

TENTH YEAR

No. 1

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

WHOLE NO.

457

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

## NO GRAY WOLVES—MANY STRIPED HYENAS

By Victor L. Berger.

It is well known that Sherbie M. Becker, while alderman, voted against the closing of the gambling halls—his vote is on record. It is also well known that certain places always had a warm defender in the common council while Sherbie was there.

And about four weeks ago, John T. Janssen, the chief of police of the city of Milwaukee, in the mayor's presence, told a committee of the legislature that immediately after Sherbie M. Becker had been elected mayor on a "reform" platform, he asked the chief to re-open the gambling houses. The mayor also tried to stop him from tearing the stalls out of the "red light saloons."

Sherbie got very angry at the revelations of the chief and threatened to "attend to his case as soon as he got to Milwaukee."

And the chief of police has asked for a suspension and investigation.

This the mayor has refused to grant. He wants to punish the chief of police for refusing to open the gambling houses and for "bothering" the saloons of ill repute after Sherbie was elected mayor.

But Sherbie fears an investigation. He wants to "kick out" the chief next June. Then there will be a board of fire and police commissioners appointed by the mayor to do his bidding.

Besides, there is also another point involved. Gambling houses, red light saloons and places of ill fame usually pay "protection money." The chief of police does not seem to get it. Question: Who gets the protection money?

All these things are of the greatest interest to the citizens and voters of Milwaukee. The mayor's action, if substantiated, is clearly a violation of the statutes of the state of Wisconsin and of the charter of the city of Milwaukee.

And the accusations against the mayor have been made publicly. They have been made by the chief of police, whose duty it is to ferret out and accuse criminals—whether high or low.

These charges were made openly, in a public hearing, before a committee of the legislature, and reported in the press. They cannot be ignored.

Therefore, the Social-Democratic aldermen in the common council introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, At a public hearing at the state legislature in Madison, the chief of police of Milwaukee, John T. Janssen, charged the mayor of our city, Sherburn M. Becker, with having approached him after the last city election with a request that the laws against gambling be ignored and that gambling houses be allowed to ply their game under protection of the officers of the city charged with the enforcement of the law, and

"Whereas, The said chief of police also publicly charged that the mayor has openly declared that he proposed to protect certain notorious dens of vice, the chief, it is reported, having provided himself with affidavits of citizens in corroboration of these charges, and

"Whereas, It has now become manifest that the mayor has ignored and intends to ignore the request that the matter be investigated, and, finally,

"Whereas, This matter has brought great scandal on the city, and to such an extent that the common council can no longer ignore its duty in the premises as laid down by law; therefore,

"Resolved, That this council appoint, through its president, a committee of investigation, as provided by the charter for the impeachment of city officials charged with misconduct in office, said committee to consist of three aldermen, no two of whom shall represent the same political party, and that said committee stand charged to take testimony in the case under oath, and to then make such recommendations to this body as its deliberations may seem to require."

Under the charter of the city of Milwaukee the appointment of an investigation committee is mandatory. And even Henry Smith, who is not a Social-Democrat, so held.

Not so the horde of capitalist politicians, cheap lawyers, big grafters, petty thieves, and small business men—of whom the majority of the Milwaukee common council is composed. The introduction of these resolutions had about the same effect upon them as when an investigator lifts up a big stone in a miry place in the woods, and lets in the sunshine. All the bugs, crawlers and vermin run for cover and fall over each other to reach it.

Here is the report of the *Sentinel*—the foremost capitalist paper of Milwaukee:

"There was excitement in the council chamber when City Clerk Hinkel began to read the resolution. As soon as the intent of the measure became known, there were hurried conferences between small groups of aldermen. The leaders of the various parties, excepting the Socialists, conferred with their colleagues on the attitude to be taken.

"I ask for an indefinite postponement of that resolution," yelled Ald. Yockey as soon as City Clerk Hinkel had completed the reading of the report.

"Ald. Melms was on his feet immediately in support of his resolution.

"No one can accuse me of being a friend of Mayor Becker's or Chief Janssen's," said Ald. Melms. "I was present at the meeting of the committee at Madison when the clash between the two took place. We owe it to the citizens of Milwaukee that the charges that have been made shall be investigated. The city charter provides for a square deal. The charter is plain, and it is mandatory upon this council to take some action.

"Ald. Con. Corcoran, one of the Democratic leaders on the floor, objected to the passage of the resolution. He maintained that it was an affair for the board of fire and police commissioners to take up."

Now who is Alderman "Con" Corcoran, the Democratic leader? There are about six indictments of the grand jury now hanging over the head of this "leader." "Con" for years was connected with every deal on foot in the city hall, notably the street car franchise. He is the best type of the nocturnal political hyena of Milwaukee. "Con" hates investigations of any kind. So he is thoroughly sincere when he says that he wants no investigation in this matter.

As for Becker's Jockey, Chauncey—he represents one of the wards where most of these places are located. And, although he claimed before a committee that the Third and Seventh wards could not be united, because the people of the Seventh, where he lives, are socially so much superior to the Italians and the Irishmen in the Third—he very largely depends for his election on the slum end of his "aristocratic ward." He is also sincere in not wanting an investigation.

Both old parties dread an investigation. An investigation would show that affairs are as bad in Milwaukee as elsewhere. Whether our police department has been a little better may be a question. That some of our mayors and of our aldermen have been worse is certain.

While they have "gray wolves" in Chicago, we have "striped hyenas" in Milwaukee.

The provisions of the charter are very plain. The Social-Democrats have not made the laws. They have not framed the charter. We simply want the other side also to obey the laws they have made.

Any citizen and tax-payer who is able to stand the expense and wants to take the trouble, could get a mandamus in the courts to compel our red light city fathers to go on with the investigation.

Only such a compulsory investigation would investigate nothing. For any one can lead a horse to water, but no one can make it drink.

But our party is on record.

Victor L. Berger

Have you joined the "Undesirable Citizens."

Internationally the workers are "the lower classes." Nationally they are "undesirable citizens." And locally they are "scum of the earth." At least this is the ruling minority's opinion of them.

Gov. Gooding has felt himself called on, now the president has forced the Moyer-Haywood case into the publicity desired for it by the unionists and Socialists, to deny that he had declared Moyer and Haywood guilty in advance of trial. The gentleman has suddenly become very considerate.

Prof. Zueblin of Chicago university has stirred up some of the capitalist editors by suggesting motherhood pensions. The average modern mother is a victim of a vicious system, and she certainly needs consideration. After she has forfeited her best years to bringing up a family while serving as a faded household drudge, she is a forlorn and pitiful wreck. Who better deserves a pension, after all!

Roosevelt says he did not say Moyer and Haywood were guilty in the Steunenberg case, but that he considers them "undesirable citizens" because of other crimes. This is simply cowardly innuendo, and the worse because uttered by the president of the United States, whose words have weight because of his position. He wants the public to condemn the men without a trial for alleged wrongdoing he has not the manhood to specify.

The Cash Register Co. of Dayton, O., which is having trouble with its employees, has sent us a copy of Elbert Hubbard's *Philistine*, in which appears a fulsome eulogy of Patterson, and the register company. From all we have been able to discover the Dayton company has gotten labor skinning down to a refined science, and this is not the first time that Hubbard is found doing queer work for such interests. Fra Elbertus is a good deal of a Fra-ud!

That big Socialist victory in Finland shows who is marching all right. By the election of eighty members of parliament the Finland Social-Democracy takes the lead of all national divisions of international Socialism in the number in the national body. And still we have to confess it that of almost all the leading nations of earth the United States of Capitalism is the only one in which Socialists have not as yet entered the national law-making body. However "not yet—but soon!"

And now the West Point cadets are hearing about it. Col. C. W. Larned, professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy at West Point, delivered a remarkable address in the Academy of Music one Sunday afternoon at the men's massmeeting. He condemned capitalism and concluded his address by saying: "There is but one great political question for the future—the equitable production and distribution of wealth. Socialism is a theory of social evolution. It will result from a gradual succession of changes brought about more or less rapidly by a process of agitation and conversion."

All's not gold that glitters—under capitalism. Said a mining man to us the other day: "Some greenhorns imagine that when a fake mine promoter exhibits a lot of as-

## PRES. ELIOT'S HEROES.

Says Farley, the contracting strike-breaker: "Strikebreaking is a new field of labor brought about by the banding together of large employers of labor throughout the country to fight to the death striking union employes in all capacities, and the expense of so doing is borne by an association of employers through means of an assessment on all its members, so it virtually is a union of employers to wipe out the union of employes. In 90 per cent of the cases the strikebreaker is a shiftless mechanic, whose only care is of the present. He scarcely ever retains a position after the strike is broken, as he has no desire to settle down to steady work at wages which he himself regards as beneath a living standard."

## Watch for our special Moyer-Haywood trial reports beginning in next week's issue.

the electric cars the car we were on ran down a wagon, doing more or less damage and endangering the lives of the occupants. In each instance the motorman miscalculated his ability to stop the car before reaching the point where the wagon was turning off the track to get out of the way. In one instance the occupant of the wagon was an old, white-haired man, and as the car crashed into his vehicle he was thrown to the ground. Luckily for him he had no bones broken, though whether internal injuries developed later we had no means of knowing. Serves him right for getting on the track when a man is trying to get to his business on time, was the unfeeling comment of one passenger. Now, if the company had equipped its cars with air brakes the two accidents in question would never have happened. The cars would have been able to stop in time. Being a private company and bent on making every possible cent for the hungry stockholders the company will not put on improved appliances until actually forced to do so. This is the story of private versus public interests the world over.

Here is a paragraph from the public letter of Evelyn Thaw's mother, in which she breaks the silence that had been demanded of her by her daughter immediately after the murder of White. The Thaw trial excitement fairly reeked with cowardly slander, and no one connected in any way with the principals was exempt. No one was made more of a target for character assassination than the mother of the girl in the case, and this is what she says of it:

It was not that I did not wish to speak to the public and deny some of the horrible things that have been said and published about me. I have sat here day after day, thinking, thinking of the injustice of it all, until it seemed that I could not restrain myself from telling it all, everything, from the first to the last. I ceased reading the newspapers for weeks, but ignorance of what was being said of me was worse to bear than the blows that struck so deep and pitilessly when I read of clergymen flaying me from their pulpits, of persons saying that I had sold my daughter, my baby, for money, for diamonds, for luxuries. "Lynch the mother," wrote one man in a southern paper.

She properly calls certain preachers to account. Some of the things they wrote for the press at so much a line were simply monstrous, and it was all written in the lynch law spirit. Their utterances were full of varnished billingsgate, shameless prejudice and virulent assault. All went to make part of the picture which the trial brought to the eye of what a malodorous pool capitalism is once its depths are put in ferment.

Some day, perhaps, the pathos of life under the capitalist system will be adequately written up. When it is it will tell a story of wrongs not now accounted wrongs, but of which the following letter, written by a Wisconsin correspondent, a telegraph operator in an interior town, is typical:

## IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Madison, Wis., April 30: The Senate today concurred in the Assembly bill of Assemblyman Weber to safeguard labor employed about emery wheels.

A hot fight was made in the Assembly on the Brockhausen bill to provide for the election of federal judges by the people. Assemblyman Brockhausen made a strong address showing how this branch of the judiciary is away from and out of sympathy with the people and how it has therefore come under public mistrust as one of the bulwarks of plutocracy. A hot fight was put up by the capitalist party members and they finally succeeded in killing it. Although defeated the bill has been an entering wedge and the people are beginning to do some thinking and to realize they have a good deal at stake in the matter.

The child labor bill was sent back to committee, but not before a number of capitalist politicians and pretended representatives of the people had added to their "records." Assemblyman Weber and Alldridge made strong pleas for immediate action. Assemblyman Burke, in response to a charge by Assemblyman Alldridge that his regard for the working class was only pretense, launched into a vitriolic assault on the Social-Democrats,

## THE "AUTONOMY" OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

By Victor L. Berger.

We were always convinced, and are still of the opinion, that two labor organizations fighting each other in the same branch of industry are far worse than no organization at all. Therefore, this paper has always held loyally to the American Federation of Labor, although, as everybody knows, its structure, with its strict "trade autonomy" is, in our opinion, entirely out of date—and its leadership, with its stupid policy of concealment of the class struggle is still less to our taste.

We have always preached industrialism to the American Federation of Labor. Not that this has anything to do with Socialism, as certain persons, in quite opposite camps, would like to pretend. We are for organization on an industrial basis, because this is the natural result of the modern economic development of economic labor organizations.

This is now admitted by the most narrow-minded defenders of the old methods of organization.

Thus, for instance, President Sam Gompers, at the last convention in Minneapolis, in the discussion with the writer of these lines denied that the American unions were founded on "craft autonomy," and maintained that they were all industrially organized. We will let pass the correctness or incorrectness of Gompers' statement, and quote it here merely to prove that even in ultra autonomist circles of the A. F. of L. the value of absolute trade autonomy is beginning to be doubted.

So it is all the more strange and unexplainable that the dignitaries of the A. F. of L. are now busily engaged in breaking up the international union of the brewery workers—the executive council of the A. F. of L. has offered that union the alternative of giving up the engineers, firemen and teamsters, or losing their charter.

And this is all the more malicious, because as everybody knows, the American Federation of Labor is very sparing of its withdrawals of charters. We know of no case in which the charter has ever been taken away from an old, established international labor union. And the union of the brewery workers is the oldest in the comparatively young American Federation of Labor.

Moreover, the A. F. of L. (and especially Mr. Gompers) takes great pride in the fact that it is a voluntary union of national and international labor unions. We can well remember the hearty applause which Treasurer John Lennon received at the New Orleans convention when he declared that he would never give his vote in the Executive Council for the suspension of a national union, even if it should not comply with the decisions of the convention. These assurances he repeated in Pittsburg. The same applause greeted his words—and that moved some other members of the Executive Council to make the same declaration.

