Comrade Wagner, alderman, 54 votes, Republican vote of 117. Comrade Fuller, supervisor, 32; Republican candidate, 122. Second ward, Comrade Allen, alderman, received 32 votes, Republican received 76. A brave beginning was made in the aristocratic Fourth ward, where Comrade Hegman received three votes against 120 Republican candidates, who polled a total of 117. That makes a total of 80 votes—and Sturgeon Bay cast only 27 last fall. That ought to have some visible effect on the management of the electric light plant in Sturgeon Bay, as well as on the method of paying for the city hall.

There surely is something doing in *Eau Claire* county. Comrade Bauer: "Had another rousing meet-

MILWAUKEE.

Mr. Reader, if you want a good time tonight, then don't fail to attend the following celebrations: Sixth District, S. D. P., grand ball, West Side Turn hall.

Seventeenth ward branch, grand ball, Hoeft's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Doppel-Quartett Freie Saenger, concert and ball, Barden Maennerchor, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets.

South Side Women's branch, sociable, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

The Social-Democratic Bowling league has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, April 21.

The Vorwaerts Singing society has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament the same day at Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

The West Side Women's Club has arranged for a card party and sociable at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 28.

The Silver Springs branch will picnic at Siever's grove, Sunday, June 23. The grove is located at North Milwaukee.

Don't lose sight of the May ball arranged by the Wauwatosa branch at Hentschler's hall, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Grand avenue, Saturday evening, May 11.

Also the May ball of the East Side Women's branch, at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets, Saturday, May 18.

The Eleventh ward branch will picnic at Heim's grove, Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues, Sunday, July 14, 1907.

While the Sixth district, S. D. P. will picnic at Jones grove, Port Washington road, the same day.

How about that donation to the organization fund, comrades? Let us hear from you.

All news for this column must reach E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street, by Wednesday morning of each week.

Branches, attention! You are hereby kindly requested to come to it as soon as possible to return the tickets for the card tournament held at Pabst park, March 31. Also the tickets for the Aurora Singing society entertainment and ball. Send same to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth st.

Appleton reports a new organization with seven names on the application.

The Finnish local of *Superior* stirred up quite a dust in the recent election, or if it didn't we would like to know where those 11 new members came from.

Humbird had one member at large. He got lonesome and surrounded three other fellows, collected their dues, and asked for a charter, thinking that only four were required. We did not like to hurt his feelings by refusing the charter, and so suggested that the four get together and surround one more. Two days later the organization department nearly fell off its chair on receipt of three more applications from Humbird, and with positive, emphatic and irresistible demand for a charter. And they had paid the dues, too. We gave up an have asked the state secretary to comply with their request. This is a "humbird."

The state executive board approved the granting of charters to *Prarie du Chien* and *Burlington* at its last session. We will try to keep the taste in their mouth right along now.

Have you gotten one new member during the last six months? Has your secretary plenty of application blanks? Do you go loaded? You can't get game without a gun! Neither can you play a game without a team. And of what use is a team if it doesn't practice?

YOU HAVE NO DOUBT

purchased your Easter outfit in Shoes. Soon it will be getting warmer, and summer footwear will be the next topic. It is our duty to inform you that our stock of Oxfords, in all styles and all leathers, as well as canvas, will be complete to meet all demands. When you are ready to buy, give us first consideration; we will use you well and treat you right, and our prices will be as low as the lowest. What more?

Lamers Bros. SHOES

334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Schuck & The Reliable Clothiers

Schiminsky Hatters and Furnishers

We have the best and no bibles at the lowest prices. Come and convince yourself. Finest line of HATS, 1000 1648 TRUTH AVENUE, Cor. Center St.

Smoke

100-TAMPANOLA-100 CIGAR

Manufactured by HERM. BUECH

575 16th Ave. Phone 8953

CARRIAGES for Weddings and Funerals

\$4.00 \$4.00

Lakeside Livery

O. J. GORHAM, Prop.

Phone Lake St. 279 Brady St.

DR. J. E. MAHONEY SPECIALIST

In the treatment of complicated and chronic diseases.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 8:15 p. m. Sundays: 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

236 Grand Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room

Hall for Club parties and Weddings. Banquets, receptions, entertainments and meetings.

Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.

31st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars

Headquarters 12th Ward Branch.

625 11th Street, cor. 17th Street.

Milwaukee's Greatest Removal Sale

Say Brother

if you want a real Shoe Bargain, something that will stand for all the wear and tear you can afford to give them, and the same time get style and comfort, go to the removal sale of

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE

554 MITCHELL STREET

Shoe Open Evenings Until 9 O'clock.

FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE DR. I. GREENBERG THE OPTICIAN

408 12th St., between Cherry and Calena Sts.

C. D. WAUGH Expert Optician 520 GRAND AVE.

When you can't see well, see WAUGH

Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

Previously reported.....\$2507.00

Franz Enderl..... 1.00

F. Valbrun..... 1.00

F. Strauch..... 1.00

Thos. Gaynor..... 1.00

Card tournament proceeds..... 8.84

Ninth ward C. T. proceeds..... 1.00

Total.....\$2610.43

FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE DR. I. GREENBERG THE OPTICIAN

408 12th St., between Cherry and Calena Sts.

