



Only Equally Big Pocketbooks Are Equal Before the Law

By Victor L. Berger

THE famous Declaration of Independence contains the following gem of thought: "All men are created equal" and are endowed "with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are told that these are the cardinal principles of the American government.

"All men are created equal." That is a fine phrase and it may be true with some qualifications. But do they live equal? Do they die equal?

The child of the poor is born in a hovel. He is surrounded by misery and poverty from his first moments. There are three chances to one that he will not survive the first year. And, even if he pulls through, there is a hard life before him.

The dangers of sickness are tenfold as great, the temptations to crime and prostitution a thousand times as great as for the child of the rich.

If he safely passes all these perils, his is a monotonous and laborious existence, ended by an early death, which is often to be considered a boon, since it saves the victim from the poorhouse.

Usually the poor man has very little claim on heaven. He may belong to some church, but religion is, more or less, a costly article, therefore he cannot afford to buy very much of it. So it is hell for him even hereafter—says the priest.

"All men are created equal." How about the child of the rich? Surrounded by all the comforts and protections which parental love and money can furnish, he grows up in comfort and security and receives an excellent education.

His life is a round of pleasure, mingled perhaps with as much work and exercise as is necessary to health.

Unless early killed by excessive luxury or riotous living, he can live to a ripe old age, honored by everyone as a pillar of society. He gives liberally to charities, because that helps to make the donor feel like a demigod. And as for religion—why he can join any church he chooses and can buy as much religion as there is in the market.

So when he dies he has even a very good claim to a reserved seat in the front row where the four-winged angels chant.

"All men are created equal!" It is a phrase which did well enough in its time, but which now has become a lie.

The reason? The struggle for existence has entirely changed since the days of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine. All that was needed in those days was to give every individual a chance to fight it out for himself.

This great country was undeveloped, and there were thousands of chances for everybody to make a decent and honorable living. Up to 1860 there were only two millionaires in this country.

In those days there was some sense in the phrase "All men are created equal."

But since the development of the capitalist system, with machinery and railroads, we have a few billionaires, a number of millionaires, and a multitude of wage-workers and tramps.

What has become of the "equality?" True, it is said that we are "all equal before the law," and that the framers of the Declaration of Independence had that in mind when they wrote the phrase.

But are we equal before the law? There are thousands of laws passed by the legislatures of the various states every session, not to speak of Congress. There is a flood of laws.

How many of all these laws are for the purpose of protecting the poor, the weak and the helpless? Most of them are simply enacted for the protection of "life and property."

That is, protection of the property of those who have it. And protection of the life of those whose lives are worth something in a capitalistic sense.

There can be no protection of property for those who have no property. The laws are made to protect property rights against the propertyless.

And the life of the miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth several hundred feet deep, for less than two dollars a day—or the life of the laborer in the big factories—receives scanty protection, or none.

Equality before the law is a phrase like so many others. Two men with equally big pocketbooks are equal before the law—otherwise they are not equal.

A member of the United States senate openly boasted in that august body that no man with ten million dollars ever went to prison. On the other hand, a poor workingman, stealing a few bones in a packing house of Chicago, got eighteen months' imprisonment.

Even in small things, we clearly have a class government. This shows plainly in the fact that for misdemeanors the culprits have to pay fines in money, which is simply a joke for the rich man, while it hits the poor man terribly hard.

Suppose an automobile runs down the avenue at a fearful speed, thereby endangering the lives and limbs of hundreds of men, women and children.

If the owner is caught he will pay a fine of ten dollars or twenty dollars. He considers it great fun and treats his friends to an extra bottle of wine because "he has joined Judge Neelen's club."

But let us take another case. Suppose a poor tramp—a workingman who has become discouraged—is found sleeping on a bench in a park, or on a wagon in an alley. The eye of the law will soon find him, and he will be hauled up before a judge the next morning.

"Why did you sleep on that alley, or on that bench in the park?" the judge will ask sternly. "Why did you not go to a hotel or a rooming house?"

"I had no money, your honor," answers the hobo. "That's no money to pay for a room! And sleeping in an alley—that is clearly disorderly behavior. It means a fine of ten dollars and the costs," says the judge.

"But, your honor, if I had the ten dollars and costs I would not have been sleeping in the alley," murmurs the tramp. "That is just it—you have no money, you're a vagrant. You will go to the house of correction for thirty days—and if you say another word I will make it ninety days. You have no visible means of support. You are a criminal in the eyes of the law."

