

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Who Gets the Money?

ABOUT a week ago we were treated to a most extraordinary spectacle. The chief of police of the city of Milwaukee told a committee of the legislature that after Sherbie M. Becker, the present mayor of Milwaukee, had been elected on a "reform" platform in opposition to the wide open town policy of David S. Rose, Sherbie immediately after the election asked the chief not to disturb the gambling houses, but to leave them just as they were under a "wide open town policy." He also asked the chief not to disturb the "red light saloons" and the similar resorts in any way.

But the chief of police demurred. He claimed that the people, by defeating David S. Rose, had shown plainly that they wanted a change of policy. It is true the chief's choice for mayor may have been Dave Rose. Dave Rose, although he is a representative of the "under world of graft" and as crooked as a ram's horn, is something of a man after all. And the chief, no doubt, preferred him to a calf like Sherbie, who has all the instincts of Rose but no brains. Any police official naturally would prefer a man like Rose.

According to our laws the mayor cannot remove the chief of police. The chief can only be removed by charges preferred before the police and fire commissioners. And Sherbie could not very well bring the charge that the chief wanted to close the gambling-hells and houses of ill fame after he, Sherbie, was elected. That would hardly do.

Ye gods and little fishes! Just imagine Sherburn Merrill Becker, the son of Washington Becker, ex-president of the Twelfth Street car line of Milwaukee, and president of the Marine National bank—Sherburn Merrill Becker, the grandson of S. S. Merrill, Manager and vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad—Sherbie M. Becker, who is the only heir to all these corporation millions—Sherbie M. Becker, who never in his life earned a cent, honestly or even dishonestly, until he became mayor and received a salary—Sherbie Becker, the well-known sport, who has lived on this corporation money all his life and is going to continue to live on it, unless we establish Socialism and put him to work—this very Sherbie M. Becker being fought by the corporations and particularly by the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway and Light company!

And in order to prove how he hates corporations, Sherbie went to Chicago three weeks ago to make speeches for Fred Busse, the avowed candidate of Ryan, Belmont and every corporation in the country. And Sherbie went there declaring that he was going "to fight municipal ownership" and for the street car companies asking for franchises. Harry Thaw logic—is it not?

But it beats even the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie claims that the chief of police is in the "service of the street car company," because he wanted to close the gambling-hells and "red light saloons," when Sherbie was elected. One would think that it would add more to the profits of the street car company to have these places going.

And it also beats the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie—after going to Chicago just three weeks ago and speaking for Busse and for the street car companies and against public ownership—now comes to the "scum of the earth," the dear people, and tells them that the corporations and the street car company are afraid of him; and that therefore the chief of police wanted to close gambling-hells, saloons of ill fame, etc.—see the rest above.

From time immemorial the gambling houses, red light saloons and places of ill fame have paid "protection money" to the "powers that be." This was almost openly done under the administration of David S. Rose. It was pretty generally suspected who got the money then. These houses are as much protected now as they ever were. And from what the chief of police said to the committee of the legislature, it is evident that Sherbie M. Becker wants them protected. Sherbie's vote in the past also shows that he wants them protected.

The question now arises, who gets the protection money? We do not want to accuse the mayor, Sherbie M. Becker. He is a millionaire and a corporation man—and that is his shield. And his only shield—because his moral standing as shown by his previous vote and record would not shield him.

There is no doubt that protection money is being paid. The question therefore is, who gets the "protection money" since Sherbie M. Becker is mayor of Milwaukee?

But Sherbie's advisers are grooming him for another race next spring. And in order to take the attention of the public away from the main issue—Sherbie's request not to disturb the gambling-hells and the saloons of ill repute—they got Sherbie to "issue an order" to the chief of police requiring the street car company not to leave any cars on the street when not in actual operation.

Now we have not seen any cars on the street for a long time—and we have not heard of any cars being there. At any rate it is a matter of very small concern. If the street cars have no right to be on the streets at night time, when not in operation, neither have other wagons. But with such peanut affairs Sherbie Becker—the millionaire corporation man, and protector of gambling-hells and of "red light" saloons—is trying to take the attention of the public away from the main issue, the question—who gets the "protection money?"

As to the chief of police, I have no doubt that he is in favor of the corporations and capitalists, as is, at present, every chief of police in the United States. But the chief's proclivities are not the question. And, what is more, I am absolutely sure that he is not as favorable to the capitalists and corporations as is our "boy wonder," Sherbie M. Becker.

The case is clear. The chief gets only a salary of \$4,000 per annum. He has therefore just 4,000 reasons a year to support this capitalistic system. Sherbie is the heir to the Becker and the Merrill millions. He has millions of reasons, and he is a part and parcel of this devilish system. And Sherbie may know little, very little. But he ought to know who gets the "protection money."

And if so, he ought to be made to self.

If sensational developments keep on developing as they are now, Teddy Roosevelt will also wish he could let go of that pesky Moyer-Haywood case!

By the way, tubercular consumption is not the only sort that plays havoc with the working class. The consumption of the wealth labor produces, by the capitalist class, also keeps the workers pretty pale.

The Peace Congress is open. Let it cry Peace, Peace; but there will be no peace so long as the capitalist scramble for markets is on. It will continue to be pieces instead of peace—pieces of human bodies hacked apart and blown apart by the bloody work of capitalist swords and capitalist cannon.

A man on a raft in mid-ocean was refused rescue, or food, or clothing by a passing ship. Horrible! Inhuman! A man in Chicago last week starved to death on the streets in the midst of plenty, but with no one to rescue him or give him food. Well, that was on land—and different. If he'd have been on the ocean he'd have been saved. Are we civilized?

Some people affect to be shocked that one of the jurors in the Thaw trial prayed for heavenly guidance while the jury was out, and then voted in favor of taking Thaw's life. And yet these same people no doubt look upon it as perfectly proper for an army to pray before a battle and to ask for strength with which to murder as many of the enemy as possible.

The Rev. Father Brand, in a speech in Jersey City the other evening, got off a brand new one. Said he: "Karl Marx on his death bed renounced his entire theory of value." A death bed repentance—O dear! This is as much as to say that his theory of value was heretical (anything against capitalist ex-

NANCY HANKS, And Others.

"She was born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gave place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the frontier." —Prof. Robert Dickens Sheppard, in his book on "Abraham Lincoln," p. 8.

The "frontier" has gone, yet all about us today is the same pathetic degradation of womankind. Take the average woman of the dispossessed class today, and we may paraphrase Prof. Sheppard's account in describing her, thus: "She is born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gives place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the working class."

exploitation is, we suppose) and so he repented at the last minute, out of fear of the flames of the hereafter, probably. It is really pitiful what straining after arguments our friends the enemy indulge in.

We have received the first issue of El Amigo del Pueblo, a Mexican Socialist paper issued in San Antonio, Tex. It is printed in the Spanish language, and edited and published by Comrade A. Lozano.

who says: "I hope the day is not far distant when under the sacred banner of Socialism all racial grudges will come to naught, all human beings will become citizens of one great industrial republic and be recognized as brothers; and justice and equity will reign once more among men of good will." Turn where you will the expansive force of the Socialist ideal is at work.

Of course, you know, the capitalist newspapers are simply published in the interests of all the people, and would not stoop to conspire against the working class.

AND YET, when the N. Y. legislature suddenly adjourned in a riot in order to prevent the introduction of resolutions in regard to the Moyer-Haywood case not a newspaper in New York mentioned the fact.

AND YET Roosevelt's gratuitous attacks on the kidnaped officials of the Western Federation of Miners, once calling them murderers and the second time undesirable citizens, met with not the slightest protest from capitalist newspapers, who should deplore the use of the president's prominence to judge men before they have come to trial.

AND YET the Milwaukee Sentinel and other papers printed, at considerable length, the first day's proceedings of the Adams trial, when the prosecution gave the charges in detail against the accused man, and did not so much as print a line of the rest of the trial, when the defense smashed the prosecution's charge all to pieces, and showed the animus of the mine owners' case against him, so that there was not conviction.

It makes one a little suspicious, don't you think? Almost seems as if there was not only a class prompting, but an underground understanding as well, eh?

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS AT WORK.

Madison, Wis., April 16.—Assemblyman Brockhausen's bill, memorializing congress in favor of the establishment of postal saving banks passed the assembly today, the opposition coming mainly from the Stalwart corporation Republicans.

Assemblyman Weber's bill to permit cities to establish fuel depots, has passed the assembly. At the last session of the legislature the Social-Democrats first introduced this measure, and it was voted down hard by the capitalist party members. Times are changing and they do not dare to go too much against the public interest.

The position of the "reform" Republicans was inadvertently given away in a debate in the assembly the other day. Comrade Thompson had urged that the list of stockholders of big corporations should be open to the public. Le Roy of Marinette vigorously protested, exclaiming, "We are here to protect these corporations in their rightful interests!" And by rightful interests he means that they have a right to keep their list of stockholders a secret.

Some day the owners of the railroads in Wisconsin may turn out to be also the owners of our life insurance business, our telegraphs, telephones, our street cars, our elevators, and our factories. This is the secret which the Socialists found out long ago. And this secret must be kept. It is a rightful

interest that the Republicans are in the legislature to protect, according to Le Roy.

JOINT RESOLUTION. Concerning the Diet of Sawyer county.