C. D. WAUGH Expert Optician 520 GRAND AVE.

When you can't see well, see WAUGH

State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....\$271.01

J. K. S. Saukville..... .25

Abe Heer, Monroe..... 2.00

G. E. Ellis, Monroe..... 2.00

Wm. Prisk, Monticello..... 2.00

L. F. Millard, Whitewater..... 1.00

Chas. Cimela, Algoma..... 1.00

J. S. Bates, Lacrosse..... 1.00

Branch 1 of Surging..... 2.00

Total.....\$282.26

Aurora Entertainment for tickets.

S. S. Women's branch.....\$1.00

17th Ward branch..... .10

Town of Lake branch..... .50

Fourth Ward branch..... .50

HERMAN'S ECONOMY CENTER

You Would Find a Charge Account Here a Convenience... "Apply Today"

Men's & Boys' Clothing

There is nothing lacking—every requirement necessary for good clothing is embodied in our apparel, for style, fit, appearance and wear. You can get no better values than these. Men's all-wool Worsted Club Checks and Cassimere Suits—new shades, best tailored, hair-cloth fronts, shape retaining, good serge and alpaca linings—extra bargains—



We Quote Special Values Here

that should command your attention. You can select your spring garments here with the positive assurance that they are thoroughly stylish, yet at low prices. Note the specials:

\$5 to \$25

Young Men's Suits

Blacks, blues and novelties, correctly fashioned, 13 to 20 years, \$4.75 to \$15.00

Hats and Shoes

\$1.98 to \$6.00

Boys' 2 or 3-Piece Suits

Single or double-breasted, fancy worsteds, plain black and blue serges, 3 to 16 years, \$1.98 to \$6.00

Remember, We Open Accounts to All Wage-Earners, and You Pay as You Can

HERMAN

CLOTHING CO.

224 West Water St.

Complete Outfitters for Man, Woman and Child

Between Grand Ave. and Wells Street

Union Directory—Continued

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jack's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield ave. Hugo Herjan, Rec. Sec'y, 506 2nd av.

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. M. T. Lyons, Sec'y, 861 Warren ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall Eleventh and Washington. F. Breutzmann, Sec'y, 472 15th av.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st ave. and Mineral st. Fred W. Grundmann, Sec'y, 403 Lapham st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred Braatz, Sec'y, 834 20th st.

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

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

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Martin Farrell, Sec'y, 133 Clinton st.

Lithographers' Union No. 7. E. H. Greis, Sec'y, 373 12th street.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield aves. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y, 557 3rd st.

Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y, 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Oscar Palm, Sec'y, 1207 Louis ave.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 226-226 Grand av. E. A. Reynolds, Sec'y, 610 Grand av.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night Meets)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 306 National ave. Chas. Meyer, Sec'y, 251 First ave.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Ball's hall, 3rd and National ave. P. A. Stein, Sec'y, 941 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. J. H. Schulz, Sec'y, 1120 Richards st.

Machinists' Union No. 412. S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y, Box No. 432.

Marble Workers' Union No. 6. H. J. Du Fean, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul Ave.

Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 1326 Fond du Lac Ave.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac Ave. H. A. Pfennois, Sec'y, 1123 Burlington street.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at S. E. corner Walnut and Twelfth streets.

Henry J. Du Frau, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul ave.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 50—John Egan, Sec'y, 317 Florida.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Berner, Sec'y 836 7th st.

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

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

Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 318 State street, W. C. Lang, Sec'y, 866 3rd av.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. Marble Reiser, Sec'y, 612 3rd st.

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

Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Segels Hall, corner Walnut and Twelfth streets. John Schweigert, Sec'y, 505 Fifteenth st.

Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday, 325 Chestnut street. G. A. Lund, Sec'y, 274 36th st.

Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 306 National av. Chester Deuing, 807 National av.

Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg., Grove and National av. Room No. 9. Fred, French, Sec'y, 478 Lenox st.

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

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Chas. Canterbury, Sec'y, 263 8th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. Robt. W. Voehl, Sec'y, 889 25th st.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Sec'y, 1346 Fond du Lac av.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. F. Tessenordt Sec'y, 3206 North av.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Henry Rumpel, 318 State st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Sec'y, 208 Williams st.

Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Harry Dailey, 456 Washington st.

Steam Engineers' No. 31. Frank W. Neumer, Sec'y, 535 33rd st.

Steam Engineers No. 130—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, 325 Chestnut street.

Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 83—meets 1st and 3d Monday at 274 Third street, Aug. Lorenz, Sec'y, 372 Center street.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Union No. 12—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at s. w. cor. 3rd and State sts. Geo. N. Milm, Sec'y, 530 29th st.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 176—meets every 4th Monday at 318 State street. Aug. Juneau, Sec'y, 726 Milwaukee street.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 1083—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y, 546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Koelbel's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Sec'y, 1517 Green Bay st.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway, H. C. May, Sec'y, 366 Newhall st.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Academy hall. Chas. Joergensen, Sec'y, c. o. Academy of Music.