And now the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers is to be taken away because it will not give up its engineers, firemen and teamsters—who were organized by this union and were perfectly satisfied with its jurisdiction. Because the brewers will not give them up to other unions, which have nothing to do with the brewers, and to which, moreover, these members have no desire of belonging.

The carpenters have been allowed to "amalgamate" the woodworkers in the factories without hindrance. No objection is made to the engineers, firemen and teamsters in the coal mines belonging to Mitchell's union. The union of dock laborers has not only included the ships' cooks, but even the ships' captains; but nobody has heard that the longshoremen have been threatened with loss of their charter. They are too powerful for that. Such examples might be multiplied still further.

Why, then, just the brewery workers? The thing is very simple! Gompers & Co. have a grudge against the brewery workers on account of their progressive attitude. Therefore they want to make an "example" of the hated union. It is not to prove the strength of "craft autonomy," no—it is to prove the strength of the autonomy of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Well and good. The Brewery Workers' union can abide by the issue, which is not of their seeking. If Messrs. Gompers, O'Connell & Co. want the brewery workers' charter, let the brewery workers return it to their sovereign lords at Washington, D. C. The brewery workers' union can lose little or nothing in a fight which is forced upon them in this fashion. Under such circumstances, the brewery workers' union can rely upon the effective support of organized labor in cities like Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati—and even New York and Chicago.

Whom the gods will punish, they make mad, said the old Greeks. And truly, if Gompers & Co.—now, when the American Federation of Labor has clear sailing, as far as labor circles are concerned—are so mad as to wantonly declare a useless and unjust war in the ranks of organized labor, we, in Wisconsin, will stand with all our strength for the right cause.

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Victor L. Berger

a man should be practically ruined for life, as far as his worldly prospects go, because of unavoidable misfortunes of this kind; and, really now, it means almost that when you consider that I was a simple telegraph operator, working for \$50 a month, which is even better than many are getting, I was compelled, by circumstances, to look around and try to dig enough out of my fellows, in order to make up for what fate and the medical fraternity had taken out of me. Again, this winter, I lost my oldest boy, a bright little fellow, 3 years old, through circumstances which were the direct result of the present system and the bitter chase for profits.

Read the above and then reflect on the capitalistic barbarism to the effect that those who fall behind under our present "free" society are the "unfit!"

Here's "Ritta" the caustic lance of the English press, daring us to deny that no one has so openly flattered and run after titles as the wealth representatives of allegedly democratic America, and we have to swallow it. And on top of it comes a description of fetich worship in the American congress that makes one blush and laugh in the same breath. It seems that the American congress apes the British parliament by setting up a stick of authority, called a mace, before which the members stand in a superstitious dread that would do credit to the ignorant wretches that make up a tribe of aborigines of Darkest Africa.

[For further legislative reports see inside pages.]

The last time the mace was used



# IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

## A SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT BUSY IN THE "THIRD HOUSE"

He Represents the City of Milwaukee—More Arguments in Favor of the Thompson Bill for Better Hours for Telegraphers.

Madison, Wis., April 23.—There is a third house at the Wisconsin legislature same as at all other legislative bodies, and the Social-Democrats do not lack for representation in it. This representative is Alderman Edmund T. Melms of the Milwaukee city council, and it is that body that orders him to Madison. Comrade Melms is a member of the legislative committee of the Milwaukee board of aldermen, and as such is expected to do his part in looking after the Milwaukee bills sent to the legislature by the council. Many of these are measures originating with the active bunch of Social-Democrats in the council, so that Comrade Melms does not find his duties at Madison very arduous, you may be sure. Thus far during the present session he has argued twenty-three bills before the legislative committee, and has been at Madison seven different weeks for the purpose. The other member of the Milwaukee legislative committee who has shown the same sort of activity has been Alderman Henry Smith, a Democrat and ex-Populist. The two of them have borne the brunt of the work and have made a good impression on the legislators. Ald. Melms was on the legislative committee two years ago, so that he is now possessed of experience that makes him a valuable man for the work. It is safe to say that Milwaukee bills were never so well looked after as now, and this year matters are also better because the members of the legislature from the Milwaukee districts, with the exception of two Republicans, Grasse and Heilbron, are more united in favoring Milwaukee measures. Thus far the bill to permit Milwaukee to establish a municipal dredge has become a law. So has the bill to permit the city to sell fuel, and the bill for a municipal incinerator is pretty sure to go through. The municipal abattoir bill does not have as bright prospects, seemingly. These measures are among those demanded by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic working program for years, and it is thus seen that progress is being made.

Madison, Wis., April 27.—The following communication from a telegraph operator adds another to the long list of vicious conditions under which men have been working for the railroad companies in this state:

"This is to certify that I am a telegrapher of some years, and at the present time employed as such by \_\_\_\_\_; that the following statement is a true statement of facts: 'Early in \_\_\_\_\_, owing to severe stomach troubles, caused presumably by irregular meal hours, was compelled to go to hospital at \_\_\_\_\_, returned home later part of January, and reported for work as day telegrapher here. Night telegrapher had resigned and asked to be relieved from duty. No reply was given, and he notified agent that he was through. The chief train dispatcher was notified, and he at once wired \_\_\_\_\_ to continue work for a few days until another man could be sent to relieve him. Night operator refused to work another night and no relief coming, I was compelled to continue on into the night and worked continuously for twenty-seven hours, was relieved a few hours and again went at it and worked a stretch of forty-nine hours, got one night rest and then worked fourteen and one-half hours, in my weakened condition, after coming from the hospital, which was known to the officials. I considered it doubly hard. A few days later I asked off for dinner and was told to wait for an extra which was at \_\_\_\_\_, an hour's run for an extra. The extra began to be delayed and I got out to eat for eighteen minutes; the extra arrived here about 5 p. m., no night man on hand, I asked to go to eat supper, but was told to stay on hand, and when I was allowed to eat it was 11 p. m. These are recent instances, and only God knows how many such cases might be sighted during my experience as a telegrapher.

"We must have some relief, and think that bill 107 A, just passed by the assembly without a dissenting vote, will, in a measure, correct some abuses. There are thousands of telegraphers all over the country who, now in other vocations, would come back if the hours and pay were all right. 365 days per year at such work will break the strongest constitution."

**Times Have Changed.**

A tramp was one day strolling through a wood that belonged to the Duke of Norfolk.

The duke happened to meet him, and said:

"Do you know you're walking on my land?"

"Your land?" said the tramp. "Well, I've got no land of my own, so I'm obliged to walk on somebody's. Where, though, did you get this land?"

"I got it from my ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did they get it from?" went on the tramp.

"From their ancestors," said the duke.

"And where did their ancestors get it from?"

"They fought for it."

"Come on, then," said the tramp fiercely, as he pulled off his coat, "I'll fight you for it."

But the duke, retreating hastily, declined to accept this fair offer.—Washington Star.

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

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Milwaukee, Wis.

# A NEW FIELD FOR PROPAGANDA

Never was there a time when there was so much unharmed Socialist electricity in the air as there is at the present time. Economic conditions and the signs of the impending breaking down of much of the body and fibre of the capitalist system have made this inevitable. But much of it is of the "sheet lightning" variety, instead of the kind that can be put to effective use in a definite direction. And there is some thunder with it, too, and a growing necessity in non-Socialist circles to appropriate some of that thunder and to disguise and dilute it for capitalist party uses. The alarming disproportion between this Socialism-in-the-air and the size of the organized Socialist movement, confronts us at every turn, and indicates the magnitude of the work that lies before us. The resistance to our propaganda—that old, hard wall, which some of us who were in the movement ten years ago, found ourselves running up against almost everywhere, that resistance which was so powerful is gone. The change is even astonishing to the most optimistic of the old guard. The chance of our life lies right before us. People are ready to listen. They are looking sympathetically on even the thing which our enemies put forth as Socialism, and this is all the more reason why they should have every possible opportunity to get corrected ideas of our doctrine and our propaganda, and be made to feel that enrolling themselves in our great army for human emancipation, is a duty they must shrink.

It has been the misfortune of the movement in this country that whilst it has developed a few papers with large circulations, these large circulations combined reach a much smaller number of people than would be reached by an extensive and vigorous local Socialist

press covering the entire country where our party has gained a solid foothold. The lack of such local Socialist papers has called attention to the necessity of making use of the local capitalist papers. And now, after a good deal of planning in the past we are able to show a way to this desired condition, which it is the purpose of this article to explain and make clear. The proposition is to flood the capitalist weeklies with ready prepared Socialist articles in the form of "plate matter." What "plate matter" is I will explain farther on.

There was recently elected by referendum of the national committee of our party a special committee or commission, known as the Plate Matter Committee. It consists of G. H. Strobell, 44 Hill street, Newark, N. J.; J. A. LaRue, Bessemer, Ala.; Charles Dobbs care Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky.; who is the secretary of the committee; G. F. Bentley, Duncan, I. T.; and Frederic Heath, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, and it was called together to devise a plan whereby, under the auspices of the national party, a Socialist plate matter service, suitable for use in all kinds of newspapers, could be in some way contrived.

There are several large publishing houses in the country that make and supply this plate service, and after corresponding with several we have almost come to definite terms with the largest and most satisfactory one, the American Press Association. If we can get sixty newspapers, some of our press can go to help make up the number, to guarantee to take a page of this plate service (at \$1.00 a page) every three weeks—so as to use two columns of the matter each week—we can close the negotiations at once. Or if we can get enough locals to make an arrangement with their local paper to use

two columns of the matter each week, the local to meet the cost, which will be but about thirty-four cents each week (aridulous trifles!) if we can get enough such arrangements, plus the number of newspapers that will themselves agree to take the service at their own expense to guarantee a sale of sixty of the pages every three weeks, then the plan is as good as accomplished, and we will have a powerful auxiliary propaganda all over the country. The company will not undertake the service at all unless it can be sure of a minimum of sixty orders each time the page is issued—that is, every three weeks. And if we can get some help from the locals so that the number is almost by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the purpose of lighting the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

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

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what 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 power to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crisis of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, if there is to be any order, if there is to be the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

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

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that will strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the direct use of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment of the workers; for the freedom of the worker's children and for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and direct elections by the workers; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' interest immediately, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

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

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pleading our cause, we do not mean to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

# TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY.

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

I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

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

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

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done

Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1907.

To the Locals of the Socialist party.

Comrades, Greeting: A great opportunity is here presented. Millions of readers may have presented to them weekly, the films, objects, purposes and philosophy of the International Socialist Movement.

**SOCIALIST PLATE MATTER.** One six column page is now available, upon order, and will be delivered on or before June 1.

Following that date, at intervals of three weeks, the "American Press Association" will prepare a page from copy supplied by the Socialist National Plate Matter Committee.

The plates are in such form that any part can be used. Subscribers for plate matter generally use about two columns a week.

**COST PER PAGE OF SIX COLUMNS, \$1.00.** Now for work, only sixty papers are needed to assure success—the cost, \$1.00 per page, or 34¢ a week.

Appoint a committee to see the editor of each weekly paper in your vicinity, and endeavor to get him to subscribe.

If need be, the local might, as an inducement, agree to pay for the service for a few months.

Comrade Nash, state secretary of Minnesota, has secured space for Socialist articles in fifteen papers in that state. A large number of editors replied that they would prefer plate matter.

Think of the prospects if we secure only 200 papers with an average circulation of only 3,000 each, 600,000 readers are reached each week. This is like starting a number of Socialist papers without cost.

Each local should take up this proposition with energy and dispatch. Do your part and we will write SUCCESS in large letters upon the very first page of "Socialist Plate Matter," issued in America.

All together, forward.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y.

made up, then the national executive board will undoubtedly feel justified in obligating itself to meet the difference remaining. This will get the plan started, and it will then doubtless expand and become not only permanent, but so necessary that other companies will also issue such pages.

This is a matter of great importance and the comrades ought to set to work at once and let any one of our committeemen or the national secretary (J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago) know what they have been able to accomplish as soon as they have anything to report.

It will be a valuable thing to have your local paper printing two columns a week of straight Socialist matter—and it will be straight Socialist matter, as our party is to prepare it—thus having your neighbors get clear ideas about us and our principles. Incidentally, too, it will help comrades in various localities to start straight Socialist papers, for much of the cost of type-setting can be saved by the use of this ready-made type matter. Instead of the United States being a fearful grave yard for Socialist papers, as it has been thus far—I have on my desk a list of nearly a hundred Socialist papers that have started up hopefully in the past few years and then after nearly bankrupting the comrades of their respective localities dwindled to a sorry death—we could have an extensive local party press covering the country, with tremendous agitation for Social-Democracy as a result.

Right here I want to say that the American Press Association is a union shop throughout, and I am just informed by International Secretary Bramwood, of the great printers' organization, that the stereotypes in all likelihood will shortly decide to put a union stamp on all stereotype plates turned out under the union conditions.