And to the house of correction he goes. This is equality before the law!

By sleeping in the alley the poor hobo has harmed nobody. But

The interests are very much afraid of the people of Arizona will not keep the judiciary out of politics. They prefer to see the judges beyond the reach of the people who must be served by the judges. Long articles

are appearing in the capitalist sheets on the subject, and they all, all the graft organs, fear lest the judiciary shall not be safeguarded from the "tumult of popular elections." Who are the laws made to serve, I wonder,

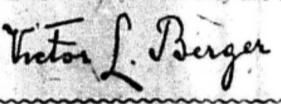
capitalistic society has a bad conscience and mistrusts the poor fellow without money. And rightfully so—because he may turn into a beast of prey—into a tiger—at any moment.

But who is really responsible for his condition? Under the protection of the laws the steel trust, the sugar trust, the meat trust, the oil trust and many other trusts rob the people of many millions every year.

Under the protection of the laws women and children are exploited and their life-blood coined into dollars for the capitalist class. But that is considered all right—because it means "life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for the capitalist class.

Truly, the people learn slowly in this country. Phrases work wonders. The masses are born for the purpose of creating wealth enough for our sugar kings, railway kings, pork kings, etc., to buy European princes and lords and counts for their daughters.

However: "All men are created equal." And those who are "industrious" will be wealthy while they are on earth; and they may go to heaven after they are dead! Therefore, let us prey! Such is the logic of capitalism.



Milwaukee Capitalist Aldermen Unmask!

Milwaukee: The opposition of the majority of the old party aldermen against the big park project, at the council meeting Monday, was more strenuous than sensible. Several times it verged on the absolutely ridiculous and brought roars of laughter from the Social-Democratic side of the house. This was especially the case when they averred, one after another, that they were anxious to do just what the people want them to do, if only they could have a referendum first to find out.

The plea was made that, at present, the city needs more to invest in a new sewer system than in parks. Ald. Carney (D.) especially, seemed to forget entirely that had his party undertaken a park project similar to this one years ago, there would have been no sewer problem like there is today.

Park Project Under Fire Ald. A. Braun (R.) claimed to have sent out a number of letters, asking the voters of his ward what they think of the park proposition and whether they desire a referendum. Less than half of those to whom letters were sent replied and only part of these had demanded the referendum. However, he was very certain that the people want a referendum on the question and argued that there would be time for newspaper returns to be received before the date of the council meeting just preceding the expiration of the options on May 13, so that the council could take action then, after a referendum has been taken.

Ald. Berger (S.-D.) then took the floor and showed how utterly impossible it would be to explain so large a proposition to the voters in the short time before the election. "We have twice had a referendum on the park question as it has been in our platform right along. This is a project of which the city can be proud for generations to come.

"We do not intend to make it a party measure," he said. "Our opponents, however, are playing politics and seeking to delay the question—they hope to kill it. Now, if they insist on making a party measure out of it, we are perfectly willing to do so, and to take the responsibility. The cost of the undertaking, about which you complain so much, will be scarcely felt. It will not amount to more than 20 cents per thousand dollars of taxes paid.

"In regard to the opposition Ald. Braun (R.) found in his ward, I can very well understand that. His ward is a middle class ward and they view the matter in the light of the past when deals like these were always real estate deals with immense rake-offs for some one in them."

Ald. Welch expressed surprise that the old party aldermen at seeking a referendum on this question and compared their attitude with their attitude in 1906 and 1907 when there was a real demand for a referendum on certain franchises. "I see your game!" exclaimed Mr. Welch. "You know that we are a plenary party and hope to be able to muster a majority against us on account of the short time there would be for a campaign. You can't do it. We are going to pass this measure and take the responsibility. If these men had cared as much for the people in the past as they pretend to care today, there would not be such a palling need for this measure."

Ald. Smith (D.) had the courage of his convictions and spoke for the park proposition, and her on voted with the Socialists, who the question was on postponing action.

A River Sink Hole "We will have two sack a little," was the way Mr. Smith started his talk, and he showed clearly that the establishing of factories in the upper Milwaukee river valley will make a sink-hole out of that river, just as was the case in a Menominee valley.

Some Liars We Have Met

That it is nearly a year since the Social-Democrats came into power in Milwaukee. One of their proud boasts was that John I. Beggs and the street railway company would have to come to time. Outside of a couple petty suits instituted they have accomplished nothing. There is no cross-town line, neither is there a model street railway franchise. It is John I's happy privilege to snicker.—Waterford (Wis.) Post.