Introduced by Assemblyman Frank J. Weber. WHEREAS, the grand jury of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, has returned an indictment against John F. Dietz of Sawyer county, for resisting an officer, and for attempted murder; and

WHEREAS, the charges of the said grand jury, that there is a state of anarchy existing in the vicinity of Dietz' home, indicates that public sentiment on the part of those who live in the vicinity and know the case best does not support the officers of the law, and

WHEREAS, A request is to be made upon the governor of this state to send the militia to assist in the arrest of Dietz; and

WHEREAS, The use of the militia should always be avoided whenever possible as it tends to stir up excessive passion among the people; and

WHEREAS, The good name of the state of Wisconsin, the prosperity of its industries, and the welfare and happiness of its people depends upon peace and harmony; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a committee consisting of two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three members of the assembly, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be selected to investigate the matter at once and report to this legislature.

One thousand dollars of the people's money will be squandered by the legislature of Wisconsin to send a company of tin soldiers to the Jamestown exposition. Instead of making an exhibition of the state's shame, that is, its man-killing spirit, it would be much more creditable to send a representation of its constructive, upbuilding citizenship, our self-respecting trades union men. They stand for peace, not murder.

Madison, April 16.—The Senate today killed the measure to investigate the Waupaca Home. Many "old soldier" members of the legislature who know the facts about the home are very angry. It seems that the senate is still true to its traditions as defenders of capitalistic intrigue. If, as it is claimed, there are good reasons to believe there is a lot of rottenness around the Waupaca Home it is perfectly natural that the senate should be unwilling to have the cloak removed.

Madison, April 12.—Our joint resolution calling for a constitutional convention has passed the judiciary committee, and is recommended for passage. There was but little objection offered, except on the part of one or two "Stalwart" corporation lawyers. "I never looked into Socialism until now," said Assemblyman Olen of Waupaca, the other day at the

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THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL APPROACHES

ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND BORAH IS NOW IN TROUBLE!

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte have been appealed to by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, indicted for complicity in the timber frauds, to regard his indictment by the federal grand jury with a view of postponing action until after the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, accused of murdering Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Senator Borah is the special counsel engaged by the state to prosecute these officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and his friends claim that his indictment was procured by United States District Attorney Ruick, his political enemy, through a conspiracy of the miners.

Roosevelt Between Two Fires. The appeal of Senator Borah places the administration in a rather embarrassing position, for the reason that President Roosevelt has bitterly denounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, although they have not yet been convicted. This denunciation was contained in his reply to the Harriman letter.

The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is purely a state affair, but the President has virtually demanded that they be convicted. Should he withhold action against Borah it will be charged that he is showing favors to a man who is prosecuting the miners, and it is not clear that Borah will be seriously embarrassed in the prosecution of the miners.

Reported by Ida Crouch-Hazlett editor "Montana News." Boise, Idaho, April 16.—The situation is more serious than most Socialists or union men suppose it to be. The mine owners are going to concentrate their fight on Haywood.

The Socialist movement of the United States finds itself in a particular situation towards the now

The President and Attorney General Bonaparte have been told that if United States District Attorney Ruick is allowed to proceed against Senator Borah it will delay the murder trial.

Republican Machine Asks Help.

It has been pointed out to the President that the grand jury inquisition in Idaho under the direction of District Attorney Ruick is gathering in none but Republican leaders, the men for whom the President sent Secretary Taft out during the last campaign to aid in carrying the state.

According to the story told here the late Governor Steunenberg was the general agent for the Barber Lumber company in Idaho, a part of the famous Weyerhaeuser lumber trust, which the government is now trying to break up. Senator Borah was the personal counsel of Steunenberg. It is now said that if further disclosures are made Steunenberg's character may be assailed.

Manager Chapman of the Barber Lumber company is now in jail for contempt of court in refusing to turn over the books of the company to the grand jury.

The Republican machine of the state makes no secret of its desire to have Attorney Ruick "called off."

"Unless he is called off it will interfere with the trial and punishment of the men who killed Steunenberg," they say.

world-famous trial of the Western Federation of Miners. It is an effective labor organization that is on trial. The capitalist class is attempting to do a repeated folly of restricting and limiting working class organization in order to make it as ineffective as possible in its ability to successfully cope with capitalist demands. A lame-duck setback is all that

could be possible under any circumstances. Labor organization is here because capitalism is here. It will become stronger till labor owns the earth.

The present legal battle is a specialized phase of this universal class struggle. And, as such, there is no question as to where the Socialist movement stands in regard

to the work of the defense, the work of the yellow sheets, and some yellow preachers, together with the character of the press dispatches sent out, the public was so emotionally wrought up that if a verdict at large had been taken Thaw would have been acquitted a thousand to one. But the jury, was made of sterner and less volatile stuff. Says a dispatch in referring to the work of the defense's lawyers:

"Jurymen declare Delmas made

As to the Upper House,

IN order to fully understand the origin of the two chambers, or two houses of our legislative bodies, it may be interesting to look at the origin of parliament in England—the first constitutional government in Europe—and the one after which our government is largely patterned.

So far as any clear impression arises from the hazy annals of the earliest parliamentary government in England, it is that the King called upon the leading noblemen of the realm to become his guests for a time, for purposes of consultation. There was very little consultation, but very much drinking, eating and hunting. The king considered it his duty to feast his guests in grand style. This was the first and only parliament.

To this assembly came groups of petitioners, deputations from the people. These, in order that their humble requests should be presented with some kind of regularity, had to organize their assemblies. They appointed some mouthpiece or "speaker,"—and this is how that most silent official of parliament bearing that name originated.

For it is in this group of deputations that we must recognize the embryo of the House of Commons. These petitioners or "commons," for a time, sat in the presence of the parliament of peers, until the latter thought it beneath their dignity to sit beside those of the common herd.

The separation probably occurred at the time when the "commons" ceased to be a mere crowd of petitioners to their lordships, and showed signs of becoming some little factor in the government.

The House of Peers represented the supremacy of the aristocratic and clerical classes, of which the crown was the head. The Commons represented the degree to which the people had managed to extort the first point, recognition of their existence, and also the recognition of the simplest rights implied in that existence.

A recognition of their existence—that is all the commons had for a long time. And the lords?

For three centuries, dating from the Tudor period, the House of Lords was the most powerful branch of the legislature. For a century, at least, it had, through its nominees and dependents, the virtual control of the other branch. Yet the lords did nothing but—digest.

During the whole of that period, pressing subjects for legislation abounded, not only in the direction of political reform, but in all directions—legal, ecclesiastical, educational, sanitary, and economical. Yet, in all those centuries, who can point out a single great measure of national improvement which really emanated from the House of Lords?

Not one. On the other hand, the House of Lords resisted progress of any and all kinds as a matter of course, even in the Nineteenth century.

As a matter of course, the House of Lords upheld the rotten boroughs and resisted the reform bill, till it was overcome by the threat of a swamping creation of peers, having first, in its wisdom, brought the nation to the verge of a civil war.

As a matter of course, it resisted the progress of religious liberty, because the privileged church was an outwork of the privileged class. As a matter of course, it resisted the extension of habeas corpus and of personal liberty.

As a matter of course, it resisted the removal of restraints on the press. As a matter of course, it resisted introduction of the ballot. Yet that was all natural enough because these were measures and movements which threatened political privilege.

But the House of Lords has also resisted common measures of humanity, such as the abolition of the slave trade and the reform of criminal law. Romilly's petty theft bill, which stopped hanging as a punishment for stealing over six shillings, was thrown out by the lords; and among the thirty-two who voted in the majority on this occasion, were seven bishops. On all subjects about which popular opinion was not strongly excited, including many of the greatest importance to national progress, reformers in England have abstained from moving, because they despaired of overcoming the resistance of the House of Lords. And that will remain so until the Social-Democrats become a powerful factor in English government.

That is the history of the House of Lords in England. The hereditary legislator in England is, no doubt, a thoroughly class-conscious exploiter. But noblesse oblige—they were not common grafters—at least not as a rule. But the class legislator in our senate is not only a class exploiter—or the attorney and representative of a robber concern—but, as a rule, a grafter besides. Men like Clark of Montana, Burton of Kansas, Bailey of Texas, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Platt and Depew of New York and Guggenheim of Colorado, are not only the representatives of robber interests, but they are personally grafters themselves, with all the low instincts of thieves. There are a very few honest men in the senate. And even those are very soon thoroughly spoiled by the make-up, by the history, and by the very atmosphere of that "august body."

If any one doubts this statement, let him read what any thoughtful writer has said about the United States Senate. Let him read the brilliant series of articles on "The Treason of the Senate," by that earnest and apostolic man, David Graham Phillips.

It is said there must be in a federal government some institution, some authority, somebody possessing a veto, in which the separate states composing the confederation are all equal. I confess this doctrine has to me no self-evidence. The state of Delaware is not equal in power or influence to the state of New York, and one cannot make it so by giving it an equal veto in the senate.

The other argument—the necessity of a counterpoise or counterbalance, or of a check against bad legislation—looks a little better. But if one considers it closer, it is even worse. Most good legislation is always opposed in the "upper house"—most of the bad legislation always originated there.

If there is any correction to be done in a democracy—then let democracy do it. If there is a corrective needed, let democracy provide for it.

Again I 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 referendum in any country is stronger than all the houses of lords and senates in the world.

The best cure for any evils arising from democracy is—more democracy.

Victor L. Berger

In some respects that was really a remarkable jury that tried the millionaire degenerate, Thaw. Owing to the work of the defense, the work of the yellow sheets, and some yellow preachers, together with the character of the press dispatches sent out, the public was so emotionally wrought up that if a verdict at large had been taken Thaw would have been acquitted a thousand to one. But the jury, was made of sterner and less volatile stuff. Says a dispatch in referring to the work of the defense's lawyers:

"Jurymen declare Delmas made

little impression on them. Neither the oratory of the Californian nor the terrible story told by Thaw's wife influenced their deliberation. Not one of them it was asserted, thought of the unwritten law in the case. The sole question with which they concerned themselves was whether Thaw was sane or insane when he shot and killed Stanford White. It is a remarkable jury, we must admit, that will not permit the wealth of a murderer and the wide-circling defensive work that his wealth can bring to bear to influence it in any way.