For the benefit of readers who are not printers, or acquainted with printing methods, let me try to describe what plate matter is. As you probably know, each letter in a newspaper is printed from a "type" or piece of metal of a horizontal dimension, to correspond with the area of the letter, and standing "type-high," which is a trifle less than an inch in height. The types representing the different characters of the alphabet are kept in cases having the proper number of compartments for each character or letter, and the printer picks the letters or types out one by one and sets them in line to form the words and lines as they appear in the printed column. This type-setting is laborious and quite a little time is saved in recent years by the invention of type-setting machines, which are especially employed in city newspaper offices. To prepare plate matter a mold or matrix is made of a column of type-matter after it has been set up either by hand or machine, and a metal cast is made from the mold, by which a column wide strip is secured, type-high (including a base) and having on its upper surface an exact reproduction of the type letters from which the mold was made. In this way, from one column of type plate reproductions can be made without number, and when used in different papers, instead of the regular set up type, the pro rata cost is very small. Thus

As to the nature of the articles and items that will make up the Socialist plate matter, if the service is begun, it will be dignified and earnest in tone and style and not ranting or offensive to reasonable readers. I have before me a page gotten out by Eastern comrades some years ago in an abortive attempt to establish such a service, and it contains, for instance, Francis Willard's reasons for becoming a Socialist, a poem on Feudalism, an article on the fundamentals of the Socialist position, one on the practical results that would follow the inauguration of Social-Democracy, one on the satisfactions of the Socialist philosophy, and a lot of small items taken from standard Socialist publications and papers. Our agreement with the American Press Association, would contain a clause giving them the right of censorship so far as excitable, lurid or rabid articles went, but that would be a censorship that we ourselves would exercise over the preparation of the matter. I touch on this phase of the subject in order that capitalistically timid editors may be answered if they express fear that such plate matter would contain too many "shockers."

Any further information will be gladly given if the comrades will address any member of the committee, or the national secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes.

Frederic Heath.

# BOOKS YOU NEED.

**KARL MARX.** By Wilhelm Liebknecht.

A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50 cts.

**THE EVOLUTION OF PROPAGANDA.** By Paul Lafargue.

Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, Price \$1.

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.** 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**FERDINAND LASSALLE.** By Edward Bernstein.

Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 192 pages, Price \$1.

**SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN.** By Ferdinand Lassalle.

This is an address made in court in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historical interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.

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# German Readers

**Wahrheit**

Edited by Victor I. Schuler.

You can have it for the reduced price of ten cents and fifty Cts. a year. Order it at once!

Address: 244 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

# Svenska Socialisten

Swedish Social-Democratic Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 30 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. PATTERSON, 107 1/2 St. Rockwood, Ill.

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# TRY HAYWOOD ON THE NINTH

## BOISE NOW FILLING UP WITH GUM-SHOE MEN

Efforts of Capitalist Press to Misrepresent will be Met With Truthful Reports in Socialist and Labor Press.

[From Miners' Magazine.]

The vision of organized labor throughout America will soon be focused upon Boise, Idaho. Never in the history of this country has labor been so much aroused to the necessity of being vigilant, as a means to baffle capitalism in carrying out its hellish plot to murder under forms of law, as now.

The great act in the contemplated tragedy which involves the lives of three human beings is about to be presented, and labor is watching for the raising of the curtain to scrutinize closely the different characters. The trial of William D. Haywood will be watched with intense interest. Every line and sentence of testimony reported from his trial will be read and digested by millions of the working class, who recognize in this trial a battle between organized greed and organized labor.

The subsidized journals controlled by financial kings and commercial princes will not be able to poison the public mind through colored reports that reflect upon the character of the men whom the Standard Oil company and the Mine Owners' association of the West are most anxious to railroad to the scaffold. The labor and socialist press cover such a vast territory and reach so many hundreds of thousands of readers that capitalism will be thwarted in picturing innocent men as red-handed assassins.

During the last few weeks the population of Boise, Idaho, has increased wonderfully. The salaried gum-shoe fraternity are flocking to the capital of the state to deliver the testimony that has been purchased by the conspirators. Detectives in Boise are more numerous than flies around a slaughter house in summer time.

But during the past several weeks

a federal grand jury has been holding a session in the state of Idaho, and it has leaked out that several prominent men who move in the highest circles of society are strongly suspected of indulging in diminishing the size of the public domain by appropriating to themselves large tracts of land not warranted by law. It has even come to the surface that the Cicero of the Idaho bar who was recently elected to the United States senate is among the criminals against whom a federal grand jury found indictments. The political ring in Idaho, which is identified with the conspiracy that kidnaped Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is using every effort to keep under cover the findings of the grand jury, that point the finger of accusation against Senator Borah, one of the leading counsel of the prosecution, upon whose eloquence the plotters depend for a verdict against the imprisoned men.

The very fact that no one who is in a position to know has declared that an indictment has not been found against Borah, is almost conclusive evidence that Idaho's Demosthenes is about to be summoned to answer for his record while attorney for the Barber Lumber company.

**Why They Want Haywood.**

From time to time during the past year, while the officers of the Western Federation of Miners have been incarcerated in an Idaho jail, for a crime they never committed, the declaration has been made that whatever the outcome of the kidnaping might be, Haywood must go to the gallows. On more than one occasion it has been made clear that the mine owning gang of conspirators were not much concerned about Moyer or Pettibone, but it was of the highest importance that they succeed in "getting" Wm. D. Haywood. There is not the slightest doubt that McParland was speaking for the Mine Owners' association when, after the jury disagreed in the Steve Adams case, he said: "Well, now we will get after Haywood, and I will see that he goes to the gallows; we don't care for the two others, but Haywood is too dangerous as an agitator—he must be done away with."

Why is it they are so anxious to "get" Haywood? The reason is

obvious. It was Haywood who systematically worked for what might be called the "higher education" in economics within the ranks of the Western Federation. It was Haywood among all the officers of that organization who first grasped the philosophy of Socialism and through him that the revolt against the capitalist system as a whole was largely augmented. He has never been the advocate of conspiracies or the methods of intrigue common to those who, whether in the labor movement or out of it, seek to accomplish their purposes behind a closed door and in the dark. Always an advocate of education, he has never been opposed to secrecy and a constant supporter of open meetings. Conspirators work in the dark; Haywood worked in the light. So strong was he in a profound consciousness of the justice of his cause, and so entirely dependent upon the power of thought for its triumph, that he came to be marked as the one distinctively "dangerous" man, the man whose activities and influence must be stopped. Capitalist interests are everywhere opposed to the enlightenment of the working class along lines that threaten to disturb them. The other day at the Chicago University, Mallock, English spokesman for exploitation, declared education to be a bad thing for the workers, and he spoke for the class which seeks to crush the Western Federation and "get" Haywood. Haywood typifies the opposing element in labor's ranks, which believes in education and more of it. He is "dangerous" only as an "agitator"—an educator.

**BAD ORCHARD FRUIT.**  
Another McParland-Orchard lie has been exploded. It will be recalled that Orchard "confessed" that he tracked a man to San Francisco and planted an infernal machine to kill him in the interest of the miners, and that a flat was wrecked by the explosion. The demolition of the flat occurred all right, but it so happened that the owner, Walter Linforth, brought suit against the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co., claiming that the explosion was due to gas. He proved his case and was awarded \$10,600 damages. The corporation attempted to defend itself with the McParland-Orchard dope and appealed for a new trial, but was overruled. Thus one by one the manufactured lies of the mine-owners' hirelings are punctured.—Cleveland Citizen.

# VACCINATION IS A DELUSION

## AT LEAST SO SAYS GREATEST LIVING SCIENTIST

Alfred Russel Wallace of England Says Decrease of Small Pox is Due to Improving Sanitary Conditions. A Digest of His Article on the Subject by Frederic Heath. No Compulsory Vaccination.

"Against the body of a healthy man parliaments have no right of assault whatever, under pretense of the public health."—Prof. F. W. Newman.

The following article presents a brief of the chapter on vaccination in Alfred Russel Wallace's book, "The Wonderful Century."

Among the greatest self-created scourges of civilized humanity, says Wallace, are the group of zymotic (ferment-ic) diseases, or those that arise from infection, and are believed to be due to the agency of minute organisms, which rapidly increase in bodies offering favor-

able conditions, and often cause death. Such diseases are: Plague, small pox, measles, whooping cough, yellow fever, typhus, enteric fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera.

The conditions which especially favor these diseases are: Foul air, foul water, overcrowding, decaying organic matter, unwholesome surroundings.

They have been termed, in consequence, "filth diseases." The most terrible and fatal of these—the plague—prevails only where people live under the very worst sanitary conditions as regards: Ventilation, water supply, general cleanliness. Until about 250 years ago it was as common in England as small pox has been during the recent century. But a very partial and limited advance in healthy conditions of life entirely abolished it—its place being taken to a certain extent by small pox, cholera and fevers. All these go to show that, if the whole population of a country lived under thoroughly healthy conditions as regards pure air, pure water and wholesome food, none of them could ever obtain a footing, and they would die out as completely as the plague and leprosy have died out, although both were once so prevalent.

During the Eighteenth century there was the densest ignorance as to the sanitation necessary to wipe out these scourges. Small pox was much dreaded because, owing to faulty treatment it was often fatal or left facial disfigurement. In the early part of that century there was introduced from the east a system of inoculation with small pox pus that it was claimed produced a milder form of the disease, no deaths or disfigurements. These claims were not found to be build- ed on fact, however. Toward the end of the century inoculation was frowned on, as simply increasing the spread of the disease and increasing the deaths, and attention was directed to the subject of sanitation.

When vaccination was first proposed, therefore, it was hailed as a substitute for inoculation, on the ground that it produced a slight non-infectious disease, which yet was alleged to protect against the small pox as completely as did the inoculated disease itself.

The idea of vaccination arose from the belief of some farmers in Gloucestershire, England, that those who caught a disease called cow pox from cows were free from small pox for the rest of their lives. In 1798 Jenner published his first work, giving his experiments. These experiments have been shown by Prof. Crookshank, Dr. Creighton and others to have been inconclusive at best for reasons which we must pass over here for lack of space. In 1802 parliament voted Jenner fifty thousand dollars. A good deal of controversy followed. Passing by a good deal of this we are shown that in 1805 a Dr. Wm. Rowley, physician to the St. Marlebone Infirmary, published a book showing the failure of vaccination and giving 504 cases of small pox and injury after vaccination, with 75 deaths. He wrote "I have lately had some of the worst species of malignant small pox in the infirmary, which many of the faculty have examined and seen to have been vaccinated." And he also gave an exhibition of children suffering with terrible eruptions and other diseases after vaccination.

The controversy was not, as is shown by the numerous actors Prof. Wallace quotes, but parliament had committed itself and it was too late to correct the established reputation of the practice. Also there seems to have been a systematic attempt on the part of the profession, for pecuniary and other reasons, to bolster up and make secure the belief in vaccination.

Thus the National Vaccine Establishment, supported by the entire government, issued periodic reports full of misleading statements. In 1812 and 1813 it stated that "previous to the discovery of vaccination the average number of deaths by small pox within the London Bills of Mortality was 2,000 annually, against a death rate at the time of the reports of only 751." Two

thousand was in fact the average for the years of the Eighteenth century, but the last two years of the century, owing to causes already noted, it had fallen off. Still this 2,000 figure was repeated and in 1826 it was reported as 4,000 and in 1836 was quoted as 5,000. It is interesting to note that every year in London through vaccination it declined. A Dr. Lettison, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, asserted that before vaccination there were 36,000 deaths annually in England from small pox—he had stupidly taken the figures for London and multiplied them by twelve because the population was supposed to be that much larger, had assumed that the country districts were as productive of disease as crowded, filthy London. For, as a matter of fact, there were large sections of country where the disease was unknown. "But far more amazing is the statement of the late Dr. W. B. Carpenter, in a letter to the "Spectator" of April, 1881, that 'a hundred years ago the small pox mortality of London alone, with its then population of under a million, was often greater than the small pox epidemic that has taken place in the last century in England and Wales now is in a whole year.' The facts, well known to every enquirer, are—that the highest small pox mortality in the last century in a year was 3,092 in 1772, while in 1871 it was 7,912 in London, or more than double; and in the same year, in England and Wales it was 23,000. His amazing and almost incredible statement was pointed out and acknowledged, but never withdrawn publicly."

Wallace gives frequent examples of the same sort of misinformation upon which is built up the public faith in vaccination as a preventive. He also points out almost criminal misstatements officially issued to the public. Much of the evidence adduced for vaccination is worthless, declares the great scientist. He severely criticises, especially where he gives the statistics put out by the Register-General small pox deaths for a year as 524 of people who were vaccinated, 962 not vaccinated, and 885 unknown. He shows the method by which it is determined whether small pox patients have or have not been vaccinated, showing that the small pox pustules often cover up the marks of vaccination, in which case the patients are reported as unvaccinated.

It then shows that the established number of small pox cases in the Eighteenth century was 14 to 18 per cent, and that the figures for the present day show a proportion of 19, 18 and 17 per cent.

"We have already seen that the total case-mortality of these hospitals averages closely with that of the preceding century; the two classes of facts taken together thus render it almost certain that vaccination has never saved a single human life," says Dr. Wallace.

He then turns the statistics of the various years into diagrams, by which he shows the relation of the rises and falls of small pox to those of the other zymotic diseases and the probable causes for the same. These diagrams we must pass by, for while interesting, the explanations of them, to be reliable, could not be compressed in brief space.

Dr. Wallace disposes of an argument presented by the case of Gloucester, where an epidemic happened after a cessation in vaccination, by showing that it had nothing to do with vaccination, but was due to the failure of the city to keep itself clean. Leicester cleaned up, and shook off the small pox.

As to the tables of mortality, between the vaccinated and the unvaccinated, the death rate in unvaccinated is the bulk of those escaping the vaccination officers are the tenement and city slum dwellers, who, being weekly tenants, are not so easily kept track of, and yet who, from their unhealthy surroundings, are the most susceptible, naturally, to disease. Besides this, many weakly babies have their vaccination deferred, and die when they contracted the disease, not because not vaccinated, but because of weak vitality.