Tile Layers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, cor. 12th and Wine sts. Ed. Behling, Sec'y, 844 14th st.

Tile Layers and Helpers Union No. 13—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday, corner North avenue and Twelfth street.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. J. Kaslokwitz, 753 Grove.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. N. O. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. A. Demske, Sec'y, 887 9th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 208 4th st. Nick Decker, Sec'y, 4117 Pabst av.

Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Chas. J. Buehler, Sec'y, 318 State st.

Typographical No. 10—Meets at 345 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. Christ Thren, 653 25th st.

United Leather Workers, No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y, 615 Sycamore st.

Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. H. H. Isermann, Sec'y, 615 2d av.

Waiters' No. 64. Alb. Pio, Sec'y, 1007 Walnut st.

Wood Workers' Union No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 1366 Fond du Lac av. August Christ, Sec'y, 1330 12th st.

Clothing for Men and Boys

HATS, CAPS & Furnishing Goods

Men's and Boys' Outfitters

BRUETT CLOTHING CO.

Cor. Fond du Lac Ave., Lloyd and 10th St.

BUY YOUR UNION MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT THE AMERICAN CLOTHING CO.

Cor. Third and Chestnut Streets

BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES

SHOES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

MEN'S SHOES UNION MADE

Geo. A. Schick

GRAND AVE., COR. THIRD ST. MILWAUKEE

SHOES UNION MADE

E. SAUDER

881 HOWELL AVE. Near Lincoln Ave.

Doc's Place

WINES AND LIQUORS

Green City Bag and Bottle Beer

261 Third St.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

889 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 2726. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.



ATTENTION! South Side Readers

Within a few days we shall get after the South Side trade, and will deliver FREE to every person sending us name and address on a postal a large sized trial package of

NUTRITO The New Cereal Coffee

Address DIETZ & CO. 1210 Walnut St. MILWAUKEE

Classified Advertising

WANTED - To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 34 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Among the dyed-in-the-wool politicians who are talked of as the successor of Spooner in the U. S. senate is Ex-Governor Edward Scofield. He seems to be getting busy. He is announced to speak Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the People's Pulpit in the Pabst theater on some godly subject not yet given out. The seats are free. It is claimed his appearance in the pulpit has nothing to do with politics.

Spring Opening OF HATS UNION-MADE ED. ERICKSON GENTS' FURNISHER 465 ELEVENTH AVENUE

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS OUR SPECIALTY Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts, at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher Co. JEWELER NY. F. STONER, Manager 250 Third Street, Cor State

THE HOME TEA CO. 293 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis. Surely have the best TEAS and COFFEES at the best possible prices.

ALBT. ROLOFF'S Bowling Alleys Saloon and Sample Room. 635 Pearl St. Phone Connection.

Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST 1829 Vliet St., Cor. 23.

J. Weifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES 3026 VLIET STREET Telephone, West 5th and West 1st

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wine and Liquor at Wholesale Prices, 309 Chestnut Street, Phone 218 2286 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Adolph Hausmann 271 1/2 St. SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

J. W. NIEMANN 1061 State Street

The Typo Bowling league, composed of printers of the city, will give a sociable and dance Sunday, April 14, at the Deutscher Maenner Verein hall, Eighth and State sts. The tickets sell at a quarter, but the admission at the door will be 50c.

GOOD KNITTER to invest some money and receive a half profit. Good change for right party. 705 Liberal St.

The Forum Chorus AFFORDS A RARE OPPURTUNITY

for comrades musically inclined. We want twenty male and twenty female voices to practice weekly under direction of one of the very best musical directors of the state. There will be no expense attached—the only obligation will be occasional singing at our public or social gatherings.

Those wishing to join this musical section please notify G. Gordon Whitnall, secretary, Jefferson Studios, 558 Jefferson street.

Smart Clothes made by expert UNION TAILORS look better, keep their shape more perfectly; and, figuring how much satisfying wear you get, are the most economical to buy. We are from Missouri and will be pleased to show you. The UNION LABEL in every garment. Prices from \$22 up.

Walter P. Stroesser 316 STATE ST.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves. Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

BUSY DAYS AT MADISON!

Madison, April 10.—It's a very busy week for the Social-Democrats in the legislature. Comrade Alldridge argued for his bill requiring the proper heating of street cars before the committee on transportation. There were several bills along this line and the committee referred them all to Comrade Thompson with a request that he prepare a substitute to embody the best features of all.

The big event this week was the debate on the Gathenberg liquor system. All parties took a hand, and really the best speeches of the session were made. The assembly chamber was crowded with visitors. Comrade Thompson presented the Social-Democratic resolutions and made an (stentid) explanation of our position in the matter, which seemed to be very well received. The bill was defeated by a vote of 55 to 33.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON. The Albert Brown Stock company opens its preliminary season at the Davidson theater Sunday afternoon in "Graustark," George Barr McCutcheon's famous romantic drama. All of the old favorites and a few new ones have been enlisted for the opening production.