Instead of snickering, Mr. Beggs has had to give up in Milwaukee, turned down by the stockholders who thoroughly incensed against the company to make him longer servicable to their real interests. He removed April 1 to St. Louis. As to what the Socialists have done, the Post conveniently overlooks the fact, thanks to some crooks of its own party, the company has a sweeping, robber franchise and that the state railway commission has proven a protection to the company in its rotten service. But the Socialists are on the job and the end is not yet, by any means.

No Rake-offs This Time!

Ald. Strehlow (S.-D.) said that during the Rose administration there was the question of the purchase of a small park before the council. The price in this case was some \$400 per acre above the real value of the property. The Social-Democrats in the council demanded a referendum on account of this steal, but were denied by the same aldermen who are so anxious for a referendum now. That the steal was there was afterwards proven by the fact that the price was reduced \$200 per acre, still leaving a considerable rake-off.

"Now you demand a referendum on a question in connection with which there is absolutely no question of even so much as a profit on the deal being paid to anyone," concluded Ald. Strehlow, showing how inconsistent the old party aldermen are in their demands.

Ald. Wittig (D.) said: "Manufacture is the life of the people and the workingmen would rather have factories near their front doors than parks. There are 25,000 idle people walking the streets now and what these want is more factories, and not more parks."

Ald. A. Braun (R.) seeing that a bad impression would be left by this statement, said that "we are in favor of small parks all right," but that the big proposition is too big. "We'll get the small parks, too," was the answer to this from Ald. Berger.

Delayed by Republicans and Democrats A motion by Ald. Carney (D.) to indefinitely postpone the majority committee report was lost by a vote

(Continued to 4th page.)

Have You Helped the Daily?

THE money that you invest in the bonds that are to establish the daily is not a donation. It is a LOAN. You will get back every cent of every dollar. You will not only have the money returned to you, but you will also receive interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per year for sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen or twenty years, as the case may be. That means that by the end of twenty years you get a total of eighteen (\$18) dollars for every ten (\$10) dollars you invest. In other words, you will receive almost twice the amount that you have loaned to establish the daily. This interest will be paid twice a year from Dec. 1, 1911, when the bonds are to be issued.

The bonds will be secured by a first mortgage. The mortgage will cover all the money invested in bonds and whatever may be bought with it to establish the daily, as, for instance, machinery, materials, etc., and in addition to that will cover the goods, property and chattels already installed, amounting to some \$20,000. There will be, therefore, a liability of \$100,000 and assets amounting to considerably more than \$100,000.

That the daily will be a good proposition there is no doubt. Those who know anything about newspaper enterprises know, and are confident in this. Milwaukee is the one place in all the United States where a Socialist daily newspaper can be made a profitable undertaking for the movement. The daily in Milwaukee will soon be what the Vorwarts is in Berlin. In Milwaukee we have all the elements necessary for a successful Socialist daily newspaper. It is the psychological place. It is the place and the time where Socialists and non-Socialists are continually asking: "When are you going to start a daily?"

Furthermore, it is the one city

where the large advertisers are anxious to get their displays in a Socialist paper. That is that they have grubbed base with the little space at our command with our old press we could give them all the space they want. One reason for this is because we have won the political power in the city and county.

Political power gives prestige and respect. Had either of the old parties been in continuation a daily newspaper would have been long an accomplished fact. However, the working class has slowly yet surely.

But the time exceedingly ripe for action now. Milwaukee press is hostile and usually misrepresenting us every day. The work of our comrades in it is belittled and discouraged. They are liable to hurt us. Will you help it by your neglect?

Bear in mind, comrades, that your buying the bonds is not a donation, but a simple loan. Your investment in these bonds to create a daily for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, is better than putting your money into a bank. The bank at the most will pay you three (3) per cent. The bonds will pay you four (4) per cent, with security much better, for nobody will gamble with your money on the stock exchange.

Comrades, you are anxious to have a daily Socialist newspaper for Milwaukee. However, response so far has been very meagre. Subscribe to as many bonds as you can afford, and make a corresponding remittance. Do not wait, but act now, and tell others to do likewise.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

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\$1000 in Denominations of \$10.00 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered to be paid as follows: One-fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nine years; and one-fifth twenty years from date of issue of bonds. Said bonds are issued and to bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and to be secured first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... of..... A. D. 1911.
Number of Bonds..... Name..... (Seal)
Amount of Bond..... Address.....
Enclosed find remittance of.....