It is generally believed that a previous attack of smallpox makes one immune from the disease, but Dr. Wallace quotes approvingly some exhaustive statistics prepared by Dr. Adolph Vogt, professor of hygiene and sanitary statistics in the University of Berne, as tending to prove an opinion that the death rate in an epidemic is higher in unvaccinated than in vaccinated, if anything, there is a slightly increased susceptibility to a second attack. This is also important as indicating that if small pox is not a preventive of a second attack, much less so is the pseudo small pox, vaccinia, that is, the

Wallace then takes up the statistics for Scotland and Ireland, where between 1864 and 1883 Scotland had a death rate from small pox of 139 and Ireland a death rate of 145, to the million of inhabitants. The statistician to the register general for Scotland reported that 96 per cent of the children born had been vaccinated since 1864, whereas by the testimony of the medical commissioner for the local governing board for Ireland given to the royal commissioners, a large proportion of the population was unvaccinated by vaccination during the last twenty year period, and the vaccination very imperfect. Thus, with almost thorough vaccination in Scotland there was a relatively high death rate from small pox, and in Ireland, with little vaccination, there was a comparatively low death rate from that disease. He then goes on to other countries. Sweden's authorities stated before the committee of enquiry in 1871 that in that country over 95 per cent were of persons who had been vaccinated, and such a percentage, Dr. Wallace claims, "is alone sufficient to condemn vaccination as useless." Out of the 30,742 cases, above referred to, there were 5,070 deaths, over 16 per cent, "or almost the same as the preceding century," showing that small pox had not been mitigated by vaccination. Commenting on the misleading and unscientific claims made by authorities in Bavaria for the value of vaccination, Dr. Wallace likens them to those made in 1857 by the surgeon to the Royal Military Asylum for Orphans, at Ch Jsea, Eng., to the effect that because the 31,705 boy inmates be-

the period subsequent to the great epidemic of 1871-1872, since which the army and navy were completely re-vaccinated. The table of average yearly deaths from small pox is: Army, 37 per million. Navy, 36.8 per million. Leicester (ages 15-18) 144 per million.

"It is thus completely demonstrated," says Prof. Wallace, "that all statements by which the public has been lulled for so many years, as to the almost complete immunity of the re-vaccinated army and navy, are absolutely false. It is what Americans call 'bluff.' There is no immunity. They have no protection. When exposed to infection they do suffer just as much as other populations, or even more." And he adds: "In the whole of the nineteen years, 1878 to 1896, inclusive, unvaccinated Leicester had so few small pox deaths that the register-general represents the average by the decimal .001 per thousand population, equal to ten per mill, while for the twelve years, 1878-1889, there was less than one death per annum! Here we have real immunity, real protection; and it is obtained by attending to sanitation and isolation, coupled with the almost total neglect of vaccination. Neither army or navy can show such results as this. Now if there exists such a thing as a crucial test, this of the army and navy as compared with Ireland, and especially with Leicester, affords such a test."

And Dr. Wallace also points out another thing in Vogt's statistics, namely, that re-vaccination renders so few small pox deaths and thus increases the epidemics. Naturally the deliberate contamination of the blood with impurity—and certainly the sores that a fever force to the surface of the body in its effort to clean

Two Special Tests of Vaccination. Two test cases are presented where comparison between the security of two sets of people, the one unprotected by vaccination and the other protected, becomes possible in a scientific way.

One is the statistics for the English town of Leicester, where a population of some 200,000 people, among whom there had been little vaccination for twenty years, were unusually well kept track of all. Moreover, as the other is the army and navy of England, comprising some 220,000 men, all rigorously vaccinated, and affording official statistics for a quarter of a century.

If the theory of vaccination were true, then, the unvaccinated community of Leicester should show small pox dangers and the body of vaccinated men in the army and navy should show immunity. Leicester had nearly complete vaccination from 1854 to 1871. After the latter date the people lost faith in vaccination owing to its not having protected them from a great epidemic of small pox. And the succeeding twenty year unvaccinated period showed a declining death rate from small pox, while the number of cases declined to almost none at all. Moreover, as is pretty generally suspected, the statistics show that vaccination tended to increase the milder contagious diseases through contamination of the blood. Children were the special sufferers, and vaccination is held to have filled many baby graves. Comparing Leicester with Birmingham, where the practice of vaccination was kept up, it is shown that Birmingham began with a high percentage of small pox, while Leicester was more or less immune. Now, as to the army and navy. In these bodies vaccination is followed by re-vaccination "in order to obtain full security" from small pox, and the reports say that it is as thorough and perfect as it is possible to make it.

For purposes of comparison Dr. Wallace first takes Ireland, where there has been little or no vaccination to speak of. Taking the average small pox annual death rate per million for the period 1864-1894, he has: Army, 58 per million. Navy, 60 per million. Ireland (ages 15-45) 65.8 per million.

So that it is seen that the average number of deaths in unvaccinated Ireland and the average for the vaccinated and re-vaccinated army and navy is about the same. And Ireland is at a disadvantage in the above table inasmuch as it had a bad small pox epidemic in 1871, which is included in the twenty year period from which the average annual death rate was taken.

But the comparison between the army and navy and Leicester is more interesting still. This is taken for

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the period subsequent to the great epidemic of 1871-1872, since which the army and navy were completely re-vaccinated. The table of average yearly deaths from small pox is: Army, 37 per million. Navy, 36.8 per million. Leicester (ages 15-18) 144 per million.

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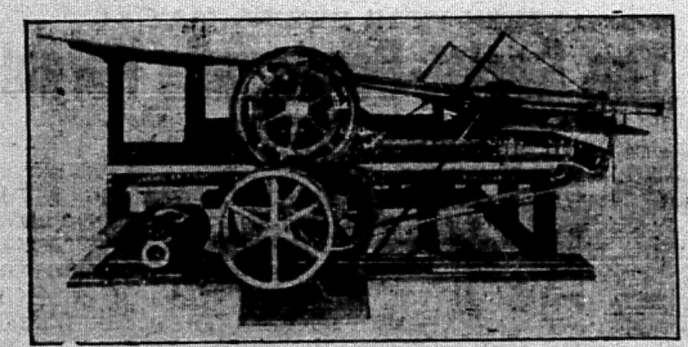
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The installation of this machine will mean an outlay of \$3,000, or a little over. Of course, most of this will have to be raised by a loan, but it is the desire of the management to make this as small as possible. Therefore, the readers are requested to help financially, either by taking shares of stock or making donations. What ever you do, please do at once.

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A RINGING SPEECH IN THE RUSSIAN DOUMA!

Following is a speech delivered in the Duma of Russia by the leader of the Social-Democratic members, Prince Ceretelli, a thrilling, almost epoch-making speech that shows the sharpness of the contests in that parliament...

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

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS

That the unmistakable tendency toward ownership by the people of the things which are of service to the people collectively is disturbing the capitalists there is no question.

TO IMPEACH A MAYOR!

Milwaukee: The sensation of last Monday's meeting was a set of resolutions introduced by Ald. Melms calling for an investigation looking to an impeachment of the mayor...

ought to dispose of its garbage was sent to committee on motion of Ald. Seidel, who wanted to know something more about the expert before agreeing to pay out such a sum.

Minnesota. The following letter was received by State Secretary Nash, of Minnesota, in response to a request for space for Socialist Plate Matter or contributed articles in one of the capitalist weeklies of that state:

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD NOT MISS!

Special reports from the Moyer-Haywood trial, by Ida Crouch-Hazlett. So much that is unreliable has been printed that you should not miss this chance to get the truth.

TENTH YEAR BEGINS MAY 4!

The Social-Democratic Herald

DURING THE COMING YEAR THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE HERALD WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE WEEKLY SIGNED EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS—DEALING WITH VARIOUS CURRENT AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS—FROM THE PEN OF VICTOR L. BERGER, THE MOST NOTABLE CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC WRITER AND LEADER IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

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SOCIALIST NEWS THE GLOBE AROUND

IN AMERICA: The state convention of the Ohio Socialist party in Columbus, June 1 and 2, promises to be the largest yet held. Prof. Edwin J. Ward of Hamilton college has avowed his belief in the principles of Socialism.

IN OTHER LANDS

Since the funeral of Liebknecht no such turning out of sorrowing Socialists has been witnessed in Germany as was present at the funeral of Ignaz Auer at Berlin.

IN AMERICA: The state convention of the Ohio Socialist party in Columbus, June 1 and 2, promises to be the largest yet held.

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Dates for National Organizers: JOHN W. BROWN, Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee.

JOHN COLLINS, Cleveland, Ohio. ISAAC COWEN, New Jersey, under the direction of the state committee.

GEO. H. GOEBEL, May 5, 6, Portland, Ore.; 7, Brooks, 8, Salem, 9, Albany; 10, Lebanon; 11, Sodaville.

LENA MORROW LEWIS, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.

GUY E. MILLER, Colorado, under the direction of the state committee.

FRED L. SCHWARTZ, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.

M. W. WILKINS, New Hampshire, under the direction of the state committee.

Today is the HERALD'S birthday.—It begins its tenth year.

New York has placed an order for 100,000 "Undesirable Citizens" buttons to be worn by laboring men. It is expected that 70,000 men will be in Sunday's May Day parade, when the buttons will be worn.

In the election for members of the board of education in the city of Fargo, N. D., held April 10, William Ballou (Socialist) received 464 votes, and Mr. Rutsh, the business men's candidate, 752. There were no other candidates in the field.

We wonder if Teddy realized that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not a Socialist organization, but one made up largely of deluded workmen who are for labor all days but election day, and on election day proudly cast their ballots for such capitalistic enemies of labor as the man who is now president! Thanks to Roosevelt these deluded wage slaves have been given a good lesson.

We have received the following telegram: "Frederic Heath, Milwaukee: Telegraph Jones that I will pay ninety cents for ten thousand shares Bishop Creek, or any part thereof. All telegrams at my expense."

GAYLORD WILSHIRE. If Wilshire of New York wishes to communicate by wire with Jones of New York in order to get the ninety-cent shares out of the way, we would suggest that he do so by means of a Postal Telegraph messenger boy instead of by the roundabout way of Milwaukee.

VACCINATION IS A DELUSION. (Continued from page 3.) The system of foreign matter must be regarded as impure—would seem to be an invitation to disease to set up its house-cleaning processes.

As again showing how statistics are twisted in favor of vaccination, it was circumstantially stated in the House of Commons that a test of the value of vaccination was made in the case of the steamship "Preussen," on which a small pox broke out on its arrival at Australia. The figures showed that there were 312 persons on board. Of these 4 had small pox and 17 vaccinated, 3 had had small pox and 45 unvaccinated, making 69 in all that were attacked, the idea being to show that sanitary conditions had no control over the disease. But these figures were all wrong. The reports of the

Warning! Workmen do not be fooled by employment sharks or by employers who wish to overwork any section of the country with working people, with the intention of taking advantage of them to work cheaply.

The woodsman and sawmill-workers of Humboldt County, Cal., held a convention Feb. 10, and agreed upon a scale of wages to be put into effect soon. The lowest wages in this schedule is \$40 a month.

The mill owners have agents out offering men \$65 to \$115 a month to come here and at the same time are now paying some of their men only \$30 a month.

As a warning you that the reason the mill owners want to get you to come here is to prevent giving the wages they pretend to offer you. Their real plan is to use you for this purpose here, regardless of the hardship it may cost you.

Instead of paying higher wages in the redwoods than elsewhere, the real condition is that wages average lower here than in any other lumber section on the coast. The promise being made to refund \$25 of the fare out here in case a man works six months is similar to a scheme proposed to the men here whereby an attempt was made to get the men to sign a contract for six months by the terms of which they were to get \$6 a month extra back on it if they worked continuously for six months. Even the unorganized rejected this proposition, realizing it was only a scheme to prevent the men generally from getting the increase they are demanding, and also realizing the possibility of being themselves replaced before the six months expired by new men not having such contracts, eventually defeating any increase in wages.

Erzaka, Cal. T. E. ZANT, Organizer, A. F. of L.



# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street  
Telephone Grand 1742



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

**OFFICERS:**  
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary.  
FREDERIC HEATH, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary.  
HENRY BOYCE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary.  
WILLIAM HAMANN, 231 Cleveland St., Treasurer.  
M. WYSENHEIT, 1577 Louis Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

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# ORGANIZED LABOR



statement of Roosevelt's labor record. Motion withdrawn.  
Bro. Melms announced the May Day meeting.  
Complaint was made that the active union men in the gas company employ were being discharged. On motion Bros. Griebling and Taves of the grievance committee were appointed to serve with the business agent in seeing the management. Bro. Sheehan argued union men to demand gas workers' cards when men came to the house. Delegates to report back.

The Executive Board reported a communication from the tobacco workers' international again calling attention to unfair products. Here are the brand names they want labor to pass by:  
**Plug Cut:** Lucky Strike, Tuxedo, Patterson Seal, H.O. Union Leader.  
**Plug:** Lucky Strike, Grape and Schnapps.

All of these brands are made by the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Co., of Richmond, Va., and are unfair. The matter was referred to Label section. A communication from Central Labor Union of Geneva, N. Y., asked labor in Milwaukee to be on the watch for two boilers made by scabs that were being sent to this city. Board recommended that Steamfitters be on the watch. Communication received from retail clerks' protective international in regard to organizing the Milwaukee clerks was referred to the committee already at work on the subject. The board recommended issuing credentials to W. R. Gaylord to visit the unions for the S. D. Pub. Co. A communication was read to council from brass molders of Columbus, O., stating that the M. C. Lilley Co., of that place, had locked out its men, and asking that letters be written the firm stating that labor's patronage would be withdrawn if the men were not reinstated. Council, on motion, instructed secretary to send such a letter and advised affiliated bodies to do the same. The board recom-

ance of the stone cutters was that they refused to work in summer in the broiling sun and demanded sheds. They also wanted their pay day changed from Monday to Saturday. He predicted the triumph of the men, as the building trades would refuse to handle the scab product.  
The molders called attention to the fact that their strike was now a year old, and the boys good for another year if it were necessary. Receipts for evening \$51.22. Disbursements \$50.75.  
*Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.*

## A GOOD MAY DAY!

**Increases in Wages.**  
Increases are as follows:  
Carpenters and mill men, 35 cents an hour to 37 1/2 cents; millwrights, 40 cents to 50 cents.  
Masons and bricklayers, 55 cents to 60 cents.  
Hod carriers and building laborers, 27 1/2 cents to 30 cents.  
Tile layers' helpers, 25 cents to 30 cents an hour.  
Lathers, \$3.25 a day to \$3.50 a day.  
Elevator constructors, 35 cents an hour to 40 cents.  
Painters, 35 cents an hour to 37 1/2 cents.  
Bakers, from \$12, \$13 and \$14 to \$13, \$14 and \$15 a week.