ALHAMBRA. "Buster Brown" will open at the Alhambra tomorrow matinee for the week. This season's production setting forth the juvenile pranks of Mr. Outcault's famous character and his dog Tige is said to be by long odds far in advance of any of its predecessors.

BIJOU THEATER. That jolly melodramatic musical play called "The Cowboy Girl" will be the attraction at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all the week. This new combination of drama, music and comedy is an innovation in the amusement world, embracing as it does serious drama, musical numbers of original composition and a comedy element that really amuses.

SCHLITZ PARK. Ellery's Royal Italian band begins a return engagement at Schlitz park, commencing this Saturday evening. This famous band is too well and favorably known to need commendation at this time.

STAR THEATER. "The Americans" open at the Star Sunday. The performance begins with a farcical two-act diversion entitled "Mixed Pickles." An olio is given between the acts which will be a pleasant surprise.

CRYSTAL THEATER. At the Crystal next week: Well Bros., comedy musical act; Joe Whitehead and the Misses Giersons; Glenn Hurt; the Hebrew mimic; Harry Richards & Co., in their celebrated one-act play; Crystal-graph, illustrated songs, etc.

The Liederkrantz Fire

Why were the daily papers so careful to pat the chief on the back on the claim that he only turned in a second alarm at the Liederkrantz fire? Were they really unaware of the fact that he turned in a third alarm? Two alarms were turned in, it is true, from the box at State and Fifth streets. But another was turned in, at the chief's orders, from the box at Wells and Sixth streets, and this brought more apparatus to the scene than would have been the case if an honest third alarm had been sent in.

The Party Picnic takes place at Pabst Park, July 21. Make no conflicting dates!

By the way, the Franklin club, made up of employing printers, was pretty well represented at that Cannon hearing. Did their anxiety to see him get his unbalanced bid through flow from disinterested public spirit, or from the "eminently respectable" business motive of wanting the city treasury to be the spoil of private business "thriftiness"? Oh, these patriotic business men!

CAMPAIGN DEFICIT

Will the comrades please take notice that at the present rate the donations for the campaign fund deficit will not be sufficient to meet the payments due on notes and bills. On the other hand, if we could have an average of one dollar per capita it would wipe out the whole business. Why not have the locals take the matter up on this basis.

The horseshoers have arranged a benefit entertainment at Gerhardt's hall, Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets, for Alfred Leistiko, a horseshoer who was recently disabled by having an ankle broken. The entertainment will take place Sunday, April 21, at 3 p. m., and will consist largely of bouts with the gloves and other trials of strength.

Order Your Coal Now. It is Cheapest in April. Will raise 10 Cents a Month.

The price of hard coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes, is the cheapest during the month of April. We therefore advise making your purchases now. It will raise 10c a month. Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

Bed Spring and Mattress Sale Continued for One More Week, Giving Those Who Have Not and Wish to Take Advantage of the Extraordinary Low Prices an Opportunity to Do So. A Sale Just at the Right Time and of Great Saving Power.

Table listing various bedding items and prices: Extra fine Box Springs, regularly \$18.00, sale price \$16.00; Cotton Felt Mattress, fine sateen ticking, at all stores \$7.50; sale price \$5.50.

Our inducements in Iron and Brass Beds this week are especially good. All the latest patterns at a saving of about 10 per cent. Discontinued patterns will be closed out this week. Price reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

RUGS Sale on Carpets for One Week Sale on Rugs for One Week

Table listing rug prices: \$1.50 Bath Rugs, 24x28, this week 95c; \$1.00 Art Rugs, size 6x9, this week \$2.40; \$1.00 Velvet Rugs, seamless, 9x12, this week \$24.00.

OPEN EVENINGS G. I. PRASSER & SONS OPEN EVENINGS

SPORTING

Table showing Social-Democratic Bowling League Standing of the Clubs: Forwards 84 56 28 696; Comrades 84 44 40 524; Appeals 75 39 36 520.

Individual Averages

Table of individual bowling averages: 1. Beulow 27 177; 2. Klein 57 173.19; 3. Gemoll 48 169.10; 4. Pom 57 165.30; 5. Klotz 24 163.18; 6. H. Roloff 33 163; 7. Kolwitz 66 162.4; 8. Blum 33 160.15; 9. L. Kagel 66 158.57; 10. A. Roloff 60 157.44; 11. Mitzenheim 54 157.32; 12. O. Krause 45 159.39; 13. P. Krause 72 155.11; 14. Perry 69 154.50; 15. Poehl 60 154.42; 16. Panyard 80 153.68; 17. Ohl 62 153.52; 18. W. Krause 48 153.7; 19. Koch 60 153.6; 20. Bartels 36 152.25; 21. W. Lecher 57 152.10; 22. Schmidt 60 150.58; 23. Schuffenhauer 84 150.35; 24. Lemke, Jr. 81 150.30; 25. C. Kagel 63 149.25; 26. W. Lexow 21 149.9; 27. Olson 54 148.3; 28. Ed. Lecher 84 146.78; 29. A. Lexow 45 145.33; 30. Oldenburg 51 145.22; 31. Heumann 78 143.41; 32. O. Wild 72 143.30; 33. Gumz 74 141.30; 34. Hoffmann 70 141.2.