The Rev. Frank Dixon is Answered Again.

HE IS MISREPRESENTING SOCIALISM NIGHTLY AT SO MUCH PER. IS IT IGNORANCE OR FALSE WITNESS?

I heard the Rev. Frank Dixon's stock lecture on Socialism at Fort Collins and am sorry that a man can speak or write on a subject so important and be allowed to make such misstatements as he did. I hold that it is justice to the public there are two things that ought to be cleared up from addressing the public on any subject. One is ignorance and the other is misrepresentation of facts.

What Socialism means that all property shall be owned by the government and all shall be employed by the government. This is not true. Socialism means that all natural resources and the machinery of production, transportation and communication which are socially used shall be owned and operated by the people, for the benefit of the people, instead of being owned for the profit of a few, by the few.

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Are They Going to Hang My Papa? The dramatic situation in this realistic story, which the author tells in vivid and moving words with such touching vividness, burns into the brain a picture never to be forgotten.

and factories, but I might do only half as much work as you, and consequently, get only half as much pay. Again, can the reader tell me how it would pauperize everybody, as Dixon said, if everyone has an opportunity to produce, and gets the full value for his products? I can't.

Is it true that people are more ignorant and have poorer education since the public ownership established an equal chance for all in the common schools than they were before, when they paid private schools? Last, in regard to exactly the same pay for the same time, as Dixon proclaimed was Socialism, let me say that I defy anybody to show from any scientific writer on the subject, or from any platform of the Socialist party in any nation that such is any part of the program.

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 robbing the idea of freedom from among the people.

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

German Readers. Should Read the Foremost Constructive SOCIALIST Weekly in this Country, the Svenska Socialisten. Edited by HENRIK I. WESTER.

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

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work.

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

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 all lawful means both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity.

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# Parliament Now Passes Labor Legislation!

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE LAWS THAT HAVE BEEN ENACTED SINCE LABOR IN ENGLAND DECIDED TO SEND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS TO THE BIG LAW-MAKING BODY.

Great Britain is literally seething with anxious thought and inquiry in regard to the workmen's compensation act of 1906. It embodies in a highly practical form the principles of the responsibility of the more prosperous for the less prosperous members of society. In effect it requires universal insurance of employees of the serving type with the exception of persons not employed in manual labor whose remuneration exceeds \$1,250 a year; persons whose employment, being of a casual nature, is not for the purposes of the employer's business; policemen, outworkers and members of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

## THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCE. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

Single copies.....Five cents  
Twenty copies.....Fifty cents  
Twenty-five copies.....One dollar  
One hundred copies.....Three dollars

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By UFTON SINCLAIR

David Graham Phillips says it is the "greatest American novel written in fifty years." Thomas Wentworth Higginson says "It comes nearer than any book yet published to being the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the social tragedy of our great cities."

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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# The Struggle for Existence

By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, Ill.

This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and Their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence.

A THOUSAND QUESTIONS of the greatest importance to the working class are here stated and discussed.

For a full and complete list of all the questions, and a full and complete list of all the answers, see the back of the book.

For a full and complete list of all the questions, and a full and complete list of all the answers, see the back of the book.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

man under twenty-one years of age earning less than \$1 (\$5) a week, including value of board and lodging, is entitled to compensation of full wages, not exceeding to shilling (\$2.40).

"Serious and willful misconduct or negligence" on the part of the workman deprives him or her of compensation, only provided the accident does not result in death or permanent disablement. On the other hand, such misconduct or negligence on the part of the employer will result in his prosecution under the employers' liability act of 1880, and the common law and the fatal accidents act of 1846, which open the way to much heavier damages in such cases than could be obtained under the compensation act. Indeed, these laws are always at the disposal of any injured person who elects to take advantage of them, although one cannot prosecute both under them and under the compensation act. To try under the former does not debar the plaintiff, if he fails, from trying under the latter, but from any award made to him will be deducted the costs incurred by the first action.

## THAT ROOSEVELTIAN OUTRAGE

Arthur Brisbane, in N. Y. Journal: President Roosevelt was caught in the act of taking a quarter of a million dollars in cash from one single trust owner, as a contribution to his campaign fund.

In addition to this he was proved by his own letter to have promised a railroad trust man, who gave him a quarter of a million, TO SUBMIT TO THAT RAILROAD TRUST MAN HIS MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS. He wrote to Harriman, and Harriman has the letter signed "Theodore Roosevelt," thus:

My Dear Mr. Harriman: If you think there is any danger of your visit to me CAUSING TROUBLE, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the TIME BEING, and then a few weeks hence, BEFORE I WRITE MY MESSAGE, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt had long posed as a man above influences and trust contributions. When he was caught not only taking, but begging money from a railroad man; when he was proved, by his own letter, to have exchanged the right to edit a presidential message in return for a cash contribution, he was naturally a frightened and anxious man.

Some of his actions were ridiculous, some were like those of a man half-crazed, and one act with which he tried to raise a dust to hide his own conduct was the act of a man lacking physical and moral courage. It was the act of a man deliberately striking in the face another man helpless and in great danger.

We refer to Roosevelt's unmanly denunciation and condemnation of Moyer and Haywood, labor leaders imprisoned in Idaho.

These men are accused of a crime, it is true. If they should be proved guilty, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be punished to the law's extreme limit.

But neither of them has ever been convicted of a crime, unless it be a crime to be the head of a great organization.

Both men have at present the affection and the devoted confidence of hundreds of thousands of their fellow workmen. These men need above all things the benefit of a FAIR trial, with unbiased public opinion.

Mr. Roosevelt, unjustly condemning them in advance, denouncing them as dangerous and "undesirable citizens," has committed an unjustifiable and shameful act.

These men were imprisoned, helpless to defend themselves. One of them, Haywood, utters the following protest, which should go to the heart of every man with any sense of fair play:

The president says I am an "undesirable citizen," the inference being that 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 life, will work me irreparable injury and do more to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past."

Roosevelt has TALKED about the "square deal." Does he consider it a square deal to declare in advance, without any proof whatever, the undesirable character of a man on trial for his life?

Has the president any right to ignore the law of this country which declares that a man must be

considered innocent until he be proved guilty?

We are not discussing here the guilt or the innocence of Moyer and Haywood. That is a matter for the jury and the judge to decide.

But, without passing upon the question of these men's guilt, we wish emphatically to tell Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of all fair-minded citizens, THIS:

YOU are not in any position to condemn a man not yet convicted.

FOR YOU YOURSELF stand condemned AND CONVICTED in the eyes of the people, by your own letters and your own confession.

YOU are proved to have begged money, a quarter of a million dollars, from one of the heads of the Railroad Trust, AND TO HAVE GOT THAT MONEY.

YOU are convicted by your own confession, signed by your own name, of having offered to submit your presidential message for revision to Harriman, a trust owner, from whom you were begging a quarter of a million campaign contribution to be used in corrupting the ballot.

You, Mr. Roosevelt, are not in a position to condemn any man. The thing for you to do is to wash your own hands clean of the Harriman matter if you can, keep them clean hereafter, and not judge untried men, at least until you shall have given the people time to forget what they have recently learned about you.

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

## Socialist Legislators at Work.

Continued from Page 1.

lunch room. "But I've been watching the Social-Democrats in the legislature, and I notice that whenever there is a measure that is aimed at the poor man or the common people, or seeks in any way to do injustice, these Socialists are right there every time."

And then, drawing a well-worn newspaper clipping from his pocket he said, "I've show this to at least twenty prominent men of my friends. While they read I told them it was a speech made in the legislature. They all said it was fine, splendid. I then corrected myself. It was really a speech made by Thompson, the Social-Democrat. And then they would say—'Oh, d— the Socialists.'"

"They are prejudiced; that's all," he said. "We ought to be fair to the Socialists; they've got a lot of mighty fine ideas."

Mr. Olen is now reading a book on Socialism. And he is not the only one in the legislature who is doing that.

of city charters by direct action of the people.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1898 a new section to read: 827. On petition of the legal voters of any city, whether operating under general or special charter, when such petition includes a number of voters equal to five per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding municipal election in such city, asking the adoption of a specified charter amendment providing for any matter relating to local affairs or municipal business as distinguished from state interests, the said amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next municipal election occurring thirty days or more after said petition is filed, and if approved by a majority of the legal electors of the city voting upon it, such amendment shall become a part of the charter or organic law governing the city.

Joint Resolution, No. 43. A. By Assemblyman Weber.

Memorializing congress in regard to the pending federal anti-injunction bill.

WHEREAS, Two rules in equity are universally recognized: First, courts of equity can deal with civil matters only; Second, they never grant injunctions, even in civil matters, unless the members of the legislature of each of the states and territories.

Joint Resolution, No. 43. A. By Assemblyman Weber.

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### Some Socialistic Bills.

Joint Resolution, No. 38. A. By Assemblyman Brockhausen.

Memorializing congress in regard to child labor.

WHEREAS, The crushing out of the lives of little children by their employment in various industrial operations in the United States is the greatest crime of the age, and can be no longer endured or tolerated, and

WHEREAS, All the proposed remedies with which the people are being deluded are the most obvious and patent devices for not attaining the end proposed, and

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States has in its power of taxation a weapon ready at hand and effective for the purpose, because that power, as Chief Justice Marshall declared, "involves the power to destroy," therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we ask the congress of the United States to enact at its present session an act laying a tax of one thousand dollars per year upon any person, firm or corporation for each child employed in the business of said person, firm or corporation under the age of fourteen years, for the current year in every occupation in which the employment of such children has been found to be harmful to such children, the said tax to be collected annually by the internal revenue collector of the district, and if not paid on demand to be made by the seizure and sale of the property of those from whom it is due, real or personal, such sale to be had on short notice and without regard to the rights of such children.