**Men on Strike.**  
Plasterers, 300; plumbers, 300; linemen, 40; stone cutters, 45; painters, 50; carpenters, 15; cap makers, 5; Total, 788.

According to William Griebling, chairman of the building trades section of the Federated Trades Council, the following crafts, with the number of men affected, received increases in wages May 1:  
Carpenters ..... 1,000  
Masons and bricklayers ..... 450  
Painters ..... 650  
Hod Carriers and building laborers ..... 700  
Bakers ..... 135  
Lathers ..... 100  
Tile layers' helpers ..... 25  
Elevator constructors ..... 20  
Total ..... 2,470

## Union Barber Shops UP TO DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list:  
**West Side.**  
Anstermann, A., 550 3rd st. e. Walnut.  
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.  
Beisner, J. C., 688 7th st.  
Beas, George, 1175 11th st.  
Benzhold, Chas., 488 11th st.  
Betzmann, Ben., 247 11th st.  
Buckholz, J., 232 State st.  
Dettmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.  
Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.  
Fabry, J., 73 13th st.  
Felsceker, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.  
Franz, Chas., 228 Chestnut.  
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.  
Hammer, E. C., 241 North av.  
Hansche, Albert, 248 North av.  
Schmich, Chas. P., 85 Mason st.  
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.  
Holzspiel, G., 301 3rd st.  
Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.  
Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot.  
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.  
Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut.  
Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut.  
Klinger, D., 1920 Cherry st.  
Lange & Wells, 287 11th st.  
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.  
Lutenberger, Peter, 910 Center.  
Marcouiller, A., 273 4th st.  
Mori, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.  
Polaski, J., 014 35th st.  
Pruessing, G., 311 Third st.  
Pruessing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.  
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.  
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State.  
Schirer, Hermann, 1209 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.  
Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.  
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.  
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.  
Urban, George, 2005 Lisbon av.  
Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3rd st.  
Wittenberg, F., 525 Grand av.  
Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.  
**East Side.**  
Curtis, R. A., 205 Wisconsin st.  
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.  
Grutscha, J., 359 Bradford st.  
Hennrich, Chas. P., 85 Mason st.  
Klett, Edward, 669 Market.  
Korte, E., 384 Brady st.  
Rogorinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.  
Schloeter, Ed., 851 Racine st.  
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.  
Trieb, Emil, St Charles Hotel.  
**South Side.**  
Agent, P., 116 Clinton st.  
Bauer, A., 424 National av.  
Boos, Geo., 291 Grove.  
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.  
Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.  
Dressen, M. F., 1002 Kinnickinnic av.  
Frank, M., 682 Scott st.  
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.  
Gatz, J. A., 627 Kinnickinnic av.  
Gauer, J. M., 895 Kinnickinnic av.  
Hautz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.  
Jeggel, Joe., 972 Greenfield av.  
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.  
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.  
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.  
Ludwig, H. C., 106 Perry street.  
Marion, Chas., 48 1/2 Russell av.  
Mieske, Edw., 452 Reed st.  
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.  
Retz, W. F., 319 Florida st.  
Roeh, Joe., 479 Clinton st.  
Seiff, W., 383 1st av.  
Seely, A. W., 127 Pryor av.  
Smith, William, 895 Kinnickinnic.  
Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.  
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.  
Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.  
South Milwaukee, Wis.  
Albers, C. J., Kalb, W. J.  
Ronkowski, C., Hofer, M. J.  
J. Holt.  
Sheboygan, Wis.  
Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th st.  
Manitowoc, Wis.  
Kaufmann, Jno., 14 Washington.  
Hartford, Wis.  
Ahrendt, A., Sprender, A. A.  
Hilt, Geo.  
Wauwatosa—Falk, Geo.

# ROOSEVELT'S RUFFIANISM RESENTED!

The following resolutions were passed with a whoop at Wednesday's meeting of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

"Whereas, The president of these United States, Theodore Roosevelt, has referred to Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as 'undesirable citizens,' and has alluded to them as associated with men 'who incite to bloodshed and violence,' and  
"Whereas, These men are at this time fighting for their lives in the courts of Idaho, and common decency ought to prevent any man from thus pre-judging these men before their trial, and prejudicing their case in the minds of the public, and  
"Whereas, millions of workingmen consider these men as sacrifices demanded by the Moloch of capitalism, and their trial as a means by which these western mine owners hope to wipe out the Western Federation of Mine Workers, and  
"Whereas, The chief instigator and chief advisor of the persecution, United States Senator Borah of Idaho, has just been indicted by a federal grand jury as a thief and conspirator to defraud the United States government in conjunction with the late former Gov. Steunenberg—without the president of the United States giving any expression as to their desirability as citizens, and  
"Whereas, the president of the United States, who ought above all other men, to be impartial and fair as the representative of all the people, has thus allowed himself to become the tool of the mine owners' association, and instead of retracting his unjust and cowardly epithet has, in an open letter to workingmen, repeated the same, and  
"Whereas, the president of the United States, who ought above all other men, to be impartial and fair as the representative of all the people, has thus allowed himself to become the tool of the mine owners' association, and instead of retracting his unjust and cowardly epithet has, in an open letter to workingmen, repeated the same, and  
"Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council hereby urges upon the daily press of Milwaukee the necessity of securing full and accurate reports of the trial, in order that the innocence or guilt of the men accused by the Mine Owners, association and the capitalistic state officials of Idaho, may be made clear, and further be it  
"Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council hereby denounces the evident capitalistic hatred of union men displayed in two recent editorials in the Milwaukee Free Press, in which the miners' unions were set down as lawless and the guilt of Moyer and Haywood, their officers, declared in advance of the trial.  
Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.  
Order Your Coal Now.  
It is Cheapest in April. Will raise 10 Cents a Month.  
The price of hard coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes, is the cheapest during the month of May. We therefore advise making your purchases now. It will raise 10c a month.  
By placing your orders here you assist the labor press, and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.  
The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.  
All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.  
Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.  
H. W. BISTORIUS.

The council also passed the following:

**FOR RELIABLE DENTISTRY CALL Dr. RUNGE**  
Room 408 Alhambra Bldg

**OTTO E. FISCHER**  
Successor to BEB. WILHELM HATTER  
18th and Vliet Streets

**FOR RELIABLE DENTISTRY CALL Dr. RUNGE**  
Room 408 Alhambra Bldg

# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

**UNFAIR LIST:**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
FRANK GAUTHIER, 112 Fifth Ave. E., Ashland, Wis.  
DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Math Street, Madison, Wis.  
J. H. CARNEY, 740 Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wis.  
J. J. HANDLEY, 206 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1107 8th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
**GENERAL OFFICERS:**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.  
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 683 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

**HOLL LOSES SHOP CARD.**  
The bakers have been having a lively May Day. In spite of success in some directions, they ran on trouble in others. Holl, a large baker on State street, near Sixth, who has been getting a good deal of union patronage, refused to resign the scale, and his shop card was taken away. One or two other bakers are making trouble. Jacobs, the saloon and restaurant man at Third and State streets, who was asked to put in union bread, told the bakers he didn't give a (tinker's) dam for the unions or the interests of union men. His place has been enjoying quite a workingman patronage.

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

**August H. Stecher Co. JEWELER**  
200 Third Street, Cor State

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

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

**J. W. NIEMANN, FUNDRAISER**  
1061 Kinnickinnic Ave.

**DR. I. GENSBERG, THE OPTICIAN**  
408 12th St., betw. Cherry and Calumet Sts.

**FRESH FISH for LENT**  
TEW'S FISH MARKET  
575 First Avenue Phone South 414 T.

**Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall**  
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room  
Hall for Club parties and Weddings, Banquets, Socials, and all Amusements.  
Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.  
21st Ave. and Super St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

**Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Progs.**

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

**THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.**  
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.  
309 Chestnut Street.  
Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Adolph Houmann 271 3rd St.**  
SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

**C. D. WAUGH**  
120 GRAND AVE.  
Where you can't see well, see WAUGH

**DR. CHURCHILL**  
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT  
418 Belmont St. Near First Ave.

**OTTO C. LAUBE DRUGGIST**  
1929 Vliet St., Cor. 28.

**ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy**  
Cor. Chestnut and Grandfield Aves.  
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

**ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy**  
Cor. Chestnut and Grandfield Aves.  
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.



# MADISON IN THE GRASP OF GRAFT!

If some of the stories that are coming in from Madison are true, the present legislature of the state is writing in the tools of graft. It is claimed that there is an almost open buying and selling of votes in the United States senatorship contest, and that any legislator who "on the make" can get his "price" he only knows how to play one up against the other! It is even pointed out that certain members, among whom Milwaukee is represented, are steadily casting their ballots for tail end candidates waiting for the time when the leaders in the race will be forced to come to their terms with the boodle. From present indications the present senatorial fight will leave in its trail a smudge beside which the rottest gasoline-bubble is not a circumstance. Investigations and grand juries are even probable, if the thing keeps spreading according to present indications.

Only last week a leading plunger for Esch took advantage of a conversation with Socialist Assemblymen Allridge and Brockhausen to say "Why don't you fellows take the money and vote for Esch?" He said it in such a way that even this testimony against him would not be incriminating, as he could claim he meant it as an observation rather than an offer to bribe. One Milwaukee member, according to the statement of a leading worker for one of the senatorial candidates, was traced back to Milwaukee where he paid a note with \$200 of Stephenson money. The next day he switched round and began to

vote for Stephenson. Another Milwaukee member, a Republican, said "everybody expects to make something out of the senatorship fight, why not?"

"Things look pretty grafty at Madison," said one of the assemblymen, a day or so ago. "It is generally understood round the capitol that the man who gets the senatorship has got to buy the necessary votes. The Social-Democrats are looked on as 'dubs' because they do not get in the game. And in this connection I might state that I have it straight from the inside that certain Milwaukee half-breeds have entered into a regular contract with a Milwaukee detective agency by which its men are paid \$8 a day to get signatures to petitioners in favor of the Boss school board bill. Madison needs a cleaning up mighty bad. The condition there is a fright."

### Don't Waste The Subscription Blank.

Did you notice the announcement on page 4 of the HERALD last week? It gave but a faint idea of the excellent reading to appear in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD during the coming year. The best of contributors from all over the world have promised to make most interesting reading.

Besides, it must be remembered that nowhere else in this country is there so much actual, practical Socialist work done as right here in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. Almost every day brings inquiries from other parts of the country asking for information on how we build up our organization, the kind of literature we use, the measures that our adherents and supervisors advocate, etc., etc. All this information can be had by reading the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD week after week.

All this is of little avail unless we get a larger circulation. You must get busy. Don't keep this information for yourself, but help give others the benefit. You undoubtedly found the subscription blank enclosed in last week's issue. Have you filled it out and sent it in yet? If not, why not? It cost us considerable money to insert these subscription blanks. They were put there for you to get subscribers. If you failed to use last week's blank, don't repeat the error this week.

Keep your eye on the date of the big picnic at Pabst park, Sunday, July 21.

## High-Toned Clothes FOR SPRING APPAREL ON EASY PAYMENTS

If lack of ready cash has deterred you from selecting your spring apparel, it is only because you have not yet experienced the wonderful advantages of our liberal CREDIT plan. Now, don't wait any longer, but call at once. A very large stock awaits your selection here—for Ladies, Men and Children.

LADIES' SUITS \$10.00, \$15, \$18.00, \$20, \$25.00

LADIES' SKIRTS \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$12

LADIES' JACKETS \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.00, \$15.00

LADIES' LAWN AND SILK WAISTS—Large Assortment.

MEN'S SUITS, TOP-COATS, CRAVENETTES \$10.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00

HATS \$1.50 to \$3.00

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

We Make Suits to Order ON EASY PAYMENTS

WE SELL UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Closed Sundays—Open Monday Wednesday and Sat'y Evenings

GET THE HABIT TRADE AT **McGREAL BROS.** 441-443 NATIONAL AVENUE Your CREDIT IS GOOD

## Classified Advertising

**WANTED**—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **HARD ADDRESSING CO.**, 314 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

**BRANCHES**—We now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound with stub, only 5c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Slat and Schatzkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**, 344 Sixth Street.

**CABINET MAKERS** to stay away from Dubuque, Iowa. Strike on in all Mills. **CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL** of Milwaukee.

**UMBRELLA REPAIRING.**

**UMBRELLAS** recovered to look like new. 26c up. **Feldman's Umbrella Store**, 246 W. Water St.

**EXPERT CHIROPDIST.**

**ORNIS** and Ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHURSWARTZ**, 119 North Ave., near Buffum.

**FOR SALE**

**RECEIPT BOOKS**, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**TWO SPLENDID BARGAINS**—Nos. 1506 and 1508 Briarhill St. One a 7-room house, the other 8 rooms, both modern in every respect; 16-in. basement walls. Price \$2,000 each; \$200 down, balance monthly payments. **W. A. DUNN & CO.**, 201 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Grand 951.