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

If Gompers goes to prison it will be the most short-sighted act American capitalism has ever committed. Lorimer by any other name would smell as sweet. And that vote in the senate shows that there are others! Of course, the capitalists are patriotic! That Harvester Trust stult in Milwaukee ought to leave no doubt on that point.

It is such testimony as appears on the third page of this week's Herald, relative to London, that gives some idea of the real spread of Socialism the world around.

To have cut loose from the Miners' union would have been to lose his "power for good" as a Civic Federation stalking horse, so John Mitchell decided wisely—for all concerned.

Chicago telephone girls are on strike. In Milwaukee the monopoly managed better. When it found the girls were organizing it picked out the leaders and made them walk the plank.

The kaiser has decided, not to call the expected elections for a new reichstag until "next winter." Fear of the Social-Democracy is at the bottom of it. Who could blame him!

Inasmuch as the people who do the work of the world constitute the poor classes, where, please, lieth the incentive to industry under the capitalist system?

Mayor Gaynor of New York City has instructed the Gotham police that the red flag is used by Socialists to typify the common brotherhood of man instead of bloodshed and that it is to be respected. That's honest, and we thank the New York mayor for it.

In Milwaukee the officials of the Harvester trust, with the Harvester band, attended the patriotic observances of Washington's birthday in the Auditorium, and then discharged fifteen employes in the pattern department because they also attended the observance. Patriotism!

Mr. Gompers has begun to sidestep his famous (or foolish) "reward your friends and punish your enemies" New York plan. He said that a labor party was bound sooner or later to take the field. What he forgot to say was that a labor party is already in the field—the Socialist party.

After the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee had declined to greet Roosevelt, that furious and noisy individual went to Chicago and refused to meet Lorimer. Then he went to Cincinnati and hobnobbed with Boss Cox. Now that Cox has been indicted it is amusing to notice that Roosevelt has "Nothing to say."

Each little capitalist United States senator has a graft all his own to serve. The latest is Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who says the people do not want government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. He is the largest stockholder in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the so-called wire trust. Of such is the kingdom of congress!

William G. Adkins, of the Adkins-Biwer Co., public accountants, who recently completed an audit of the books of Milwaukee county, made an address before the Illinois Institute of Accountants, Chicago, March 1, on "The Socialist Administration in Milwaukee," the speaker describing the improvements in municipal accounting in both the city and county offices of the Wisconsin metropolis.

One of the best shows ever seen by Milwaukee was given by the Arcadians company at the Davidson last week. It was a London musical comedy, excellent in itself, tuneful, humorous without being vulgar, a large company, and not a stick in the whole lot, simply wonderful scenery and scenic effects, simply perfect costumes, and so on, and after noting all this and marveling over it we chanced to look at the program a little closer and saw that one of the authors was

Premier Briand, "Sick of It All," Quits

Paris, Feb. 25.—Premier Briand and the members of his cabinet will resign on Monday. They reached this decision Saturday afternoon at a conference in the premier's office, when the political situation was thoroughly canvassed. The bare majority of sixteen, which the government received Friday night in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, following the premier's arraignment by the radical Socialists, Louis Malvy and Paul Meunier, was a sore blow to the premier and his associates, who had been sustained many times in previous crises by much larger votes. In the end, M. Briand declared that he was "sick of it all."

The decision of the ministry to withdraw has caused an enormous political sensation. The conservative newspapers are sounding a note of alarm. The Temps, in summing up the situation, blames parliament for taking too much interest in the railway employes, who imperiled the security of the country, and not enough in the

A. M. Thompson, who is no less a person than the well known "Dangle" of Blatchford's Clarion of London, Thompson being one of the quartette of London journalists who founded the paper and brought it to its present success and standing. A tinge of Socialist feeling can almost be detected in the play, so to say.

The San Francisco Chronicle is afraid the people of California may enact a law providing for the recall of judges. In which case it fears that life and property—mostly property. I guess—would neither be safe, since the judges would be kept in fear of popular feeling. The fact that the Chronicle is a Southern Pacific and trolley interests controlled sheet may account for some of its fear, perhaps!