MILWAUKEE SUSPENDER MAN'G COMPANY UNION MADE SUSPENDERS 616-18 EAST WATER STREET

LET YOUR MONEY WORK FOR YOU

Put something by each week. Put it where it is safe and will earn something for you. A little money saved each week will amount to a considerable sum in a short time if it is put in the right place. Place it where it will be handled judiciously, and where you will get the best returns. No matter how small the deposit is, it will receive our best attention. 3 per cent paid on all savings accounts, large or small. Start with one dollar and watch it grow.

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Southeast Cor. Grand Ave. and Second St.

KONRAD & BAUMANN Dealers in MEN'S and LADIES' Union Stamp Shoes 3215 Lisbon Ave. Phone West 361.

BICYCLES BICYCLE REPAIRING and Sundries B. URICH, 457 3rd St. Second-Hand Wheels and All Kinds Models Always on Hand

H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED 1112 Teutonia Avenue

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St.

R. JESKE & CO. The Tanora GALVANIZED IRON WORKS FIRE PROOF WINDOWS 718 Walnut Street, Milwaukee. All Orders Promptly Filled

Consultation Free A. REINHARD SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN 206 Grand Avenue. We Repair and Make Glasses.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER. New Teeth, best and most Manufactured. \$8.00. Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00. DR. YOUNG, 414-416 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

JOE BECKER UNION-MADE SHOES 621 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A. F. SCHULTZ 468 Eleventh Ave. Take Mustang or Greenfield Ave. Car. Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Connection

Photographer A. W. STRELOW Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining. W. W. Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc. 1193 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ET... MIES BE YOUR TAILOR! The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View 876 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE. Phone 2100. near SOUTH BAY ST.

COMRADE F. DANNENFELSER Licensed Undertaker Carriage and Supplies for all occasions. 670 3rd St. Phone 2084

OTTO E. FISCHER Successor to Geo. Schlegel HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER 10th and Vliet Streets

FRESH FISH FOR LENT AT TEWS' FISH MARKET 37 1/2 2nd Avenue Phone South 4189 T. Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

Watch for Grand Opening Announcement SCHUNK'S New Store Corner Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St. Next Week's Paper

Member of the Retail Merchants' Division of the Greater Milwaukee Association

New Corsets 25c
Women's Batiste Corsets, medium high bust and short hip, for medium waist figures, sizes 18 to 25, regular 25c
25c Cotton Hose 15c
Women's black, gray and blue Cotton Hose, neat embroidered patterns, instead of 25c they're priced 15c

Our Beautiful \$5 Hats ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN

The styles are not confined to a few fads, but include absolutely everything conceived at home and abroad. Becoming hats at prices within your means, whether it be 1.98 or 20.00.

The most expensive and exclusive Paris designs have been copied, in some instances exactly, in others modified, and in others accentuated. Mushrooms and all other novelties.



Spring Underwear 25c
Including 35c and 40c Values
Women's ribbed long sleeve Vests, also ribbed open or closed white ankle length Pants, and ribbed white Vests—extra large sizes—with high neck and short sleeves.

MONDAY, APRIL 15

MONDAY, APRIL 15

Brilliant Silk Opportunity

About 3,000 yards of assorted 75c and 85c Silks, including Chiffon Poplins, in cream, black and colors, also plain and fancy Black Taffetas, plain Black Louisines, Natural Pongee, Fancy Louisines, Checked Taffetas, and Rough Pongees; any on Monday only 39c

Dress Goods--Bright News

It Will Be a Good Investment of Time to Come Monday
All-Wool Batiste, in 25 assorted new light and dark shades, 38 inches wide. 48c
75c quality Sicilian, in black, gray, tan, blue and wine. 59c

Ass't'd \$1 Dress Goods 69c Yd

Including 45-inch Novelty Suiting; more than 50 styles to choose from—in checks and stripes; also invisible striped Panamas, 48 inches wide, black and colors, the season's newest novelties. 69c

New \$1.25 Novelty Suitings 98c Yd.

Checked and striped effects, in the new spring pastel shades.