**FRUIT FARM** of 20 acres, 6-room house, improvements and barn, near Muskegon, Michigan. Inquire at 483 Craver Street.

**HOUSE COAL**

**Seranton Hard Coal**, egg, stove, nut, \$7.25 del.; Pes (No. 3 nut) for furnace and stove \$5.25 del.; Milwaukee Coke, all sizes, \$5.25 del. Not in any trust. Orders promptly filled. **SUFFIELD & BURNHAM**, 27 WALDOX, No. 19 2nd floor, Cawker Bldg. Phone Grand 594.

**SOAPS**

**USE CLIMAX SOAP**

If you've never tried CLIMAX SOAP order it for the next wash day. Save you lots of work. Made by F. Tremp & Co. of Milwaukee.

**Tailor-Made Clothes Satisfy**

A tailor-made suit gives a man that secure feeling of knowing he is properly fitted and well dressed. A complete line of new spring goods ready for your inspection. **UNION TAILORS AND UNION LABEL SHOP.**

**Walter P. Stroesser... 316 State St.**

**SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY**

330 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

On funeral at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States

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

TELEPHONE MAIN 5725. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

# Buy a Gas Stove Now

Before Hot Weather Comes— And from a Retail Hardware Dealer

"Time and the hour runs," you know, and the hot weather season will soon be here—be ready—cut off all discomforts of an oil stove or kitchen range—the gas stove is the stove of the present—and the new gas stoves we handle are the acme of the manufacturers' handicraft.



Buy from a Hardware Dealer— The Dependable Sorts Range from \$15.00 Up

The hardware dealer is interested in YOUR welfare—he sells you the gas stove that will HOLD DOWN your gas bills—he wants you satisfied with your purchase long after he sells you a gas stove—he's in a general business, and to stay—he knows that he must deserve your trade, and he bends every effort to do so—your interests are his—he satisfies you so that he can grow—it's of mutual benefit to buy a gas stove from a hardware dealer.



### Where to Go for a Dependable, Economical Gas Stove:

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p><b>SOUTH SIDE</b></p> <p>F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue<br/>Dobl &amp; Busse, 405 Grove Street<br/>Gust. A. Butter, 603 Mitchell Street<br/>H. F. Enzenbach, 543 Reed Street<br/>Simon Fink, 1033 Greenfield Avenue<br/>Chas. Fritsch, 503 Eleventh Avenue<br/>Gawin Bros., 709 Windlake Avenue<br/>Gesckermann Bros., 509 Second Avenue<br/>John Henk &amp; Bros., 863 Mitchell Street<br/>F. Herrenbruck, 422 Lincoln Avenue<br/>Krock &amp; Van Ellis, 1262 Kinnickinnic Ave.<br/>H. M. Krogman, 449 Eleventh Avenue<br/>P. J. Lavies &amp; Co., 482 National Ave.<br/>Pedersen &amp; Grobben, Corner Seventh and National Avenues<br/>Pflugradt Bros., 1059 Muskego Avenue<br/>Pritzlaff Bros., 171 Reed Street<br/>Chas. Schmidt, 685 Howell Avenue<br/>Wm. Schultz, 1303 Forest Home Avenue<br/>Stollenwerk Bros., 938 Kinnickinnic Ave.<br/>Felle &amp; Stralow, 657 Howell Avenue<br/>A. T. Trentlage &amp; Son, 389 Grove Street<br/>John Zimprich, 108 Clinton Street</p> | <p><b>NORTH SIDE</b></p> <p>A. Clausung &amp; Co., 1089 Third Street<br/>John Ferdenherdt, 1055 Twenty-second St.<br/>Falkenheimer &amp; Kenkel, 916 3d St.<br/>Edw. H. Hilger, 939 Fifth Street<br/>J. Kornely, 806-808 Third Street<br/>Chas. Staadt, 1110 Teutonia Avenue<br/>Aug. Schoessow &amp; Son, 2715 Fond du Lac Av.<br/>Alb. Schlachtschneider, 2339 Fond du Lac Avenue<br/>Henry Vetter, 980 Holton Street</p> | <p><b>WEST SIDE</b></p> <p>Baumann &amp; Hiller, 597 Seventh Street<br/>F. C. Burr &amp; Son, 773 Teutonia Avenue<br/>Fred W. Burr, 2801 North Avenue<br/>R. D. Busse, 1720 Walnut Street<br/>E. H. Daniels &amp; Co., 276 West Water Street<br/>John Droegkamp &amp; Co., 1515 Fond du Lac Avenue</p> | <p><b>EAST SIDE</b></p> <p>H. Dieterich, 1217 Walnut Street<br/>Wm. G. Grosjean, 3125 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Math. John, 743 Third Street<br/>Jos. Kilberth, 1522 Walnut Street<br/>A. C. Marschalck, 2023 Fond du Lac Avenue<br/>G. F. Marth, 610 Third Street<br/>Peter Paulus Hdw. Co., 367 Third Street<br/>John Traser, 2808 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Reinhold Bros., 2225 Lisbon Avenue<br/>Emil Recheyg, 3119 North Avenue<br/>Raddatz &amp; Co., 1920 Vliet Street<br/>Recheyg &amp; Langenkamp, 2805 Vliet Street<br/>Gust. Sberdin, 2009 Vliet Street<br/>Simon Weisskopf, 1602 State Street<br/>Weinsheimer Hdw. Co., 2401 Walnut Street<br/>Louis Weiss, 1117 Vliet Street</p> |
|---|---|--|--|

## Associated Retail Hardware Stores of Milwaukee

## Social-Democratic Party News.

### WISCONSIN.

Did you get a new member in April?

First April report from Milwaukee, 12th ward, four new members.

Humbird reports 14 members of new local. Doubled in two weeks.

Green Bay reports that the new East Side Branch is going O. K.

One former comrade attended last meeting, and paid up year's back dues. New men on the string, others in sight.

"Score one" for Green Bay. They landed the first order for the "Objections leaflet"—4,000. A mighty good start. Other locals will keep the ball rolling.

Mamitowoc comrades are still on the trail of the election frauds. It is a hard hunt, but we are sure to get our game sooner or later. It makes the grafters nervous to see our boys stick to the trail.

Comrade Gaylord is planning a month's trip through the northern and western parts of the state during May and June. Locals and comrades, please take notice, and advise the Organization Department at once.

We are sending a letter this week to the secretaries of all state locals concerning the deficit on the campaign fund.

In order to be perfectly fair, we have calculated the amount due from each member, in order to pay the whole campaign expense, and we find that about \$1.50 per member from those outside of Milwaukee county would pay the campaign expense outside of Milwaukee county.

Three locals, namely: Chilton, Lannon and Waukesha have already paid more than their share. Other locals have not even paid enough to cover the cost of the literature sent them for distribution last fall.

Of course, we do not intend to make a per capita assessment. But it is only right that the comrades would know what their fair share per capita would be on this account.

We trust that the comrades will take up the matter seriously among the locals and the friends, and earnestly endeavor to clean up the deficit. The total amount received on this account during the month of April is \$7.25, and 25 cents was from Kentucky.

Please call this to the attention of the local at your next meeting, so that we may have this "bug bear" out of the way.

**H. R. Gaylord**, State Organizer.

### Organization Fund.

There is really nothing very spectacular in the report of the organization fund so far, but it is interesting to know that for the week ending April 27 the pledges amount to \$60 per year, and cash donations of \$10.50. Comrade Galbraith finds enthusiasm

### MILWAUKEE.

The West Side Women's branch enjoyed themselves immensely at Hanke's hall, corner Ninth and Harmon streets last Sunday afternoon.

The South Side Women's branch held a large card tournament at the Harmonic hall, corner First and Mineral street, for the benefit of the striking molders, a week ago last Thursday night.

Comrade Feeley speaks at West Allis tonight.

The twenty-second ward branch has arranged for a May ball at Petersen's hall, Saturday, May 11. The hall is located at 2714 North avenue. Admission \$1.00 per couple. Refreshments and lunch free.

Twelfth ward branch, June 23, Huelsbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue car line.

The Wauwatosa branch has arranged for a grand May ball, at Zickuhr's hall, Saturday, May 11. The hall is located at Eighteenth and State streets.

Comrades and Trades Unionists, Attention! Monster massmeeting and May day celebration, Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street, Saturday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will be on hand to speak in German, English and Yiddish languages. This meeting has been arranged by the Jewish section, S. D. P., with the aid of the county central committee. Everybody welcome. Bring your friends. Admission free. The members of the unions are also urgently requested to be present.

The picnic committee meets tomorrow morning, May 5, at 344 Sixth street. Members are kindly requested to be present without fail.

The library of the Jewish section has arranged for a grand ball, to be held at the Deutscher Maennerverein hall, corner Eighth and State streets, Saturday evening, May 4. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Town of Milwaukee branch has arranged for a family social at Zaage's hall, 1581 Eleventh street, Saturday evening, May 4.

The West Allis branch will hold an open meeting at Ratgen's hall, corner Sixty-fourth and Greenfield avenues, Saturday, May 4. Comrade Thos. Feeley will address those present on the school question.

Don't forget that May day celebration at Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street, tomorrow evening.

Comrade F. Krueger slapped in \$4.75 on the shop collection fund last week. Comrade Krueger is one of the steady workers of the party.

This committee having in charge the Saengerfest excursion of the United Socialist Singing societies report that the Saengerfest will take place at Davenport, Ia., June 21-22-23-24, and the round trip fare will be \$5.75 or less. Watch for further particulars.

## A Savings Inducement

Interest from May 1, 1907, will be paid at 3 per cent per annum on all deposits made in our Savings Department before the closing hour May 6, 1907.

This arrangement gives all those who deposit May 6 an opportunity to draw interest for the full month of May.

We are conveniently located in the center of the city and easily accessible from all car lines.

A Home Savings Bank given free to all new savings deposits. One dollar opens an account.

### Merchants and Manufacturers Bank

Southeast Cor. Second St. and Grand Ave.

### County Organization Fund.

Globe, headquarters..... 25  
H. Schmidt..... 2.00  
Hugo Steinau..... .50  
L. Burckhardt..... 1.00  
W. Patzfahl..... 1.00

\$ 4.75

### 3rd and 7th Ward Social-Democrats, Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Third and Seventh wards are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Thursday evening, May 9, at 344 Sixth street.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of Social-Democracy will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin. The secretary of the 3d and 7th ward branches will be on hand to accept applications. See to it that your name is placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not receive this notice.

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

**E. T. MELMS**, County Organizer.

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

## Shoes That Wear

and that have the style, as well as the right price,

## Are What You Want

We have all these features combined in our footwear.

## It Is Our Motto

to give unto others what we would have others give to us.

## The Golden Rule

can be exercised in business as well as elsewhere.

## We Try to Do It

**Lamers Bros.**

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This is Where You Get THE BEST 15¢ MEAL IN THE CITY. **Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT** Open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. 149 FOURTH ST.

**Clothing for Men and Boys and Boys HATS, CAPS & Furnishing Goods**

**BRUETT** Men's and Boys' Outfitters **CLOTHING CO.**

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**TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.**

New Teeth, best and most Manufactured..... \$8.00  
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.  
Standard Crowns and Bridges..... \$5.00  
Teeth.....  
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

"We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody."

**DR. YOUNG**, 414-416 Grand Building, MILWAUKEE.

Hours—6:30 to 9. Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2904 GRAND.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

**MAYR'S** Military Band & Orchestra

FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC.

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**KANITZ** POPULAR ORCHESTRA

Providing up-to-date music for all occasions. Phone West 1782.

326 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.



## HAVE YOU BEEN TO LUEDKE'S?

### He Sells Good Shoes=Nothing Else

His prices would suit you, too. His Oxfords are just right. The season demands low shoes. You want them good fitting, good to look at, reasonably priced. All this at Luedke's. Not "just like all the rest", but distinctive—that air about them that a good dresser demands. Like cut, \$3.00—lots more up to \$5.00, for men—\$4.00 for women, and \$2.00 for children.

**EDW. A. LUEDKE**

Closed Sundays Open Evenings  
413-415 NATIONAL AVE.

The aldermen at South Milwaukee are lining up their forces, and will be ready for the battle in the near future.

Workingmen unite and attend the grand May Day celebration arranged by the Jewish section, S.-D. P., Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street, Sunday evening, May 5, at 8 o'clock sharp. Speakers—for the Federated Trades council, Assemblyman F. J. Weber; for the Social-Democratic party, W. R. Gaylord; for the Jewish section, good Jewish speaker of Chicago. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

When Chief Janssen told the committee at Madison that "there would never be any more public gambling," was he trying to put a damper on the Rose boom, or was it an inadvertence?

Don't forget the date of the big picnic, Sunday, July 21, at Palst park.

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

### Town Topics by the Town Crier.

#### WAS IST LOS?

Did we dream that Milwaukee had a "REFORM" council? Was all that hullabaloo about driving the street car aldermen out of the council at the city election a year ago merely whimsical and empty noise? Was that effort to get in "clean" men, so that the street car company could not get what it wanted, purely hypocritical? Recent actions of the board of aldermen would assuredly lead one to think so!

If a "reform" council can seriously contemplate giving Mr. Beggs his coveted five-year street lighting extension, at Mr. Beggs' own figures, while the former non-"reform" council, with only nine Social-Democrats in it to hold the wolves at bay, did not dare to do so—why should we feel better off with a "reform" council?

If a "reform" council, starting out with the boast that it had now such clean, safe and clear men as the Tarrants, Leedoms, et al., actually wants to let a cast iron five-year contract to Mr. Beggs, in the face of the fact that the city-owned light system will be ready inside of three years, and that it would therefore have to lie idle like so much JUNK, and subject to deterioration for at least two years—THE SAINTS PROTECT MILWAUKEE FROM THE "REFORMERS"!