I picked this neat bit out of a set of resolutions adopted by the Socialists of a western city on the subject of a life judiciary: To maintain a congress of over four hundred men to enact legislation, and at the same time appoint a body of nine corporation lawyers, called federal judges, to set aside this legislation, or declare the same unconstitutional, is not only a great waste of wealth, but worse than child's play.

This is well put. It is strange that some people cannot see that it is really a mere handful of men who make the laws that the rest of the millions of us have to obey, for no law is made, or established, until this little coterie has passed upon it. A Milwaukee real estate fox has inserted a want ad, "Notice to Home Owners," in a Milwaukee paper, asking that complaints of unjust taxation be sent in to him to be used in a "Home Owners' Defense Movement" against "extortionate taxation" and "Socialistic experimentation."

The fellow, of course, has a record. Such "friends of the dear people" always have. He is an old party job hunter, and ran for a congressional nomination the past fall by circulating campaign matter along with which were extensive descriptions of real estate that he was trying to get for "dear people" at a price that was a good price. With this also he conducted fervent appeals to "patriotism" and hysterical stuff about the glories of the American flag. The flag ought to blush to be boosted by such a creature!

The mental dishonesty of the fellow is shown by his talk about unjust taxation from "Socialistic experimentation." The taxes being collected this year are based on the budget adopted by the Dave Rose administration before the Social-Democrats carried the city, which the fellow well knows but dishonestly seeks to cover up. And, judging from his record, the "Home Owners' Defense Movement" might seem to be a movement to get suckers headed in the direction of his official profit shop.

There is unjust taxation in Milwaukee this year. It was brought about by Republican and Democratic misgovernment while those parties were successively in control of the city. But on top of this is a further form of unjust taxation out of which many real estate men of this fellow's stripe have grown rich, that sort of taxation that obliges the workingman struggling to own a home of his own, to pay rent, interest, taxes and repairs on the little place he is buying of the shark, and on top of this holds over his head a cut-throat contract that will fleece him out of all the money he has paid on "his" place in case he finds himself unable to meet one of the stated payments. Is this the sort of thing the "Judge" Linebargers and their ilk stand for at the expense of the people they love so. And it is against this sort of thing that a home owners' defense movement is really needed, even if it should result in the riding out of the city on a rail of some of the shady characters who wrap themselves in the folds of "old glory" and set themselves up as real estate sharks and "leading business men," with their hands in the people's pockets.

[The French Socialists have had a sad experience with leaders who have accepted posts in radical cabinets, while still claiming to be Socialists. Briand, a former Socialist, turned squarely against the working class once he got into the ministry and was in constant collision with the Socialists and was cordially hated by them. In 1899 Millerand, a prominent French Socialist, was persuaded to enter the Waldeck-Rossieu cabinet, when all true men were united in doing justice to Dreyfus and breaking down the royalist-clerical war upon the republic. In time, however, Millerand was expelled by the party as being out of sympathy with it. When the Clemenceau ministry was formed in 1906, Briand and Viviani, also prominent Socialists, entered it, along with Millerand. Later Briand became prime minister, and as such developed an enemy of the trade unions and did his utmost to crush the big railway men's strike last October. His final fall was to be expected.]

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Saturdays. Let us hear from you
Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

Sink Holes Dragged to the Light

Milwaukee Infested with Immoral, Police-Protected Hotels That Reek with Crime—Ulrich Case Starts Investi- gation—Helpless Working Girls the Victims —Mayor Issues Warning

An unsavory bit of Milwaukee's underworld came to the surface on Monday last during an investigation conducted by Coroner Nahin into the circumstances surrounding the death of Eunice Ulrich, aged 24 years, who died in convulsions while occupying a room at the Plaza bed house hotel, State and Sixth streets, across from the Auditorium, in company with Fred A. Wenzel, a druggist, who had taken her there for immoral purposes, registered under an assumed name.



The Plaza "Ho'el," Where the Death Occurred
The Proprietors Deify the Police to Close Them. Hinting that They Know
Too Much. This Place is Leased for Immoral Purposes by the
Owners, John Bogenberger and Brother.

Death was found to be due to a cerebral hemorrhage, according to the coroner's verdict, and the investigation was for the purpose of clearing

up the circumstances surrounding the case. The "hotel" in question is conducted by W. H. Cannon, ex-gambler, Fred Kupright and Mrs. Cannon, and brings a profit of \$4,500 a year, at least that much was admitted in a statement made by Mr. Cannon-Kassell. This is believed to be a gross understatement. Mayor Seidel is investigating and seeking some means to close up the "hotel" hell holes. Miss Ulrich had lived in the city several years, coming from Neenah, and was employed as stenographer in a downtown business house. Wenzel had been keeping company with her for nearly a year, and was supposed to be unmarried at her boarding place out on the west side.