## DRINK Schlitz

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

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the United States, to the governors of each of the states and territories, and to each of the members of both houses of congress, and to each of the members of the legislature of each of the states and territories.

Joint Resolution, No. 43. A. By Assemblyman Weber.

Memorializing congress in regard to the pending federal anti-injunction bill.

WHEREAS, These rules were never intended to furnish a pretext for interfering with the political or police powers of the state or federal government, or with the great and effective machinery of the criminal courts of law, which have complete and adequate power to prevent every criminal violation, and

WHEREAS, Since the dawn of judicial history, no government save the United States is recorded as having resorted to the issuing of injunctions, under the pseudonymous pretense of preventing crime, in disputes arising, as to hours, wages and conditions of labor, between workmen and their employers; and

WHEREAS, The issuing of injunctions by federal judges to prevent the workmen from obtaining shorter hours of labor, better wages, and sanitary conditions is a relic of ancient slavery and feudalism, and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of injunctions in disputes arising between workmen and their employers, the federal courts are gradually setting aside the rights of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for which rights our fathers of revolutionary day fought, bled and died to establish for themselves and their posterity, and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before congress a bill known as H. R. 18752 which, if passed, will prevent the federal courts from issuing injunctions in disputes arising as to the hours of labor, wages and working conditions between the working men, women and their employers, therefore be it

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## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD INVESTMENT!

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Social-Democratic Herald is even now not on a paying basis, its deficits being largely made up by the profits of our Job Department, and

"Whereas, The Co-operative Printery, and

"Whereas, The Co-operative Printery has been, and is now most seriously handicapped and hampered by lack of sufficient and adequate facilities, making it necessary to decline numerous jobs and submit many others thus curtailing its product, and consequently its profits, when, instead, an increase is urgently needed, not only to provide for the deficits of the Social-Democratic Herald, but also to facilitate the starting of a daily English Social-Democratic newspaper, and

"Whereas, The directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. have deemed it wise to contract for a new cylinder press, etc., to relieve the pressure in our job department, and, rather than encumber the company with still another mortgage, to cover this latest improvement, decided to pay and cancel all present mortgages and notes, and issue instead bonds secured by first mortgage; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., at a special meeting, held April 4, 1907, pledge ourselves to aid the management to the best of our ability in the disposal and sale of said issue of bonds."

The meeting recommended that where purchasers are unable to take one bond of \$50, that half bonds of \$25 each be sold. Consequently a limited number of such \$25 bonds will be issued.

With the proceeds of this \$12,000 issue of bonds all outstanding notes and mortgages are to be paid. We are now forced to a "hand to mouth" existence and seldom, if ever, have a sufficient balance of cash on hand. The new cylinder press will cost about \$3,200 and is also to be paid out of this fund, and will leave the company a balance in cash of \$1,670 as working capital. Of course, these figures are based upon the sale of all said issue of bonds. It will be to the company's interest to sell only as many as are necessary, and so probably not more than \$11,000 will be disposed of immediately.

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the Herald, and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is about 2 per cent more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted direct from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,121.87. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high a figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Furthermore, the growth of our job printing business is greatly hampered by our limited capital. Only last Saturday a job of more than 50,000 impressions each week for six months, or more than 1,000,000 impressions, had to be declined because we had no cylinder press. The charge for press work on this job would have been at least \$1 per 1,000 impressions, or \$10,000 for this part of the work, to say nothing of the cost of composition. Recently there was such a rush in our printery that we were required to let out work in seven different shops at one time. These are not the only instances where work had to be declined or let out to other shops. This same thing happens every week.

This shows very conclusively that no difficulty will be experienced to keep the new press busy. With the other work it ought to raise the output from nearly \$100,000 last year to more than \$250,000 a year. With the product of our job department raised to this amount, enough profit can be made not only to pay the deficits of the Herald, but also easily sufficient to pay off the principal and interest on the proposed issue of bonds.

Besides, the system of paying the proposed issue of bonds gives the company, during the next five years (which, judged by the past, will undoubtedly be the toughest to pass through financially), the opportunity of using for further development all its resources, except so much as is needed for interest on these bonds.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think it will pay you to withdraw at least a part of your savings account, and invest some in these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow. In case of an over-subscription, allotment will be made in the order subscriptions are received, and preference will be given in the following order: First, to those to whom we are indebted. Second, to readers, stockholders and party members. Third, to unions. Fourth, to outsiders.

Increasing our facilities increases our opportunities for doing job work, and makes it possible to produce better work at a cheaper price. This means more jobs, and so these advantages are bound to help the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to subscribe to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

Subscriptions for this issue of bonds will close May 20, 1907. Bonds will be payable and ready for delivery May 25, 1907. Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, the following order as to the term of the bonds will be observed. All six-year bonds will be disposed of until exhausted, then the seven-year bonds will be taken, after that those maturing at the end of eight years from date of issue, etc., etc. Further information will be cheerfully furnished upon application.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.,  
H. W. BICKERUS, Bus. Mgr.

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay the amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years; and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage, when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals this..... day of..... A. D. 1907.

NAME	AMOUNT OF BONDS
..... (SEAL)	.....
..... (SEAL)	.....
..... (SEAL)	.....

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Pabst eight-day malt gets all the good out of the barley into the beer.

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has highest food value because made from Pabst eight-day malt. This, together with many exclusive features of the Pabst brewing process, gives it that rich, mellow flavor found in no other beer.

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Social Democratic Herald

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

MOYER - HAYWOOD TRIAL APPROACHES

Continued from First Page. can handle all calls upon them. At Caldwell the operator was most accommodating and handled the work in a way satisfactory to every one.

Social-Democratic Herald - Business Dept.

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FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up primarily 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.

Socialists in Action!

alone in the viaduct right he would refuse to take the Wells street extension and punish the city by building his terminal station at Fifth street.

The Social-Democratic Herald

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. "The Social-Democratic Herald is one of the most ably conducted papers belonging to the Socialist press of America."

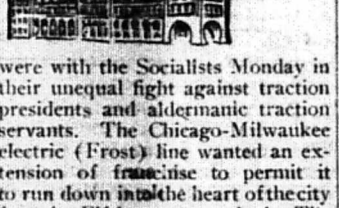
EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The Milwaukee newspapers do not get on very well when they undertake to treat of Socialism editorially. In the first place, there is so much Socialist sentiment in Milwaukee that it hardly pays to open the mud batteries against it, as is done by capitalist sheets in other places.

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

- IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen - Benjamin Basomle, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Gross, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Haseman, Supervisors - Frank Bonnes, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jaske, Gustav Gerdtz, Justices - Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables - Herman Kauits, Arthur Gardner, John Green, County Surveyor - Alex. Glaeser, School Directors - William A. Arnold, Henry Rasch, Albert J. Welch.

MILWAUKEE ALDERMEN



were with the Socialists Monday in their unequal fight against traction presidents and aldermanic traction servants. The Chicago-Milwaukee electric (Frost) line wanted an extension of franchise to permit it to run down into the heart of the city from its Fifth street terminal.

GLEANNINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

time the committee met and the party would only be required to pay his fare from that state. August Benter of Hartford, Conn. upon recommendation of local Hartford, has been supplied with credentials to the convention of the Lithuanian Socialist Party of America, to be held April 28, at Waterbury, Conn.

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts, at the lowest possible price. August H. Stecher Co., Jeweler, 280 Third Street, Cor State

Program of International Social-Democracy:

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

IN YANKEE LAND

The comrades of Parkersburg, W. Va., are about to establish a daily paper entitled The Parkersburg Daily Truth. The Mine Owners' association of Bisbee, Ariz., by wholesale discharges and discriminations against union men and Socialists, have forced a general strike in all the principal mines in that vicinity.

ACROSS THE POND

The following from the London Daily Chronicle would seem to indicate that when the Moderates recently got control of the London county council to down "Socialism" and municipal ownership activity it caught a tartar. For it would seem that municipal ownership has the stronger grip.

Clothing for Men and Boys

HATS, CAPS & Furnishing Goods. BRUETT Men's and Boys' Outfitters. CLOTHING CO. Cor. Ford de Lae Ave. Lloyd and 18th St.

Blow hot, blow cold!

After claiming all the credit for the things that have been taken out of competition the editor turns round and shows that it is an evil thing to take things out of competition. He paints collective ownership in dark colors, evidently as a warning against Socialism, and then again doubles on his trail by going on to declare that Socialism can only come through a catalysis—which is about the only way it cannot come, for social evolution is not in the habit of making jumps.

Dates for National Organizers.

- JOHN M. BROWN: Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee. ISAAC COVENE: New Jersey, under the direction of the state committee. GEO. H. GOEBEL: Oregon, under the direction of the state committee. LENA MORROW LEWIS: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee. M. W. WILKINS: New Hampshire, under the direction of the state committee. J. Mahlan Barnes: Nat'l Sec.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIES

The national secretaries have objected to a demand by Comrade James Oneal for transportation from New York to Chicago to attend a meeting of the national platform committee, and Comrade C. H. Kerr of Chicago backs him up by saying that when Oneal was made a member of the committee it was with the understanding that he would be resident of Indiana at the

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# STRIKERS SLUGGED BY ORDER OF COMPANY AT WEST ALLIS WORKS!