A more flagrant thing has not been contemplated by the city fathers since the rascally Central Heating Co. grab of the city's streets for John I. Beggs was put through eighteen months ago with the help of such aldermen as Stiglbauer, Mallory, Fielbrantz, Stoetzer, Deuster, Schmitt, Connolly, Wittig, Raetz, Ziener, Koerner and others now out of mind.

Ten times has Socialist Alderman Melms alone blocked the intention of the street lights committee to deliver the city into Mr. Beggs' hands, and yet with their repeated bumps they do not learn, nor seem to want to learn. And the arguments with which these aldermen excuse their queer conduct are also queer. Ald. Braun said the city could afford to have an electric lighting system lying idle for a year or so if it got John I. Beggs' cheap rate! He said the electric plant was taking away money from street improvements—which is not true. Ald. Tarrant said with skulking alarm that the electric light plant was going to cost a lot of money! A just awful argument. A "reformer" argument, so to speak.

And then, to cap the climax, Ald. Stiglbauer let the cat out of the bag that the "reform" city attorney, who had just been negotiating the wonderful "new" five-year proposition with Beggs, HAD BUNGLED THE CITY'S CASE in Judge Ludwig's court, in the electric lighting litigation, so that the decision against the city had been a foregone conclusion! He had demurred to the complaint of the Beggs people (asking that the city pay for the light it had used since the old contract ran out), which was practically denying that the city owed for the light it had been using! No judge under the heavens would have sustained the city in such a robber contention. So now the work in court, to find out what a reasonable price for the light used is, must be commenced anew.

These are days!

## ATTENTION

### South Side Boys!

THOSE COOL

## OXFORDS


for the hot weather are ready for you at the

## IDEAL SHOE STORE

443 11th Ave.

All Styles in All Grades. Prices from

## \$2.50 to \$4



## Tickle Your Palate With NUTRITO

EVERY MORNING.

It will do you good. Use it instead of coffee and note how much better you feel.

Send for FREE SAMPLE.

**DIETZ & CO. 1210 Walnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.**

## It's Easy to Pay the People's Way

Every man, woman and child wants a square deal. They get it when they come to HERMANN'S.

Our styles are the most correct. We show you those which will best meet your individual requirements.

**For Very Stylish Sporty Young Fellows**

We're offering some unusual attractions in clothes. Suits of special cut—high athletic sporty, "chummy" frocks, narrow, tapering waists, full trousers, vests with or without collars—the price

**\$7.50 to \$30.00**

**Men's Top Overcoats in the Black Tint**

**\$15.00 to \$18.00**

**Men's Cravattes, all shades, best makes.**

**\$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22**

Visit our Men's Hat and Shoe Section—prices from

**\$1.00 to \$5.00**

Remember, Pay as You Can

**Models That Will Satisfy the Desire for Individuality**

Best Children Panama, Mon. Jolly Pair, Venice Chap—new brown, bronze and leather combinations—beautifully made Jumper Suits, all shades

**\$7.50 to \$45.00**

**Women's Full-Length Satin Rubberized Motor or Rain Coats—with a choice of four new models—in black, navy, green and brown.**

**\$10.00, \$12, \$15, \$20.00**

**Women's Shoes—Oxfords, Sallor Ties, Pumps**

**\$2.50 to \$4.50**

**Women's and Misses' Skirts, in all-wool, silk and fancy values.**

**\$4.75 to \$25.00**

New designs in Spring Jackets—excellent values in Waists—new Colored Petticoats in silk and brilliant—line—together with a large assortment of Washable Suits.




New designs in Spring Jackets—excellent values in Waists—new Colored Petticoats in silk and brilliant—line—together with a large assortment of Washable Suits.

**HERMANN'S CLOTHING COMPANY**  
224 WEST WATER STREET  
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD

Between Grand Av. and Wells St.

STORE OPEN MONDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M. During MAY and JUNE

A NEW IDEA




THE BEST YET

Schunk's 5 per cent. Discount Checks redeemable in any quantity, and accepted as cash for merchandise in any department of this store. A half-penny check given with each 10c purchase, except sale goods.

# Schunk's

Teutonia Av. and Hadley St.

A NEW IDEA



THE BEST YET

Schunk's 5 per cent. Discount Checks redeemable in any quantity, and accepted as cash for merchandise in any department of this store. A half-penny check given with each 10c purchase, except sale goods.

## MONDAY, MAY 6th

—and Continuing All Week, We Will Offer Some Most Remarkable Bargains in Homefurnishings—Values That Will Help the Saving Woman Replace Things Grown Threadbare and Shabby from Long and Honorable Service.

# House-Cleaning Time Sale

### of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Draperies

<p>6x9 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, regular value \$8.00, at <b>\$5.95</b></p> <p>9x12 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, value \$15.50, special at <b>\$12.50</b></p> <p>9x12 Body Brussels Rugs, \$30 is what they are sold for, at <b>\$24.75</b></p> <p><b>New Patterns in Half-Wool and All-Wool Ingrain Carpets</b>—we put them as a special, yard... <b>25c</b></p> <p><b>Elegant Patterns in New Tapestry Brussels Carpets</b>, with borders to match, an exceptional value at 75c, for this week, per yard... <b>55c</b></p> <p><b>An Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet</b>, regular at 90c per yard at... <b>75c</b></p> <p><b>Ingrain Stair Carpet</b>, regular value 15c, per yard at... <b>10c</b></p> <p><b>Some New Designs in Japanese Mattings</b>, value 25c, 20c and 35c per yard, at... <b>22c</b></p> <p><b>Beautiful Patterns in Tapestry Portieres</b>, in green, red and mixtures, splendid values at \$2.50, this sale, per pair... <b>\$1.39</b></p> <p><b>Tapestry Portieres</b>, the regular \$3.50 kind, for this sale only... <b>\$2.50</b></p>		<p>8-3x10-6 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—\$12.50 values, at <b>\$9.95</b></p> <p>9x12 Sanford's Axminster Rugs, regular \$29.50 rugs, at <b>\$24.50</b></p> <p><b>New and Handsome Designs in Nottingham Lace Curtains</b>, the quality others ask \$1.15 per pair for, we sell this week at... <b>75c</b></p> <p><b>Better Quality Nottingham Curtains</b>, really worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, at... <b>\$1.76</b></p> <p><b>Cable Net Lace Curtains</b>, usual price \$2.50, go this week at... <b>\$1.98</b></p> <p><b>Cable Nets</b>, extra fine quality, at \$7.00, \$5.50, \$4.95 and... <b>\$3.50</b></p> <p><b>Fine Brussels Net Curtains</b> from \$11.00 down to... <b>\$7.00</b></p> <p><b>Plain Red Tapestry Portieres</b>, with fringes, for this sale at \$5.50, \$4.50 and... <b>\$3.50</b></p> <p><b>Silk Corded Tapestry Portieres</b>, in plain and fancy patterns, at \$6.50, \$5.50 and... <b>\$4.75</b></p> <p><b>Reversible Tapestry Portieres</b>, with corded edges and borders to match, at \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.75 and... <b>\$4.50</b></p>
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## An Extraordinary Offering!

### 50 Doz. Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Petticoats

with 12, 16 and 20-inch ruffles, tucked and trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertions, regularly valued at \$1.25 and \$1.50,

## 95c



## Extra Special!

### 100 Ladies' & Misses' Walking Skirts

made of all-wool plain and fancy suitings in new plaids and checks, mostly grayish effects, easily worth \$5.00, while they last,

## \$3.95



## BASEMENT ITEMS IN ECONOMY

<p><b>Universal Meat Choppers</b>, regular price \$1.00, at... <b>79c</b></p> <p><b>7-inch Fancy Jardinieres</b>, value 25c at... <b>19c</b></p> <p><b>Landers, Frary &amp; Clark's Steel Kitchen Knives and Forks</b>, 6 of each, per set... <b>39c</b></p> <p><b>50-ft. Clothes Line</b>, good quality, usual price 12c, at... <b>8c</b></p> <p><b>1 and 1 1/2 pint White Porcelain Milk Pitchers</b>, each at... <b>6c</b></p> <p><b>1/2-ft. Ironing Boards</b> at... <b>35c</b></p> <p><b>Flat Irons</b>, regular price 5c per lb., at per lb... <b>3 1/2c</b></p> <p><b>Japan Dust Pans</b>, strong and well made, at... <b>4c</b></p>	<p><b>Full Line of Brushes</b></p> <p><b>Glass Berry Sets</b>, bowl and 6 sauce dishes, 35c values, at... <b>29c</b></p> <p><b>Lamp Chimneys, No. 1</b>, at... <b>3c</b></p> <p><b>Lamp Chimneys, No. 2</b>, at... <b>4c</b></p> <p><b>Wood Salt Boxes</b>, regularly sold at 70c, at... <b>7c</b></p> <p><b>Enter-lac</b>, an excellent finish for floors, furniture and old woodwork, sold all over at 20c, this week... <b>15c</b></p> <p><b>Sunshine Coach Varnish</b>, hard oil finish, at... <b>10c</b></p> <p><b>9-in. Whitewash Brushes</b>, value 15c, at 11c</p> <p><b>3 1/2-in. Varnish Brushes</b>, 25c values, at 19c</p> <p><b>No. 1 size Paint Brushes</b>, wire bound, 20c values, at... <b>15c</b></p>	<p><b>Kitchen Helps</b></p> 
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### AT THE THEATERS.

**DAVIDSON**  
That powerful play of plottocratic exposure, "The Lion and the Mouse", comes to the Davidson theater Sunday night for four nights and a Wednesday matinee, headed by Arthur Byron and Gertrude Coghill. It will present the roles of "Ready Money" Ryder and Shirley Rossignol, respectively.

Albert Brown's stock company opens its summer season at the Davidson Thursday, offering "The Pit" for one week with usual matinees. Miss Eva Taylor will make her bow as more as a leading woman, while James Durkin will enact the part originally played by Wilton Lackaye. Next offering: "East Lynne."

**ALHAMBRA**  
There are perhaps few stars who have enjoyed a more varied career on the American stage than Miss Grace Cameron, who will appear at the Alhambra tomorrow in the prima donna role of "Little Dollie Dimples", the new musical play. Much could be said of the high character of the operatic company which will appear in support of Miss Cameron. The pony ballet and the fine array of musical talent embodied in the chorus are not to be overlooked, with the scenic investiture, costume and stage trappings have proven a source of exceedingly favorable comment.

**BIJOU**  
Miss Lillian Mortimer, in "No Mothers to Guide Her," comes to the Bijou tomorrow afternoon for the week. Instead of the emotional roles which this gifted actress has seen fit to delineate in past seasons, this year finds Miss Mortimer playing a low comedy role which is sure to earn for her high repute.

"The Eye Witness" will be seen at the Bijou for the week commencing Sunday, May 12.

**SCHLITZ PARK**  
Ellery's Italian band draws increasing crowds at the Schlitz Park theater. The program offered for tonight (Saturday) is sure to suit all musical tastes. Starting with Blaze Away march it includes Bohemian Girl, La Gioconda, Rigolletto, Pilgrims' chorus from I Lombardi and Beethoven's First Symphony. Miss Mayham will sing Carnival of Venice.

**EMPIRE THEATER**  
Empire theater next week will blaze forth with a bill including: Contino and Lawrence, up-side-down dancers; Jennie Mack, song and dance artist; Major O'Laughlin, gun juggler; Friedlander Bros., comedy musical act; illustrated songs and the Empirescope.

**CRYSTAL**  
At the ever popular Crystal theater a big bill will be given next week, including: Mr. and Mrs. Robyns in their comedy sketch; Four Lincolns, novelty singing act; illustrated song, Theo. Ulmark, "When the Snow Birds Cross the Valley"; Four Malverns, acrobats supreme; Lockhart Sisters, singers and dancers; Crystalgraph, "On the Stage."

## The Gas Range Safety Lighter

is a patented improvement that is a distinct feature of the

### Garland Gas Range

This prevents all danger of explosion caused when the range becomes filled with gas from delay in lighting. The oven burners in the Garland can only be lighted when the oven door is open. The price of the Garland is no more than others, and ranges from \$15 up, all connections free. Complete line to select from and delivery made at once.

## Louis Weiss=Hardware

1117 VLIET STREET 1117



# PICNIC

This Year's Big State Social-Democratic PICNIC Will Be Held on

## SUNDAY, JULY 21

Memorize Date and Reserve for That Purpose

## PABST PARK



# Juggling Child Labor Bill

### See How The People Are Being "Represented" at Madison!

Madison, April 30.—The heartless brutality of capitalistic legislators is being shown this week upon the child labor measure.

The hearings before the committee had been numerous and long drawn out. The Merchants and Manufacturers' association had been heard over and over again. Every possible objection had been raised and answered. The state bureau of labor, the legal talent of the legislature, the various societies that are working against child labor, the university forces, child betterment league, women's clubs and consumers' leagues, in short, nearly every friend of humanity and every organization that is struggling for better conditions with respect to the children had helped to perfect the measure. And, indeed, so unanimous were all concerned that even the Merchants and Manufacturers' association had given up opposition and agreed to stand for the measure.

Today it came up in the assembly. And then the true animus of the opposition appeared. It seems that an agreement had been reached by the enemies of this measure that it should be referred to one of the "safe" committees and kept there until the legislature adjourned. Assemblyman Grassie opened the fight against the bill. He moved to refer it to the judiciary committee.

That this was a subterfuge, a mere play for delay with hope of defeating the measure was apparent at once, but became more so as the debate went on.

A reference was never so uncalled for. The bill had been passed upon by legal authorities on both sides of the controversy, and besides, the law was copied from the standard child labor law which has been drawn by the best legal talent of the United States.