Newest, Most Fashionable Washable Fabrics at Wonderfully Low Prices

Linen-finished 30-inch Chambray, plain shades and checks, in assorted colors. 15c
25c Etoffines, plain colors, green, tan, red, champagne, brown, etc., priced on Monday 12c
Plain Black Sateen, 30 inches wide, good fast black, the 18c quality, for 10c
Very Sheer Batiste, all the newest floral designs and coin-dots. 10c

The Most Wanted Linens and White Goods at Prices Much Reduced

The Genuine Homespun Bleached Crash, the best wearing and most absorbent toweling, Monday 11c
Mill lengths of 40-inch sheer White Lawns, the regular 13c quality, priced on Monday 10c
Natural Color Linens Only 12c Yard
Half-Bleached Pure Linen Crash Toweling 6c
Fancy Checked Glass Toweling Only 8c
5.00 Satin Pique Bed Spreads, fringed, 3-75; hemmed, 3-50.

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains

Such values as are here presented will rarely occur again. Buy now and save.

Just 100 Pairs of White Lace Curtains at 25c per Pair

Come early for these—they'll sell quick. A very choice showing of new 48 and 50-inch White Lace Curtains, in beautiful novelty effects, per pair 98c
An extensive assortment of White Lace Curtains, plain centers, French and Cluny designs, per pair 1.50
White and Ecru Cable Net Curtains, the most pleasing designs of 2-75 and 3-00 values, choice on Monday, per pair 2.25
White Lace Curtains in splendid Saxony Brussels effects, soft finish, neat parlor patterns, per pair 4.50
New Cable Net Curtains at 4-75, 5-00, 6-00 and 7-00 per pair, foreign and domestic.

The best All-Wool In-grain Carpets, per yard 69c
Wilton Velvet Carpet, new oriental and rug patterns—stair to match, yard 1.25
Velvet Carpet, borders to match, beautiful rug patterns, per yard 95c

Brussels Rugs, 8-3x10-6, new patterns 9.50
9x12 Velvet Rugs, new floral patterns 21.50
Brussels Rugs, 9x12, floral and oriental 12.50
Velvet Rugs, 10-6x12 feet, 25.00 ones 19.50
17.00 Brussels Rugs, 11-3x12, Monday 13.00
Velvet Rugs, 11-3x12, oriental and two-toned 20.00
Brussels Rugs, 10-6x12, spring patterns 14.50

Paints, Bulbs, Seeds, G'den Tools

Excellent Qualities—Interestingly Low Prices

That's the combination that makes it worth while buying here. There are plenty of places where you can buy as good qualities if you pay high prices, but you can get them here at low prices.

Look over this list. It is only a small part of what there is here, but it gives you an idea of the values we offer.

Best Northern grown Flower and Vegetable Seeds, package at 1c
Dahlia Roots, fancy large 10c
Chinese Peonies, Monday 19c
4-tine Steel Spade in Forks 55c
Steel Spades, hardwood handle, at 35c

Step Ladders, made from selected lumber, 5-ft., 6-ft., 7-ft., either size, per foot 6c
2-burner Gas Stoves, powerful blue flame 98c

Semi-Porcelain Warwick China Dinner Sets, neat border embellishments, priced for quick selling on Monday, per set, 100 pieces 4.98

Curtain Stretches, size 6x12 feet, made from selected lumber, with center brace which prevents sagging, nickled pins 98c

Central White Lead Co.'s White Lead, ground in pure linseed oil, per pound 3 1/2c

Our "U-Go" Brand Shoes for Women

Are superior to all makes that sell at 3.00, 3-50, 4.00 and 5.00 per pair.
Girls' Vici Kid Shoes, lace or button styles, kid or cloth tops, flexible or extension soles.
Sizes 6 to 8, Monday 75c pair.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Monday 88c pair.
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, Monday 98c pair.
Children's Shoes, patent or vici kid, lace or button styles, with cloth tops and hand-turned soles.
Sizes 1 to 5, Monday 75c pair.
Sizes 5 to 8, Monday 98c pair.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Monday 1.19 pair.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Well known and reliable makes at specially low prices. No poor quality goods at any price—for we never have them.
Men's New Coat Shirts with cuffs attached—also figured and striped, new 75c madras shirts 50c
Men's plaited white Dress Shirts, also Men's Madras Shirts with separate cuffs or cuffs attached 1.00
Men's 45c unlaundered white bosom Shirts, linen bosom, any size 33c
Men's Night Gowns, fine bleached-muslin 50c
Men's Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs 7c
Men's 75c Black Sateen Shirts, Monday 50c
Men's tan half-wool Underwear only 39c
Men's gray all-wool Underwear only 98c
Men's seamless Black Cotton Socks, pair 8c

Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Read this list, it will give you an idea of the money you can save by making your purchases here on Monday.
New 25c Embroideries and Insertings, 3 to 7-inch widths, per yard 10c
Assorted new 10c Valenciennes Laces and Insertings, on Monday only 5c
German Torchon Laces, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide, priced on Monday 1c
Assorted 25c Veilings, black and colors, broken-assortments, per yard 10c
Women's all-linen Turnover Collars, with hand-drawn work, each 12c
Women's 10c Linen Handkerchiefs 5c

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTHSIDE
We Give "Gold" Merchandise or "Green" Premium Stamps
Cor. Third St. and North Avenue

Women's New Undermuslins

The same workmanship, the same materials, trimmings and styles for which others charge a third more.
Women's Night Gowns, fine bleached muslin, yoke trimmed with embroidery inserting and tucks 45c
Women's Drawers, fine-threaded bleached muslin, open styles only, 35c values 19c
Women's Undershirts, very fine bleached muslin, wide cambric flounce, trimmed with three hemstitched tucks and embroidery ruffle 95c
Women's bleached Muslin Night Gowns, V-shaped neck, yoke trimmed with thread lace inserting 65c
(Second floor.)