The inquest by Coroner Nahin was quite thorough. Asst. Dist. Atty. Hirschburg being present throughout. Mayor Seidel was present when Wenzel was questioned. The testimony, which brought out many interesting facts, has been turned over to the mayor and district attorney. The body was taken to Neenah for burial. A chauffeur named Moran made the statement on Saturday to several persons that he had driven Wenzel and the girl to the Plaza on Friday night and that on the way the girl was in a hysterical condition. Called to testify at the inquest, he said that he was mistaken. That it was another pair he had driven to the resort. And he also told of another case.

Starting Testimony
He testified that he was called to the Cricket, on Sycamore street, early in the evening, whence he took two men and two girls first to the Forstkeiler on Chestnut street and then to a Blue Mound road resort kept by Mike Ward. He then came back to the city and attended the prize fight at the Public Service building. After returning he found one girl missing. They drove down the road toward Milwaukee and overtook the other girl who was hurrying away. The girl was crying and protesting that she had been deceived in regard to the character of the place she was taken to. During the time that search for the girl was being carried on at the road house the man who had accompanied her skipped out, and so the party returned to the city without him. On the way back the girl that was picked up was plied with drink at another resort. Finally the man and one girl were taken to the Plaza hotel, the other girl being dropped on the way. This testimony was taken on the suspicion that the girl in question was the Ulrich girl, but this was not proven.

The Night of the Charity Ball
The important parts of the testimony show how certain "hotels" in the city are conducted, under police protection, and also that the principal characters in these affairs are men who can afford to hire automobiles; that the girls are almost invariably working girls and sometimes deceived as to the destinations of their nocturnal joy rides.

At the inquest the coroner called for the register of the Plaza, and the proprietors proudly placed it in evidence as tending to show that the resort was a "regular hotel." Mrs. Kassell said that rooms were charged for up to \$2.50 and that this was

for twenty-four hours. If the guests left early it was their own affair. Some people stayed weeks at a time, she said unblushingly. Very few only stayed a few hours, she insisted. But the register was the best evidence, and there were amused glances between the onlookers when the coroner, turning the leaves of the register, pointed out room after room that the look showed had been rented out three and four times in a single night!

A further examination showed other striking facts. On one certain night, amongst others, the register showed that forty-eight different couples had been accommodated in the twenty-three rooms—and no one can say how

night. The buildings are owned by the Bogenberger brothers, who render themselves liable to the law for permitting their use for immoral purposes. The Plaza has enjoyed a very exclusive sort of trade, being in the downtown district and yet somewhat secluded, it has been much resorted to by the well to do business men and swells from the swell districts of the city. This has given the proprietors a feeling of power, of an influential protection that has made them rather boastful of their security. This, and a further fact, it is alleged.

It is claimed that it was in this place that a former mayor was caught, by prearrangement of the proprietors with certain people in the police department, caught in an immoral relation and the evidence used by the head of the department and others to force him to reappoint Michael Carpenter a member of the fire and police board, in order to make secure the position of Chief Janssen. Furthermore this line of blackmail, it is claimed, helped the said mayor, to make up his mind not to stand for reelection.

The proprietors of the Plaza have boasted that the chief of police would not dare to attempt to close their place. At the inquest before the coroner on Monday, the three of them swore positively that no orders had ever come from the chief to close up.

The Arlington "Hotel," Market St.
The Scene of Many Crimes against Women. Said to be Police Protected.
Was Specially Built for Immoral Uses.

The Mayor's Proclamation

Mayor Emil Seidel Thursday morning issued the following warning:

"Recent occurrences in resorts of a certain type have been brought to the attention of the administration.

"Upon investigation the administration is determined that the so-called hotels for transients and other resorts of immoral nature must cease to operate.

"The attention of patrons of these resorts is called to the statute of the state as well as the ordinances of the city, all of which prescribe severe punishment for offenses against public decency.

Under these laws, single, as well as married offenders, are punishable. Officers have been stationed to keep watch, with strict orders to raid them and arrest all that might be found there.

"It is not the desire to injure any one enjoying the reputation of a good name, hence the issue of this warning.

"Those disregarding have themselves to blame."
"EMIL SEIDEL,
"Mayor."