## Sensational Testimony Given by Wm. Buelow, a Former Guard, Before Court Commissioner in the Conspiracy Suit of Peter Cramer, a Union Molder.—Manager Forgoed Ordered the Beating-Up of Strikers, He Says!

Highly sensational was the testimony given before Court Commissioner Kannelberg last Saturday in the suit of Peter Cramer, a union molder, against the Allis-Chalmers company, for conspiracy. William Buelow, a former guard at the Allis works during the strike testified that he was hired by the detective firm of Burr & Herr, employed by the Allis-Chalmers company, to slue union men and that representatives of the company also point out the men they wanted beaten up. He said the detective agency and the Allis people guaranteed him protection from punishment in case he got caught. The examination was conducted by Atty. Rubin in behalf of the molders; the defendants being represented by various counsel. Buelow was sworn and testified that he knew the plaintiff, Peter Cramer, Mr. Herr of the detective agency, George C. Forgoed, manager of the Allis works, Henry Beigel, foreman at the Allis works. He said he had been a member of the merchants' police and had then worked for Mr. Herr for about eight months. During that time he had been a guard at the American Bridge company during which he was arrested for an assault on a striker. He said that after the warrant was out he went to Chicago at the advice of Herr & Burr to avoid arrest. The following is the most sensational part of the testimony:

Q. Do you know a striker named Krelowitz?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he a molder?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he assaulted at the strike during the molders' strike?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever receive instructions from Mr. Herr as to what was to be done by any of you men in case of arrest of you during this molders' strike, the arrest of any of you men during this molders' strike?

A. I was told by Mr. Herr that in case we were arrested there would be an attorney furnished to us, also our fines paid in case there was any.

Q. To whom did Mr. Herr tell that besides you?

A. To all of us in general, all that were present different times.

Q. Do you know guards that were arrested during the molders' strike?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What guards?

A. There was myself, John Krunkle and Charles Roe.

Q. Were there any non-union men or molders arrested that you

know of while you were working as guard?

A. No, no, while I was working as guard.

Q. Did you ever talk with Mr. Beigel, the foreman?

A. I did.

Q. When did you talk with Mr. Beigel?

A. I could not tell you definitely the date, some time probably three or four weeks before Christmas.

Q. Who was present?

A. John Krunkle, another guard.

Q. Do you know what molders you were talking about or he was talking about?

A. Certain men, Krelowitz was one.

Q. What did you hear them say?

A. He offered me and Krunkle five dollars if we went out and beat up Krelowitz.

Q. What else did he say?

A. He said that we were arrested and fined that he would pay the fine or see that it was paid.

Q. Did Mr. Beigel tell you in case you did not want to do it yourself, to hire somebody else?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was that conversation that you had with Beigel?

A. In the foundry of Allis-Chalmers at West Allis.

Q. Did you know Krelowitz at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he picketing?

A. He was.

Q. Do you know a man by the name of McBride?

A. I do.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Beigel ever expressed himself in your presence that he thought that Mr. McBride was a union man spying upon them?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. Wanted Man Beaten Up!

Q. Tell us what Beigel said.

A. Beigel told Nolan and I to take McBride out and get him drunk and steer him up against some of the union men and have them beat him up.

Q. What did you do?

A. We escorted McBride out of the gate and took him to the bar, and bought two or three drinks for him. Nolan then stepped to the telephone and called up Hyde's place, a saloon at West Allis, and called for Krelowitz and told him that there was a man down at Hyde's, a non-union man, and for them to come down and trim him up.

Q. He was not beaten up?

A. No, sir.

Q. He was discharged after that?

A. He was discharged after that.

Q. Who gave you the money to buy him drinks?

A. Mr. Beigel.

Q. How much money did he give you?

A. Fifty cents.

Q. To whom did he give the money?

A. To me.

Q. Do you know Mr. Forgoed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with him, with reference to street cars?

A. I had.

Q. Who was present?

A. Another guard and myself, the other guard being John Krunkle we called him.

Q. What, if anything, did Mr. Forgoed say to you?

A. Manager Took Risk!

A. He asked me whether everything was all right and I told him it was so far. He then said if there is any trouble go right into there, and clean them up and if there is any fine to be paid, we will pay it, and see you through on it.

Q. When Beigel wanted you to do up Krelowitz, did he mention any other molders to do up?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was not Cramer's name mentioned?

A. Mr. Cramer's name was mentioned by Mr. Forgoed.

Q. What did he say?

A. If I did anything it would be a good thing if I cleaned him up.

Q. Did he say what he would do for you if you cleaned him up?

A. No, only that he would see me through and pay my fine.

Q. Did Mr. Forgoed mention anybody else's name besides Cramer's?

A. Union molders in general, that is all.

Q. What did he say, if you cleaned up the union molders?

A. Any of them, that he would pay our fine and see that we were taken care of.

Q. When did he mention Cramer's name to you?

A. Before Christmas when I spoke to him in front of the office there.

Q. What position did Mr. Nolan hold?

A. He had charge of the guards.

Q. Did Mr. Nolan ever talk to you as to what treatment to accord strikers?

A. He came up different times and told us, if any came out way to go after them and clean them up, as he expressed it, that we would be taken care of.

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Nolan say that it would be a good thing for Nolan if Cramer was done up?

A. Yes, I think we all said that at different times.

Q. How often did Mr. Herr come out there?

A. Every day or two.

Q. Did Mr. Herr ever talk to you about Mr. Cramer?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. This man that you and Krunk-

le and Roe were arrested for assaulting was a union molder?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His right name was Siegler?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe you and Roe were witnesses against Siegler in a case in which he was defendant for assaulting a non-union man, am I right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Siegler was acquitted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not Herr in Jack Hanes' saloon say, I will get even with him?

A. I heard him say that different times.

Q. Is not it a fact that he was back of the gate at the time that Siegler was done up?

A. If he was there, he was there without my knowledge.

Q. Was not there an understanding between you and Roe and Krunkle and Nolan as to when this man Siegler was to be done up?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did it happen that you three jumped on to him at the same time?

A. Mr. Roe sent into the foundry after myself and Mr. Krunkle.

Q. When you got word from Mr. Roe what did you do?

A. We went to the office, what is called the west gate, and Mr. Roe was on the platform. He says Siegler is here. There are two others, they have been abusing me all the afternoon. I have told Siegler to get off the platform and he would not get off. I went up to Siegler and I said I want you to get off the platform.

Q. What platform?

A. The platform built there by the Allis-Chalmers Company.

Q. For the purpose of stepping on to the cars?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what was said.

A. I told him to get off the platform. He said that he would stay there as long as he wanted to, he would get off only when he got damn good ready. A few words were spoken, and we came to blows, and I put him off the platform.

Q. Then you and Roe and the other man skipped and ran away—did you—or did you chase him a block after that?

A. I did, yes, sir.

Q. Did you, after the fight, leave town?

A. I went to Chicago.

Q. Who else left for Chicago besides you at that time?

A. The three of us.

Q. Under whose directions?

A. Mr. Herr's directions.

Q. What did he say to you and Mr. Krunkle?

A. Mr. Nolan came up and told us that we should leave town, that there was a warrant out for us and that we should stay out of town until after the contempt proceedings were off.

Q. Did you see Mr. Herr in Chicago when you got to Chicago?

A. He told us to stay around Chicago a day or two.

Q. Where did you people stop?

A. I stopped at my father-in-law's.

Q. Where was Beigel at the time of the assault upon Siegler?

A. In the foundry.

Q. Didn't you see Forgoed right after the assault or before you left for Chicago?

A. No, I did not see Forgoed until after I came back.

Q. What did he say?

A. He told me he was glad we got off as light as we did.

Q. Manager Forgoed's Work!

Q. Did Forgoed say anything to you about next time doing a better job?

A. Yes, Mr. Forgoed has told me that on two or three different occasions.

Q. Didn't he say to you that the next man that they catch to serve him as they did Cramer after you got off so easy?

A. I don't remember only what I said before. Mr. Forgoed told me to go after any of them and make it my business to get Cramer out if I could.

Q. When Mr. Beigel told you he would give you five dollars reward for doing up Krelowitz, did he come around to you after a while and ask you why you had not done this job?

A. No, we spoke about it different times as I went through the foundry.

Q. How many times did he speak to you about doing up Krelowitz?

A. I could not say.

Q. Who was chief guard out there?

A. Mr. Nolan.

Q. From whom did you people get your pay?

A. From Mr. Herr.

Q. Did you people receive any instructions from Mr. Herr as to obeying Mr. Nolan's orders?

A. We did.

Q. What were those instructions?

A. Our instructions were that anything that Nolan said we were to obey.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Donovan:

Q. Did Mr. Nolan ever tell you to do up any union men?

A. At different times, yes.

Q. What union men did he tell you to do up?

A. Cramer and Krelowitz.

Q. I thought it was Beigel that gave you those instructions.

A. Yes, they were repeated by Mr. Nolan at different times.

Q. You are what is known in the works as the big scab!

A. No, I never have been called that by anybody but you and I would not be called that by you if you were not in here. If you were anywhere else you would not say that to me.

Q. Exactly what did Mr. Beigel say to you?

A. He told me that there was one man that he would like to see cleaned out. I asked him who it was. He said Krelowitz. I said in this case he said, yes, that he would give any man five dollars that would do it.

Q. What did Forgoed say?

A. He told me that if any of the union men came in my way to clean them up and we would be taken care of.

**SLUGGING STILL GOING ON!**

William Boetcher, a union molder near the Allis works on Sunday, and Raymond Gibson and Edward Aschman, strike-breakers, were arrested Monday after they had fled from West Allis.