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

WHAT A WONDER IS THE BOY BLUNDER.

Some highly interesting revelations came out at the hearing on the Kannenberg bill at Madison last Tuesday. Within a few minutes Chief Janssen of Milwaukee, who was lobbying against the bill with desperate recklessness, let out some big secrets about recent administrative history in Milwaukee, and while part of the mud he threw daubed his own garments, most of it settled upon the person of the "boy" mayor and stuck. Dave Rose wasn't present, but he got some of it, as well.
But we will let the Sentinel, Janssen's organ, tell the story:
"Chief Janssen frankly told the committee that public gambling was carried on during the Rose administration under close restrictions AT THE ORDER OF THE MAYOR, public sentiment then seemed to favor it, as Rose was repeatedly re-elected. Since the gambling places were closed some time ago, there had been no violation of the gambling law and notwithstanding the request of Mayor Becker that the places be allowed to resume operations he had stood firm against it and so long as he was at the head of the police department there never would be any more public gambling, he said.
"Chief Janssen said that Mayor Becker, after being elected, HAD ASKED HIM TO ALLOW PUBLIC GAMBLING TO BE RESUMED, and that the chief had declared that so long as he was chief of police of Milwaukee there would be no gambling there; that the mayor had stood on the street corners at 4 o'clock in the morning and assured his friends that slum saloons should not be disturbed; that he had been told that Police and Fire Commissioner Komorowski, who conducted a saloon on Mason street, had pledged himself before being appointed that he would favor the removal of Chief Janssen from office at the first opportunity."
Thus the Sentinel report; there are some things in it that it will take to have on record. Here is the Free Press account:
"Chief Janssen admitted in the punning debate, in which many participated, that he had permitted EIGHT gambling houses to run in Milwaukee while David S. Rose was mayor. Asked as to why he had done this he replied that Rose was elected on the issue of a wide-open town, and that for

that reason he had allowed gambling to run when Rose asked him to do so.
"Then turning to Mayor Becker, the chief said:
"YOU ASKED ME TO ALLOW GAMBLING TO RUN AS IT HAD BEFORE, BUT I REFUSED TO DO IT, BECAUSE YOU WERE ELECTED ON THE ISSUE OF A CLOSED TOWN."
These are sensational revelations, revelations that would not be made by a man like Janssen except in a fight where he had a good deal at stake. He has fought the effort to give the police and firemen the right to a hearing before being discharged, from the first. His willingness to tell such administrative secrets, as above related, certainly indicates that he feels he has reached the last ditch of the fight, when desperate measures are needed.
And Becker's conduct when Janssen made his sensational charges showed them to be true. He could not deny them. All he could do was to swear dire vengeance on the chief for telling tales out of school. He threatened to remove the chief.
But the main interest in all the above is the fact that:
First, Janssen says he was obliged to let EIGHT GAMBLING HELLS remain open under Rose.
Second, That after the voters had decided against Rose's open-town policy, Becker asked that the "gams" BE ALLOWED TO OPEN UP AGAIN.
Third, And that Becker stood against the chief when the latter was closing the slum saloon dives.
Milwaukee is glad to know these things. It is glad to know how much of a "wonder" its boy blunder is. Now, what do these revelations about hizzoner show?
IF THE CHIEF'S TESTIMONY SHOWS ANYTHING, IT SHOWS THAT BECKER WAS IN AN ELECTION DEAL WITH THE GAMBLING HOUSE PROPRIETORS—THE LITTLE ONES AS WELL AS THE BIG ONES. HE HAD A SECRET PACT WITH THEM, BY WHICH HE MEANT TO BETRAY THE VOTERS WHO EXPECTED THROUGH HIM TO PUT AN END TO THE ROSE WIDE OPEN TOWN. BUT ACCORDING TO JANSSEN, HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO DELIVER THE GOODS.
Instead of a "Boy Wonder," the above facts would show him to be a dirty little politician, posing as a cleaner-up in city affairs, and buying his election from the vicious elements with promises of immunity after he was elected.
And it appears that he ran up against an unexpected snag after election. Janssen says he refused to let the gamblers run at Becker's

request. Whether Janssen was punishing the "gams" for not sticking to Rose or not, he neglected to say. But inasmuch as there is gambling at present at the big places, with Janssen and Morganroth taking their dinners together daily in a private room at the Empire, it would appear that it was the fellows outside the "gamblers' trust" that Janssen refused to allow to run. So it would seem to be in order for Sherbie to tell the dear people just which gamblers are his clients. Since he prefers to please the gamblers and divekeepers instead of the "scum of the earth," it would only be fair of him to be as frank now as he was the night of the alumni banquet at the Pfister!
Becker is the thinnest kind of a fraud, and it is clear that he will not be able to wear out his two-year term. He is a political gold brick, and the gold paint is rubbing off so fast that Milwaukee's humiliation is now almost complete.