The Arlington

The Arlington deserves a little separate attention. It is located just across from the city hall, but on a back and dark street, yet only a few blocks from the downtown cafes and other temptations. It is said that one of the city detectives protects it, hangs around a good deal, and it is even hinted that he has a small financial interest in it.

The Arlington keeps a register—as a matter of fact. But it is not particular. It welcomes all comers.

It doesn't care a rap as to how the girls are enticed to the place, so long as it gets its money out of the traffic.

One evening, for instance, a girl was brought to the place, drugged, from a city hall square cafe. The job had been overdone. The knockout drops had done too much knocking. Once in an upper bedroom overlooking the street, the girl's condition became alarming, and those who happened to see what went on through the windows—in the excitement the shades had not been drawn—saw a sudden panic overtake the man in the case and the hotel people he called in, followed by a rush in the automobile back down the street. Shortly after the automobile rushed back with a doctor and after great effort the girl was resuscitated. Whether her rain was subsequently accomplished is not known, but it is to be hoped that she escaped.

Would-be Victim Escapes
On another occasion a friend in human form had led a girl to the place and when at the entrance the victim had evidently divined the nature of the resort and sought to get away. Having gotten his prey so near the door the man grabbed her forcibly and, assisted by an attache of the place, who deserved shooting on sight, was about to succeed in getting her past the portals where virtue leaves

hope behind when a woman came by who was the keeper of a house of prostitution, yet not lost to feminine sympathy. Seeing what was going on she "mixed in." She dared them to drag the girl in against her will. A policeman mixed in, too, it is said, and finally in spite of them all the plucky little woman succeeded in calling a hack and sending the girl home, saying that no girl could be drawn against her will into such a life if she, who knew all about it, could prevent it. The case got into court, but was hushed up by certain influences, it is reported.

Not one girl in fifty who is lured to such a place meets with such lucky interference.

The character of the Arlington and its victims has long been a matter of comment in the city hall across the way, from whose east windows can be seen the day patronage. Even Water Registrar Lemanski has been shocked by the number of young girls taken to the place even in the day time. "It is a shame that such

Prostitution Inevitable Under Capitalism, But It Must Be Kept Outlaw
Prostitution is the inevitable result of our present economic system which forces helpless women to earn their living in the factories, shops and offices. Here they are taken advantage of and offered wages too light for their support.

The increase of female labor is everywhere accompanied by an increase of prostitution. The capitalist system puts a premium upon vice and a ban on virtue. Socialism will remove the cause of prostitution—the degradation and poverty wrought by the wage and profit system.—Rev. C. H. Vail, in "Principles of Scientific Socialism."

Modern industrial conditions make marriage a great risk for our young people. They fear disaster if they try to set up homes of their own. This cannot but result in added immorality.

Immorality in our cities has been commercialized and thus additionally fortified. The number of men who grow rich in business in various ways related to the demoralization of women is large.

At best, in modern society, prostitution can only be kept in check and made as little dangerous to the unsuspecting as possible.

young girls can be drawn into such a place in Milwaukee," he has said on more than one occasion.

A Magazine Exposure
Pearson's Magazine this month has an article dealing with the usually covered-up subject of the betrayal of working girls. However, it may create a distorted impression that the department stores are to blame for all the betrayals. This is not the case. It would be truer to say that the staggering increase in downtown immorality and the development of the bed house hotel and established assignation house had grown in measure proportional with the entrance of young girls into industry, into department store and other clerkships, into factory work, office employment and

GIMBEL BROTHERS

My! Oh My! How Those Overcoats Did Sell!

And Every Man Saved Several Dollars



A week ago Gimbel Brothers advertised that they would sell any Winter Overcoat in the house at a 50 per cent Discount or exactly

Half Price

Last Friday and Saturday our salesmen were kept on the jump fitting Overcoats on delighted customers.

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Half Price

You know the High Quality of Gimbel Overcoats, and this lot measures up to the usual standard in style, quality and fit.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Park Project Passes Committee

The million dollar park proposition is now up to the council for adoption, accompanied by a favorable report of the finance committee and a minority report by Ald. A. Braun, who objects to the price to be paid for certain tracts in the strip. Mr. Uihlein addressed the committee at length and said that from a business standpoint the proposed deal is a bad one for the property owners interested in his company. He showed that the property can be made very profitable and that the company would be delighted to have the city drop the park proposition. However, as a citizen, he has become enthused over the proposition and can see great good for the com-

munity in the purchase of the tract by the city.