We do not print as others do, but as the printing best fits your purpose. Let us show you how we do it. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth street.

## LOOKS LIKE GRAND JURY IN MANITOWOC!

Manitowoc, Wis., April 16.—Manitowoc is afire, roused into a clear-cut class battle by the rank injustices and frauds committed by the capitalist anarchists in the recent election. The people were robbed of all semblance of justice by the perpetration of such a network of glaring fraud as this city never has seen before. The workmen are aroused and all are looking to the Social-Democrats to take the lead in a fight that may extend even to the state legislature, to obtain justice out of the depths of this inferno.

Men are telling every day of fraud that has been done and affidavits are being secured to prove the wrongs. Among some of the frauds are such things as the locking of an election booth during the time the count was made, the voting of twenty-two nonresident paupers, the voting of nearly a dozen minors, or perhaps more; the voting of a number of nonresidents in nearly every ward, coercion of many kinds, and possibly bribery. Corruption of every or any sort has been practiced by the capitalists to carry the election, which they did carry by the narrow majority of forty-two votes.

False affidavits were signed by freeholders in order that illegal votes might be cast; the legal limit in signing affidavits was exceeded many times, one man having signed as many as eleven affidavits, while the law fixes the limit at three.

Startled at the prospect of possible prison doors and heavy fines, as well as the reversal of the election, is driving the corporation contingent frantic. Every day the emissaries of the corruption crowd may be seen hurrying from pillar to post in a vain endeavor to see what can be done to stop the agitation for justice.

## A PATHETIC DROP!

The annual meeting of the common council was held Tuesday afternoon. It is usual at such times for the mayor to appear and read an annual message. The council appointed a committee of three to go to his office and escort him to the chamber. The committee went, found the mayor, but he refused to appear before the council, still spunky over the council's turn-down of his park commission appointments. "If you want my message, there it is," he said, testily, shoving the manuscript toward them. They took it back to the council. A proposal to have it read by the clerk did not meet with favor. Have it printed in the proceedings, sang out an East Side alderman supposed to be a henchman of the boy blunder. This was ordered done. The whole procedure marked the present disfavor into which the mayor has fallen. His stock has been declining for months.

## Spending Money for the Poss Bill

Who is putting up the "dough" for the campaign in favor of the Poss bill? Someone must be, for the money is being spent. A reader of this paper was hired to get signatures to petitions in favor of the bill at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS FOR FIVE HUNDRED NAMES. He was fooled by the fact that the petitions had been printed in imitation of the petitions in favor of a school board elected by wards, and got several signatures before being undeceived. He has witnesses to prove that he was offered the money, if necessary.

## A Big Undertaking

Some time ago we asked the subscribers and friends of the HERALD to help us get 25,000 readers for the HERALD. Many told us at the time that this would be an awful hard job. We knew this, but had confidence in the rank and file of the boys who do things. We, at headquarters, knew what the effect would be if we succeeded. We knew that if successful the boys would surely reap the benefits. Knowing how these workers are daily being deprived of many of the necessities and pleasures that make life worth living they would double their efforts to help us get what belongs to them as their right. Have we felt right? Are you in this fight to get what is yours? Do a little hustling on your own account. Get a few subscribers to the HERALD. Then get a few more. Keep this up for a short time and you will surely be satisfied with your labors. Don't look at this as a game of talk. Be serious. Nobody ever got anything worth having unless he went after it. Let the drones and idlers wile away their time as useless members of society. Do your work right and you will be the one that will reap the harvest.

## Socialist Aldermen Praised

Here's a paragraph or so from the report of the council in the Frost franchise matter last Monday: "Twelve aldermen were jubilant over the outcome of the Chicago & Milwaukee electric road franchise controversy in the common council Monday afternoon. These were the Socialist members of the council. They were beginning to count a Socialist mayor and a large majority of Socialist aldermen a year from now as a result of yesterday's work. "If I were a Socialist," said one man who attended the meeting,

## Two Rivers Election

Two Rivers, April 6.—The election just held here was very exciting. We had seven candidates in the field, of which we succeeded in electing two. Conrad Hoffman was re-elected alderman in the Third ward, and John Zuehl, justice of the peace. Conrad Grover was defeated by 9 votes, and Conrad Thiele by 20 votes. The cause of their defeat was probably the close mayoralty race. Mr. Koenig was defeated by 54 votes, he carried the Third ward by 70 votes, and carried the whole independent ticket with him.

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Ask for Booklet

## A Handsome New Business Block

Monday, April 22, will witness the opening of the handsome fire-proof, new department store, erected for Mr. A. E. Shunk, at the corner of Teutonia avenue and Hadley street. The interior of the store is handsomely decorated in cream and green; the fixtures are of mahogany and cherry. Mr. Shunk has spared no expense to make the opening a success. The markets have been closely watched for special bargains for this week. Additional departments have been opened and other departments enlarged. Handsome souvenirs for the opening week to all who come. Large plate glass windows on the side and front give ample light in the daytime; numerous electric and gas lamps for evening make it the best lighted store in the city. See ad in this issue.

## J. W. NIEMANN

Funeral Director  
1061 Klamskille Ave.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR  
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Full line of NEW, IMPROVED  
**GAS RANGES**  
CONNECTIONS FREE

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—yet it is no reason why you should hold back your spring supply of  
**Good Shoes and Oxfords**  
We have them now plentifully and can supply your needs at at once.  
Give us an opportunity.

**Lamers Bros. SHOES**  
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Would You Like a Clear Head All Day?**  
**NUTRITO**  
Others are profiting by our advice. Why not you? Send for FREE SAMPLE.  
**DIETZ & CO.**  
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**POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE**  
to have a good pair of Shoes for about one-half.  
This will be the last week of our Great Removal Sale.  
If you buy now, you buy a bargain you will never be able to duplicate. We have a fine selection of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, which we must close out.

**ACROSS THE OCEAN**  
you have friends or relatives to whom you send money. Do they have trouble getting it? Does it always reach them safely?  
The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank offers the safest way of sending money to foreign countries. By making use of our Foreign Drafts you avoid all trouble and delay on the other side. It is the cheapest way to send money, too.  
If you have foreign money of any description, our FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT can be of service to you.

**THE American SHOE STORE**  
LOUIS RIPPLE  
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Store Open Saturday Evening Until 10 o'Clock

**FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE DR. I. GREENBERG THE OPTICIAN**  
488 12th St., between Cherry and Calena Sts.

**Another Man's Clothes**  
will never fit you as well as your own. Then why not get your own by having your clothes made to fit you by UNION TAILORS and have the UNION LABEL, the emblem of skilled workmen, on your clothing. Smart effects in seasonable fabrics at \$22 and \$25.  
**Walter P. Stroesser**  
316 STATE STREET

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This will be the last week of our Great Removal Sale.  
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Nothing better than the best, you know.  
**ONLY ONE BEST THE MEYER**  
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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 Froie Gemelde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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Union Barber Shops. Always see that this card is displayed before getting shaved or your hair cut.

ADAM'S Shaving Parlor 609 CHESTNUT STREET The Model Union Shop!

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ORGANIZED LABOR

plained that the society had officers in Wisconsin. Bro. Sheehan reported for committee to see retail clerks and said the outlook for organization seemed to be good. Report received and committee continued.

Bro. Melms reported on the legislative work at Madison, and said that he had just returned and that a terrific fight was on over the child labor bill. The Merchants and Manufacturers association was fighting for its life. There was also a big fight on the school board question.

Receipts for evening \$98.55, disbursements \$60. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

State Federation of Labor. Milwaukee, April 6, 1907. Ninth session of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, last quarter.

On motion the secretary was instructed to secure badges for the next convention at a price not to exceed twenty cents each.

Attention was called to an article by a Milwaukee correspondent to the "Weekly People" of New York, in which the readers of that paper are misled to believe that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor passed a resolution in favor of candidate F. J.

Noell for district judge against Judge Neelen, while the facts are that Mr. Noell without any knowledge or consent of the State Federation executive board made personal use to benefit his campaign of a resolution passed at the last convention criticizing and condemning Judge Neelen of Milwaukee and Judge Slosson of Kenosha for favoring shown employers in the matter of child labor.

On motion the secretary was instructed to write the "Weekly People" to publish a correction. The Beloit situation was again considered and the secretary instructed to arrange with the Beloit City Central for an agitation meeting with Handley and Feeley as speakers if agreeable to the Beloit council.

The situation at Fond du Lac was complained of and the matter referred to Handley. Weber reported on an attempt to adjust differences between the Rash Brewing company of Manitowoc, and the Iron Trades. But owing to the unfriendly and unreasonable attitude of the Brewing company he was not successful.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary. Fred Brockhausen, sec'y.

The Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Co. of New York has capitulated and signed a five-year agreement with the L. A. E. & D. League. The closed shop prevails.

NOTICE! All bakery workers of Milwaukee and vicinity are wanted to attend our mass meeting, to be held at 318 State street, Saturday evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance. BAKERS' UNION NO. 205.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHIER, 115 Fifth Ave. E., Ashland, Wis. DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street, Madison, Wis. J. H. CARNEY, 740 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis. J. J. HANDLEY, 28 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 8th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 28 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

The MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO. COAL COKE and WOOD BUILDING SUPPLIES. OFFICES AND YARDS 3007 BROWN ST. 1266 BREMEN ST. 460 GROVE ST. Phone West 748. All Orders Delivered by Union Teamsters

Social-Democratic Party News.

MILWAUKEE.

The Twelfth ward branch has arranged for a basket picnic, Sunday, June 23, at Huelsbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue.