## DAVIDSON

COMMENCING SUNDAY—FOUR NIGHTS, Wednesday Mat.—HENRY B. HARRIS Presents

### "The Lion and the Mouse"

With ARTHUR BYRON, GERTRUDE COGHLIN, and CHICAGO COMPANY

Next Thursday Evening ONE WEEK—Matinee Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday

### Grand OPENING SUMMER SEASON

## Albert Brown's Stock Comp'y

### "THE PIT"

## BIJOU

BEIJING MATINEE SUNDAY AT 2:30 Matinee Wednesday and Sat. The International Favorite Last Season's Great Triumph

### Lillian Mortimer

### No Mother to Guide Her

Extremely Exciting Powerfully Pathetic Clean, Catchy Comedy Stupendous Production

### WEEK MAY 12—SUNDAY MATINEE

### THE EYE WITNESS

## EMPIRE THEATRE

MITCHELL STREET Betw. 6th and 7th Aves. HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE CONTINS AND LAWRENCE

UP-SIDE-DOWN DANCERS THREE SHOWS DAILY Matinee Sunday and Saturday Admission 5, 10 and 20 CENTS

The proof of the conspiring to defeat the bill grew stronger when those who insisted upon the reference were asked to show reason for such action.

They said it was imperfectly drawn. We demanded to know in what respects. And this demand put the opposition to very evident confusion from which they never recovered at any time during the debate.

Olen of Waupaca tried to specify by saving the law failed to exclude child labor from saloons.

Comrade Thompson disposed of that in five words, "Read the bill; page three."

Then Ingram, chairman of judiciary committee tried his hand at specifying. He read the section requiring an educational test. "There, gentlemen," he said, slaming down the file of bills with an air of triumph, "do you want to pass a law like that?" He had never heard of such a thing.

Aldridge showed him that such a text was in the child labor laws of MANY other states. Carpenter was especially loud in his declarations that the measure was "simply full" of imperfections. "I could stand here an hour," he shouted, "and point out these defects."

"Go ahead—do it," interjected Comrade Brockhausen, "why don't you do it!"

He paused, cleared his throat, and—sat down, mumbling something about not proposing to try to educate "you fellows" meaning the Socialists.

Then Ledvina of Manitowoc came to the rescue. "This law prevents children from working in factories. We have many canning factories up our way. Now, do you propose to make it impossible for us to operate our factories during the summer vacations?"

"The present law covers that point," replied Comrade Weber. "The factory inspector grants permits in all such cases, and, besides, the measure makes liberal exceptions for vacation periods. You have been operating under this part of the law for seven years."

Ledvina resumed his seat. Then finally, some wise guy from up in the woods thought he had discovered a great and sufficient reason why this bill must be handed over to the tender mercies of the undertaking committee. "Gentlemen," said he, with arms in the air, "just read this bill, read the seventh line of the first page. Read it—look at it!" We all read. And lo! the wicked devil had the type mixed up and the word "developed" had been slipped into one of the lines. That settled it.

What could we say? A dot was gone off one of the "i"s. It did look as though the opposition had finally triumphed. For once in our lives we began to feel as though we could understand Napoleon after Waterloo or Lee after Appomattox.

And then Speaker Ekern said slowly—"the original draft is correct, the printed bill is merely a misprint." Campbell offered an amendment intended to destroy not only the proposed measure, but also even to wipe out parts of the present child labor law. Burke of Green Bay took advantage of the opportunity to again advertise his subservency to capital as over against all interests of the common people by declaring that he was absolutely opposed to all changes in the child labor laws.

Indeed, on every hand, these professed friends of the "dear people," these followers of LaFollette, these "reformers," suddenly turned savagely upon the innocence of childhood and sought to sweep back into the judiciary committee the simplest, most reasonable and most humanitarian demand of labor.

At this, we confess, we are greatly surprised. For, while we have always known that the professions of the Wisconsin reformers have been only half-hearted, and in no sense bore genuine friendliness to the interests of the working classes, we nevertheless did suppose that upon such a measure as this they would not be so eager to show their hostility.

Certain members of the legislature who have registered as "farmers" were also against us. It would seem that they regarded the labor of the child as a sort of divine right. Not only were they unable to see that the measure was carefully drawn so as to apply to farm labor, but also they were as innocent as new born babes of any evil in child labor. A member of the Society of Equity tells us that these men are not farmers, that they are simply petty capitalists. He claims that the real farmers of the state look at these matters from a broader standpoint.

But, at any rate, the enemies of the child prevailed. The measure went over to the judiciary committee. We shall see what they will do with it.

## CRYSTAL

DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30 Week of May 6th

Mr. and Mrs. Robyns in their sketch, "The Morning After." Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

# BAUCH'S RE-BUILDING SALE

## Begins Monday, May 6th

Doors Open at 8 o'Clock, A. M., Sharp

Third St. and North Av.

- ### Men's Goods
- Our Re-Building Sale is greater in value giving than any we may hope to inaugurate.
- Men's Laundered 1.00 Percale Bosom Shirts with separate cuffs, Monday..... 69c
  - Men's fine Madras Shirts with separate cuffs, including 75c to 1.00 values..... 58c
  - Men's tan half-wool Underwear, good 75c values..... 45c
  - Men's extra value Ribbed Cotton Underwear..... 39c
  - Men's black-mixed fine Balbriggan Underwear..... 23c
  - Men's heavy blue and brown mixed Cotton Socks..... 5c



## Embroideries, &c

They're the newest creations and most of them exclusive with us.

- Hamburg Embroideries, new 12 1/2c values, widths from 2 1/2 to 7 inches, insertings to match, Monday at..... 6c
- Also a new lot of Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries, 20c values, 4 to 9-inch widths, insertings to match..... 9c
- 6c German Torchon Laces and Insertings at..... 3c
- Valenciennes Laces and Insertings, 60c pieces, 12 1/2 yard piece for..... 30c
- No. 1 White Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 10 yards for..... 9c
- White Ribbon with colored border, 4 1/2 inches wide, worth 35c per yard, Monday..... 19c

## Watch This Reliable Store of the North Side Grow!

### Part of the North Ave. Wall, also Part of the Third St. Wall, Comes Down

### Builders and Workmen Will Soon Begin the Attack We Are Compelled to Make a Hasty Retreat

Before tearing-down commences we must condense stocks as never before. We would rather cut the prices and give you the benefit now than send them to the warehouse to gather dust while the transformation is going on.

## A Remarkable Purchase of More Than 2,000 Strictly High-Grade Spring Outer-Garments, from Chicago Novelty Cloak Co., at Savings of 50 Per Cent. and More

### We Closed Out the Entire Stock; No Duplicates Can Be Ordered; So Make Your Selection Early

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Women's and Misses' 9.00 Spring Pony Jackets..... 4.98 | Children's 5.00 Loose Spring Coats for..... 2.98 | Children's New Short Spring Coats at..... 1-19   |
| Women's New 15.00 Black Broadcloth Coats..... 9.95     | Women's 10.00 Short Black Coats only..... 6-50   | Women's and Misses' Long Spring Coats..... 4-98  |
| Women's 9.00 Short Tan Covert Coats only..... 5.98     | Women's New 6.00 Tan Covert Coats..... 3-75      | Women's New 8.50 Black Pony Coats only..... 4-95 |

## New 85c Silks 39c Yd

Over 3,000 yards of Spring Silks in the most wanted designs and colors, including polka dot Foulards, Chiffon Poplins, Chiffon Messalines, Pongees, Louisines and Taffetas, in widths from 19 to 27 inches; your pick on Monday..... 39c

## New Dress Goods 5 to 8-yd L'gths

Fine all-wool Suitings in checked, striped and plaid effects, blue, brown, gray and tan mixtures. A complete assortment of light gray and dark shades.

- 50c DRESS GOODS IN 5 TO 8 YARD LENGTHS, 29c YARD
- 75c DRESS GOODS IN 5 TO 8 YARD LENGTHS, 49c YARD
- 1.00 DRESS GOODS IN 5 TO 8 YARD LENGTHS, 69c YARD
- 1.25 DRESS GOODS IN 5 TO 8 YARD LENGTHS, 79c YARD

## Underpriced Items in Our Basement Dep't Include:

- Malleable Iron Garden Rakes..... 15c
- Blued Steel Garden Hoes..... 15c
- Spades with D handle..... 35c
- Spading Forks, 75c kinds..... 55c
- Full size Curtain Stretchers, with nicked pins and center brace..... 58c
- Schneider & Trenkamp's Gas Stoves, with sawed removable burner, easily kept clean, 2-burner size..... 2.25

## Exclusive Wash Goods, Linens, Etc

We can rightly say "exclusive", for in no other store will you find the materials and patterns that are here.

- Double-fold Dress Percales, dark red and gray, neat styles, per yard..... 5 1/2c
- Satin-finished Black Sateen, the 15c quality, for..... 9c
- Fast color Quilting Calico, floral and Japanese patterns, Monday at..... 5 1/2c
- Dress Lawns, neat new patterns of 9c ones..... 5c
- Apron Gingham, Assorted Checks, 6c Yard
- Half-bleached, pure all-linen Crash Toweling..... 5 1/2c
- Bleached 12 1/2c pure all-linen Crash Toweling..... 8 1/2c
- New \$1.25 Hemmed White Bedspreads 79c
- Fast color Table Damask, red and white, 50c value..... 35c
- White Etamine Suiting for women's or children's wear, the 18c quality..... 9 1/2c
- Table Felt, 54 Inches Wide, 25c Yard

## CAN THEY PREVENT AN EXPOSURE?

From a source we regard as reliable we learn that the chief of police merely scratched the surface when he said Becker wanted him to give the gamblers carte blanche.

What the chief did not let out would make a pretty big sensation, it is said, and might even involve two administrations before the public got through with it.

This is why there was such a panic in the council chamber when those Social-Democratic resolutions came in. Becker's man Yockey had the scare of his life, and Connie saw some harrowing possibilities, too. How much is there back of the resolutions, how much do those

pesky Socialists know? That was the tormenting thought that drove the leaders of the council to over-ride and defy the charter and illegally shut off an investigation.

Becker's head has been positively giddy ever since the council meeting so narrowly saved him from dread exposure. He is the most upset, the most worried individual today. If there is any possible way to head off an investigation his guardians are going to do it. Meantime the mandatory clause in the charter stares them in the face. And Milwaukee wants to know who got the rake-off—or tried to get it! And that question is not likely to go unanswered.

## Saved by Socialists!

It is now explained that the delay in the municipal light plant was due to the fact that after the commission had gotten well along it was decided to look into the use of gas engines instead of steam engines.

The gas engine won the day, and so the expert is now very carefully getting up the intricate specifications for a gas engine plant. So far, so good, but it may also be told that Aid. Grant, the Social-Democratic member of the commission, had to fight very hard before he could even get a hearing for the gas engine side. When the commission had its nose rubbed up against the actual state of things it was forced to admit that the gas engine is now the

thing, and this conviction was made doubly sure when it was found out that Beggs is already at work preparing to take out his steam engines and supplant them with gas engines. The saving will be very great, and Beggs would have had the city in

## ELLERY'S BAND.. Schlitz Park Theatre

WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS. TONIGHT—Mixed Program—"Blaze Away" March, "Robesonia Girl," "La Gioconda," "Rigolotto," "Pilgrims Chorus from 'Il Lombardi,'" Miss Mayham, Soloist, "Carnival of Venice" SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.—"Mastiana Overture," Trumpet Solo, "Serenade," Faust, "Prince of Pilsen," "La Traviata," Sunday Ev'g, 8:30—"Mausoleo," "Aida," "Blue Danube," "Slave Dance," Overture "1812," Miss Mayham, Soloist, "Shades Song," Car Lines Direct to Park—Walnut St., Food de Lac Ave., Eighth St.

## Where Do They Stand?

By the way, where does the Merchants and Manufacturers' association stand on the child labor bill? When the hearing was on at Madison, Moss, of the Sanger & Rockwell company, and Atty. Quarles gave the committee to understand that the entire association was against a child labor law. But when Principal McLeneagan arose and made a humanitarian talk against child labor, there was cloudy weather on the brows of the two representatives. Moss especially resented McLeneagan's talk and attacked him on the floor of the committee room. His criticism was a good thing for the public however, for it spurred McLeneagan to say a few things. He told the committee that the Merchants and Manufacturers' association did not oppose the bill, that it was only the legislative committee that took it upon itself to speak for the organization. Furthermore, when the question came up for a vote before the as-

sociation, he said, eleven members arose in favor of the bill, and only the members of the legislative committee arose in opposition to it, and one hundred and twenty-five members kept their seats! Cowardly these latter may have been, but they at least did not vote against a child labor law, and it looks as if the legislative committee is misrepresenting, or else it knows that those who did not vote are in favor

of child labor, but afraid to stand up and be counted.

social Forum. Prof. Chas. Zuehlke, of Chicago University, will speak before the Social Forum tomorrow night on "The Constraint of Orthodoxy." H. H. Jacobs spoke before the Forum last Sunday night, on "Child Labor." His talk was largely a narrative of his own experiences, and to persons interested in the work against child labor his talk was interesting and instructive.

## ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE—DAINTY Great Cast of 60 Including Al Lawrence, Daisy Kings Cameron, Maude Morris, Will Philbrick, John R. Wilson, the Original Cardowale Sisters, Church City Quartette, Rita Curtis, and a BIG CHORUS. GRACE CAMERON IN BIG TWO-ACT MUSICAL PLAYLET Little Dolly Dimples MAGNIFICENTLY COSTUMED, HIGH IN SCENIC FEATURES, TUNEFUL, ETC.

## GRAND MAY BALL

CROWNING OF THE MAY QUEEN! MUSIC BY MAYR GIVEN BY IRON MOLDERS' UNION NO. 125 WEST SIDE TURN HALL Saturday Evening, May 11 TICKETS 25 CENTS—AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CONFERENCE BOARD