Anyway, Becker's explanation doesn't explain. It is about as disingenuous as that explanation he handed out after his "scum of the earth" break.

Chief Janssen was armed with numerous affidavits. It is said, to back up the charges he made at Madison before the committee. Becker was evidently afraid to do much bluffing, not knowing what the chief had up his sleeve, and contented himself with threats to decapitate his antagonist when he got back to Milwaukee. Afraid at the moment to risk a denial of the charge as to his wanting gambling, Becker rushed back to Milwaukee to have his hired intellectual flunkies prepare a denial for him, after discussing how much it was safe to say. This "official statement" was then given out to the press. But its effectiveness was somewhat impaired by the publication simultaneously in the Daily News of the common council record showing that Becker, when an alderman, voted against the Braun resolution calling on Mayor Rose to enforce the gambling ordinances! This resolution was introduced in the council Oct. 3, 1904.

Well, here's a funny one. The Sentinel says men of all shades of political opinion will take part in the banquet to the fallen Dave Rose, and then proves this by printing the list of responders to toasts, such gentlemen as Congressman Stafford, a Republican Pfister-Roseite; Tim Ryan of Waukesha, a regular Pfister-Rose Democrat; Charles Quarles, a Citizens' Alliance Pfister-Roseite; and the Rev. Barr, an ecclesiastical Pfister-Roseite. All shades of political belief—but a harmony of shades, nevertheless!

The Kannenberg bill, which provides the right of trial for members of the police and fire departments before they can be dismissed by the chiefs and thus lose all right or equity in the pension funds, into which they have been paying each month, is now up before the legislature. Our readers will remember the start that was made in this matter by the Social Democrats in the city council three years ago, and the bad showing that was uncovered for the present system. The matter then got before the legislature, and was largely defeated by the activity of the two chiefs, who went to Madison in Mr. Pfister's parlor car. This year one of the chiefs is under grand jury indictment, so that the fight for the czar system in the departments is somewhat impaired. It is bad enough that under the present system the men must pay money into the pension funds each month, and then lose every cent the minute the chiefs decide to dismiss them from the departments. It is time the injustice was straightened out.

Chief Clancy now says he is in favor of the Kannenberg bill. And yet his actions do not show it. If he is not opposed to the bill why has he had spies in the department finding out what firemen favor the bill, and then marking them for dismissal as fast as anything to base a charge on can be found.

The testimony of school superintendents that the Free Press is securing from around the country

ELLERY'S BAND
POPULAR AND CLASSIC MUSIC

Schlitz Park Theater
Commencing APRIL 13
Tonight
Miss Bonnie Mayham, Vocalist
Car lines direct to park: Walnut St., Fond du Lac Ave., Eighth St.
25c-ADMISSION-25c

CRYSTAL DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30
Week of April 18th
Harry Richards & Co.
HIGH-CLASS SKETCH
Admission 75c Reserved Seats 20c

ALHAMBRA
COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE—A GREAT WEEK FOR THE LITTLE AND BIG FOLKS—THE RECORD-BREAKING MUSICAL COMEDY
BUSTER BROWN
With MASTER RICE as "Buster"
30 Pretty Girls 30 20 Song Hits 20 60 Company of 60
PRICES—Matinees 15-25-35-50c, Evenings 15-25-50-75c

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
ARRANGED BY THE
Doppel Quartett Freie Saenger
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1907
Barden Maennerchor Hall
123 1/2 N. 2nd St.
Tickets 10c At the Door 25c

DAVIDSON
ALL WEEK—BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE
Preliminary Season of the ALBERT
Brown Stock Co.
In George Barr McCutcheon's Romantic Drama
GRAUSTARK
A TALE OF LOVE BEHIND THE THROAT
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES and New New Faces
Charles Morris, Johnnie Dalton, Alton Brown, G. Percy Pollock, Colin Campbell, Walter Frye, H. C. Rogers, and Others
March 15, 50c-75c-25-10c
March 16, 50c-75c-25-10c
Admission of Alton Brown Given by Brown Stock Co. GRAUSTARK

BIJOU
Regular Matinee Sunday, 2-30
Matinee Wednesday, 2-30, Saturday
The New Dramatic Musical Hit
THE KILROY & BRITTON'S NEW ONE
THE COWBOY GIRL
BIG COMPANY OF DREAMATIC PLAYERS—CHORUS OF SHOW GIRLS
Scenic Production Throughout.
If You Don't See It You Lose
REIT—"Kidnaped for Revenge"

STAR
Twice Daily
Commencing Sunday Matinee
Ladies Day
Fri. Mat. and Night
Miner's Americans
Next: THE MERRY MAKERS