The Coming Nation club slapped in \$25 on the campaign fund last week. The south side comrades can justly feel proud of the boys; they are doing splendid work.

Comrade E. T. Melms will speak before the molders' union at Kratz's hall, corner Clinton and Burnham streets, Saturday evening, April 20. It will be an open meeting for this purpose.

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.

Well! Well! Well! The Twenty-second ward is heard from again. Comrade Petersen got busy with a subscription list for the organizational fund of Milwaukee county, and when he got finished he found that the Twenty-second ward had added \$33.10 to the fund. Who is next?

Everyone who attended enjoyed the Sixth district's grand ball last Saturday night at the West Side Turn hall.

Branches, attention! You are hereby kindly requested to see 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 street.

The Seventeenth ward, as well as the Doppel Quartett, "Freie Saenger," held celebrations last Saturday night.

Don't forget to send in a contribution to the county organization fund. No matter how small.

If you want to get into a red-hot card tournament next Sunday, then attend the Vorwaerts Singing society's prize schafkopf tournament at Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, or the Social-Democratic Bowling league's tournament at Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first and Rogers streets. Valuable prizes at both places.

The South Side Women's branch held a very successful bazaar at the Socialist home last week.

Don't lose sight of the May ball arranged by the Wauwatosa branch at Zickuhr's hall, Forty-eighth and State streets, 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.

Comrade E. T. Melms, as county organizer, will conduct a series of fifty noonday meetings at the factories and shops in Milwaukee county this summer.

For The Molders. The South Side Women's branch of the Social-Democratic party will give a prize cunch and schafkopf for the benefit of the striking molders, at the Harmon hall, First avenue and Mineral street, Thursday, April 25, at 8 p. m. sharp. This card party will be one of the biggest ever held in Milwaukee. Nearly 1,500 tickets are out, of which fully one-half are sold and paid for. More than 100 tables will be at the disposal of the large crowd.

South Side merchants and friends have very generously donated forty valuable and useful prizes. Ice cream will be served. Admission free a person. To all readers of the HERALD, Social-Democrats, union men, friends and sympathizers a special invitation to come is extended. Be sure to attend. The proceeds will be used for a grand cause. Help swell the crowd! Cheer the molders, who for nearly a year have been making such a brave fight.

WISCONSIN.

Is the name of your local on the honor roll for new members this month? How many new members did you get?

Another new baby! Branch No. 2 of Green Bay on the East Side of the river, started out with nine members. It will sure grow.

Spooner comes in, promising a new local of 25 members to be organized soon. Rather think they will make good this time.

We are almost ready to send in the lists for the Scandinavian papers. Will be glad to have a few more names. But hurry!

Racine comrades had a meeting last Saturday. Subject was, "Relation of Social-Democratic Party to the Trades Unions." The comrades report that most of the party members are also members of the unions. A systematic educational campaign among the union men was outlined, and Racine hopes to have a different situation inside of the next year.

Organization Fund. Almost three months ago, the organization department found itself up against a stone wall for lack of pennies to pay postage.

Those responsible for the organization work held a counsel and decided on a new plan. We knew that there were thousands of people in the city of Milwaukee alone who vote our ticket and believe in our ideas, but who had as yet made no material contribution to our party funds. So we started out to find them, and to ask their help.

During this time, Comrade James Galbraith and Comrade Gaylord have succeeded in raising cash to the amount of nearly \$200; have secured monthly and other pledges to the amount of about \$55 per month; and have increased the party income for the year over \$700.

And so Comrade James Galbraith is now the authorized solicitor for the party and is working every day. There is work for three more organizers in the state right now. We have the resources among our friends. Will you help us realize on them? Send names to ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT.

The Social-Democratic Party, and Why We Organize. The fundamental principle of the Social-Democratic party is: perfect organization. It aims to perfect the organization of both industry and government upon a scientific basis; the control to rest with the people, through the initiative and referendum.

The Social-Democrats are often asked: Why do you pay dues? Answer: In order that the party may be self-sustaining financially, and, therefore, independent of the influence of any individuals, or of the other political parties. The dues system, which allows each member to contribute a small amount each month, goes to support the local, state and national organizations. You see how well organizations of the corporations who fight labor are organized, both on the industrial as well as the political field. In order to successfully meet our enemies on the political field, we must organize likewise. Therefore, get busy and join your respective ward, village or township organization. Do it now and help carry on the battle.

E. T. MELMS, County Organizer.

March Roll of Honor. Locals Reporting New Members. Milwaukee Finnish 4 2a Milwaukee 12a Milwaukee 6 Cudahy 4 Highland Finnish 4 Grand Rapids 3 Highbridge Finnish 3 Madison 2 Racine 1 7 Racine 1 2a Superior Finnish 2 Two Rivers 2

Milwaukee County Organization Fund

Table with 2 columns: Ward/Club Name and Amount. Total: \$73.60

Treasurer's Account for Feb. 1907.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total: \$135.12

Cash balance on hand...

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total: \$169.00

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League. Standing of the Clubs.

Table with 4 columns: Club Name, Games Won, Loss, Post. Total: \$738.65

Individual Averages.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Games, Average. Total: 141.2

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

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

THE HOME TEA CO. 892 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis. Surely have the best TEAS and COFFEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Proprs.

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

Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST 1829 Vliet St., Cor. 26.

J. Weifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES 3026 VLIET STREET Telephone: West 6th and West 20th

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE APPLI. HOUSE 1214 N. LA SALLE ST. 909 Chestnut Street, Phone West 2226. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Adolph Neumann 271 3rd St. Phone 28 West. SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

DR. CHURCHILL, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT 15 Broadway St. Milwaukee, Wis.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

LIST OF UNION BAKERIES. Berger, H. 2603 Lisbon Ave. Braun, Isidor 3311 North Ave. Deuster, Frank 2101 Lloyd St. Eich, John 2725 North Ave. Erle, G. 514 14th St. Fleischer, Alvin 923 5th St. Graeven, Louis 367 National Ave. Gruettner, Wm. 1124 Lincoln Ave. Hach, Caspar 927 Kinnickinnio Ave. Hockbarth, O. E. 372 Lincoln Ave. Hertzberg, Ed. 2812 Lisbon Ave. Holl, Albert 607 State St. Kadler, Emil 304 Reed St. Kauffer, D. 60 Forest Home Ave. Lemberger, Jos. 980 19th St. Lindner, Paul 2102 Cherry St. Lueneburg, Wm. 685 Pearl St. Matyas, Emil 801 Holton St. Maurer, Lor. 486 Maple St. Mews, Chas. 1629 Galena St. Oswald, William 1201 Chestnut St. Pels, John 1173 6th St. Reinhard, Chas. 828 Sherman St. Reinhard, Chas. 916 8th St. Sammer, George 692 23rd St. Scheidecker, Louis 506 6th Ave. Scheidecker, Ernst 1420 9th St. Schlathian, Karl 1161 Sixth St. Sichling, Geo. 241 4th St. Singer, Fred 7 201 Lake St. Weis, Leo 501 Harmon St. Weingart, Fred 630 21st St. Wilde, A. 776 15th St. Wendler, Aug. 698 Mitchell St. Cziesnik, Jos. 16th and Monroe Ave. South Milwaukee.

KIENTH'S 608 and 840 Mitchell St. Pharmacies. All Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

L. Comrade MIES BE YOUR TAILOR! The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View. 875 KINNICKINNIO AVE. Phone 2102. near SOUTH BAY ST.

FRESH FISH for LENT. TEWS' MARKET 371 First Avenue Phone South 4154

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker. Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

S. J. FEARMAN Manufacturer of UNBRANDED PARASOLS, Resisting, Reversible Baby Carriages, Parasols & Spectacles. ... 830 Third Street ...

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I AM LITTLE. SMALL LIST FREE. ALFRED W. BLOOM. LUDWIG BERG 17

CASPAR HACH, Baker & Confectioner Union Bread. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 827 KINNICKINNIO AVENUE.







And think of the colossal "nerve" of Becker's claiming credit for the street car investigation! He had about as much to do with it as the pigs out at the stockyards.

We venture the opinion that the majority of Milwaukeeans felt a jab of disappointment when they read that the successful plan for the new auditorium did not have a tower.

That protest of William George Bruce that he was working for the Boss bill as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association sounded real fishy.

The public would be much more interested in knowing who gets the rake-off from the resorts, Mr. Mayor, than in knowing whether the street railway company stands a few cars out on the street or not.

Don't disturb the muck, said Edward Scofield, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and protector of the lumber barons, from the platform of the Milwaukee "People's" Pulpit, where religion is prostituted each Sunday.

Becker's tearful appeal to the dear public to save him from the corporations might sound less like "bunk-shooting" if we could forget that he took part in the campaign in Chicago to put Busse and the traction magnates in control again! Between us, Becker is a good deal of a kiddish little fraud.

Perhaps, if Becker could get Janssen out of the way he could carry out his pre-election pledge to let the gambling houses run again! After the disclosures about his request to the chief in the gamblers' behalf that is one of the inferences that could be drawn were he to demand Janssen's scalp.

The telephone company seems to be retrenching. It is reported that the hello girls who, we understand, have been working on eight-hour shifts, with a five hour Sunday and every third Sunday free, were called into a conference lately and told that hereafter it would be nine hours work each day, six hours on Sunday, and no free Sunday at all.

A deal is now on whereby a tract of land north of the Lindworm tract, on the river, and even better land than the Lindworm land, is to be sold for less than \$500 an acre. An option is held on the property at that amount, which ought to give a person some idea of the wholesale way in which the city was held up by real estate men for the Lindworm property.

While Becker has been a pitiful failure as a mayor, utterly unable to measure up to the dignity or the qualifications of the office, we are far from desiring to withhold approval where it may be merited. His appointment of G. A. West to the museum board in place of Windfelder is certainly in the interests of education. Windfelder dominated the museum, and was merely a Rose politician with no qualifications to recommend him for such a post. In fact, there were ugly stories afloat about favoritism in the ordering of supplies, and the board seemed to be a close corporation as small in calibre as the custodian it had installed. Windfelder was a star performer in the scandalous ousting of the former custodian, Nehrling, a proceeding that still smells to the heavens, and which was so saturated with illegality that the minutes had to be conveniently lost to shut off court proceedings. Let us now hope that the museum may return to public confidence, and that it will forge ahead as it should forge ahead. The renovation is not complete yet, however, and will not be so long as it is in charge of a mere agent of Ward & Co., of Rochester.

So much for the West appointment. But how about the Kuczyński appointment to the board of public works? Since the days of Nieziorawski a more wretched appointment has not been made to the board. Kuczyński is a man with a record. But the fact that he was a Rose Democrat and became a Bruce Democrat and a Becker Republican in order to get a political job, and that the *Sentinel* says he was "a good alderman" when he was in the council in the days before grand juries, ought to place him pretty well in the public mind. And it was the Polish working men who cut off his political career at that time, and who made ugly charges against him. Here again is shown the utter incompetence of the "boy blunder." His idea of reforming the public service is the paying of political debts—dishonorable political debts, for men like Kuczyński do not hustle at election time for the man they think will win, with a modest willingness to take reward or not take one, as their efforts may or may not be afterward remembered. On the contrary they have a definite understanding beforehand. And Becker is so under these unworthy political obligations that his term of office so far has been an effort to get his heels and pluggers into the promised jobs. So far as Becker is concerned the day of grand juries will not be over because of him.

# GRAND OPENING SALE!

## Commencing Monday, April 22

and continuing all week, we will open to the public our magnificent new store, at the corner of Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St., with the most complete line of Millinery, Dress Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Curtains and Household Necessities.

For months we have been planning and preparing for this event—the greatest in our history and unquestionably the most pretentious in value-giving ever witnessed on the North Side. It is our desire to make this store the store of the people, a success for the people, a store in which you will always feel at home. We cordially invite you to be with us on this the opening day of our greatest venture. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL WHO COME.

### Directory of Departments

- FIRST FLOOR**
- DRESS GOODS—WHITE GOODS
  - SUITINGS—SILKS
  - STAPLE AND FANCY WASH GOODS
  - LININGS—LINENS—VELVETS
  - JEWELRY AND TOILET GOODS
  - NOTIONS—RIBBONS
  - LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
  - NECKWEAR—HANDKERCHIEFS
  - UMBRELLAS—GLOVES
  - DRESS TRIMMINGS—ART GOODS
  - HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

# Schunk's

Cor. Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St.

### Store Opens at 8 A. M.

- SECOND FLOOR**
- CLOAKS—SUITS—MILLINERY
  - MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—CORSETS
  - INFANTS' WEAR—DRAPERIES
  - LACE CURTAINS—CARPETS
  - RUGS—MATTING
  - OIL CLOTH—ETC.

- BASEMENT**
- CROCKERY—HARDWARE
  - WOODENWARE—TINWARE
  - AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

### Ladies', Misses', Children's Ready-to-Wear Dept.



Ladies' and Misses' Suits—jaunty effects in the new Pony and Eton models, in a large variety of fancy cloths and weaves, handsomely tailored, mostly satin lined jackets—positively the best that can be bought for..... **\$12.50**

Misses' and Children's stylish Gibson Back Pony Box Coats, in pretty stripes and plaids, neatly trimmed, GRAND OPENING PRICE **\$6.95 Down to \$3.95**

A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, in Chiffon Panamas, Voiles and Plain and Fancy Mixtures—dress and walking skirts in the new plaited effects—specially priced from **\$15.95 Down to \$1.95**

### Our Millinery Dept.

will occupy over four times its former space and is especially equipped to satisfy any and all tastes in styles and prices. Our showing will comprise all the beautiful creations and designs of the best imported models—Hand-Made Dress and Walking Hats ranging in price from

**\$10.95 Down to 95c**

Open Monday and Saturday  
Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock



### Special Bargains for This Week

Ladies' good quality Muslin Gowns, full length and cut extra wide, V-shaped neck, trimmed with cluster tucks, cannot be bought anywhere for less than 45c—ONE TO A CUSTOMER—OUR GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE will be a remarkable figure..... **29c**

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, made of standard percale, 12-in. ruffles, yoke and collar trimmed with braid, full cuff sleeves, lined to waist, worth \$1.25—GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE..... **95c**

Black Mercerized Satteen Petticoats, made of an extra quality satteen, in several new styles—GRAND OPENING PRICE..... **95c**

**Towels and Table Linens**

19x42 knotted and fringed, all linen Towels, reg. at 25c, Opening Price... **17c**

18-inch all linen Crash Toweling, 10c value, per yard..... **6c**

62-inch full bleached all linen Table Damask, 65c value, yard..... **48c**



### Our Corset Dept.

is well adapted to the needs of the woman of fashion, who demands that the lines of her figure shall conform to the lines of her gowns. The following from well-known makers will show how well equipped we are to meet these requirements: American Lady, R. & G., Henderson, Aurora and American Beauty at prices from

**\$3 Down to 25c**

### Men's Furnishing Goods

- Light colored Madras Outing Shirts, regular 59c value at..... **39c**
- Men's Light Half-Wool Shirts and Drawers, grey and camel hair colors, regular at 75c, for this sale..... **50c**
- Men's ribbed Shirts and Drawers, summer weights, value 50c, at..... **39c**

**INGERSOLL Dollar Watch 59c**

### Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

- Laces and Insertions, value to 8c a yard, at.... **2c**
- Embroideries and Insertions, value to 20c a yard **10c**
- Ladies' Honiton Braid Fancy Collars, value 25c **10c**
- Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c value at..... **5c**
- Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular 5c value, at..... **2c**
- 3 and 4-inch All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, value 15c a yard at..... **10c**

### Wash Goods Dept.

- In view of the fact that everything in Wash Fabrics has received a raise from the manufacturer of from 10 to 25 per cent, these prices will make interesting reading matter in economy.
- Two cases Indigo Blue Prints, assorted stripes and figures, bought especially for this sale, an extra good value at 6c, while they last, per yard..... **3c**
  - Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, assorted colors, 8c values, per yard..... **5c**
  - Light and dark colored Lawns and Batistes, assorted dots, stripes and figures, good values at 7c, this sale, per yard..... **3c**
  - Another one in Lawns, always sold at 15c a yard, while the sale goes on..... **7c**



### Fine Dress Goods

- Unusual buying opportunities allow us to offer these exceptional values in new and fashionable Dress Goods and Suitings.
- Half-Wool Cream Danish Cloth, sold all over as a leader at 15c, Grand Opening Price, yard **10c**
  - 44-inch All-Wool Grey Worsted Suiting, \$1.19 value, Grand Opening Price, yard **79c**
  - 36-inch All-Wool Check Suitings, extra value at 50c, Grand Opening Price, yard **35c**
  - 24-inch Foulard Silks, in assorted patterns and colors, with 85c Grand Opening Price, yard **69c**
  - 50-inch Panama Dress Goods, all leading colors, regular at 65c Grand Opening Price, yard **48c**
  - 36-inch Black Taffeta Silks, guaranteed to wear, \$1.50 value, Opening Price, **\$1.10**

### Lace Curtains and Draperies

**New Patterns and Designs**

Nottingham Nets, 2 1/2 yards long, good value at 65c, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **39c**

Nottinghams, 3 yards long, worth \$1.50, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **98c**

Nottinghams, worth \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00, GRAND OPENING PRICE, \$1.50 per pair..... **\$1.50**

Tapestry Portieres from \$11.50 down to..... **\$1.39**

- 5-inch White Desert Plates, each..... **2c**
- 6-inch White Breakfast Plates, each..... **3c**
- 7-inch White Dinner Plates, each..... **4c**
- White Handle Cups and Saucers, six to set, per set..... **25c**
- 2-quart blue mottled Water Jugs at..... **10c**

### Economy Basement

- Every Necessity for the Home**
- 58-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at **3.45**
  - 100-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at **4.95**

- Sink Brushes, each at..... **2c**
- Root Scrub Brushes, good size, each at..... **3c**
- Stove Brush with handle each..... **10c**
- Model Globe Zinc Wash Boards at..... **15c**
- Extra good Whisk Broom at..... **7c**
- Surprise Egg Beaters, made of wire..... **1c**
- Wooden Mixing Spoons at..... **1c**
- Rising Sun Stove Polish box..... **5c**
- Glass Tumblers, only 6 to a customer, each at..... **1c**

### Carpets and Rugs

A new department in the new store, filled with rich new patterns at prices that will leave no doubt of their values

- 12x16 Tapestry Brussels 9.95
- 12x12 Tapestry Brussels \$10.95
- 12x12 Velvet Rugs at \$19.50
- Ingrain Carpets, per yard up from..... **22c**
- Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yard at \$1.00, 1 1/2 and..... **69c**
- Velvet Carpets, per yard at \$1.15 to..... **89c**

All Carpets sold at this sale saved and full free of charge.

- Sure Catch Mouse Traps at..... **2c**
- Fibre Lunch Boxes, with strap handle..... **7c**
- Mop Sticks with wire holder at..... **6c**
- Vegetable Cutters at only..... **7c**
- Hard Wood Tooth Picks, 1,000 in box, per box..... **2c**