Speaking of Ald. Berger's work in getting the options for the property, Mr. Uihlein said, "He made my life miserable. If we had let Mr. Berger say what the property is worth, he would have taken it for nothing."

The price of the Uihlein property was reduced \$40,000 at a conference with Ald. Berger shortly before the meeting Thursday and the strip on the east side of the river will be included in the purchase.

The amount involved in the purchase will be \$1,050,000 for the entire tract, to be paid in twenty annual installments with interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

Factor in the case was forced into people's minds and this was followed by the Socialist blacklist, that while not at once effective, ultimately forced the closing of such great sink holes as the Lewis hotel at Wells and Fourth streets, and a score of others. These places were closed but the public feeling thus appeased, the police department permitted the quiet increase of new and like hell-holes, and stall saloons as well. So that today the situation is worse than ever.

Considering that the Selby tract has a fine river frontage and is near to the street car lines, the price asked for it of the city may not be so exorbitant after all. Compared with past experiences in the line of property buying, the projected river park plan that Ald. Berger has engineered with such masterly skill represents a downright snap for Milwaukee. Besides, the land the city and county buys does not represent expense but an added holding of valuable property.

One of the worst places of this sort that Milwaukee ever had was the so-called padded "East Water streets. It was a large basement room, padded to keep the noise of revelry from reaching the street. In its regular evening dances were conducted, which were outwardly very respectable to begin with and quite calculated to enchant a newer comer who longed for the polite attentions of the opposite sex. Yet the place was in the very midst of the vilest district in the city, with invisible danger signs could they but be detected at every turn.

A Padded Dance Room
The assignation hotels are up for attention, but it must not be thought that the regular hotels are entirely guiltless. Not one of them but what is a great danger to womankind—the kind of womankind that enlists for chambermaid service. Talk to anyone who knows, and then doubt if this is not so. All of which only adds to the conviction that must hold us that the social evil UNDER THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM is simply impossible of eradication. The best that can be done is to hold it in check as much as possible and to keep it from swamping everything in its path. The brunt of the fight must be directed to the girl traps, the places where girls injudicious enough to be led to drinking places are seduced while in a condition where the will power has been momentarily lessened.

Some years ago there was a new note struck in city cleaning. Therefore it had been given out in police interviews and newspaper editorials that the great evil in this line was the stall saloon. Nothing was said about the assignation hotels, that were growing up all over the city back of the stall saloon. It seemed as if a good deal of the stall saloon talk was for the purpose of shielding from view the greater evil that existed in the background. After no little effort the existence of the shady hotel as a big

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Only Equally Big Pocketbooks Are Equal Before the Law

By Victor L. Berger

THE famous Declaration of Independence contains the following gem of thought: "All men are created equal" and are endowed "with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We are told that these are the cardinal principles of the American government.

"All men are created equal." That is a fine phrase and it may be true with some qualifications.

But do they live equal? Do they die equal?

The child of the poor is born in a hovel. He is surrounded by misery and poverty from his first moments. There are three chances to one that he will not survive the first year. And, even if he pulls through, there is a hard life before him.

The dangers of sickness are tenfold as great, the temptations to crime and prostitution a thousand times as great as for the child of the rich.

If he safely passes all these perils, his is a monotonous and laborious existence, ended by an early death, which is often to be considered a boon, since it saves the victim from the poorhouse.

Usually the poor man has very little claim on heaven. He may belong to some church, but religion is, more or less, a costly article, therefore he cannot afford to buy very much of it. So it is hell for him even hereafter—says the priest.

"All men are created equal."

How about the child of the rich? Surrounded by all the comforts and protections which parental love and money can furnish, he grows up in comfort and security and receives an excellent education.

His life is a round of pleasure, mingled perhaps with as much work and exercise as is necessary to health.

Unless early killed by excessive luxury or riotous living, he can live to a ripe old age, honored by everyone as a pillar of society. He gives liberally to charities, because that helps to make the donor feel like a demigod. And as for religion—why he can join any church he chooses and can buy as much religion as there is in the market.

So when he dies he has even a very good claim to a reserved seat in the front row where the four-winged angels chant.

"All men are created equal!"

It is a phrase which did well enough in its time, but which now has become a lie.

The reason? The struggle for existence has entirely changed since the days of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine. All that was needed in those days was to give every individual a chance to fight it out for himself.

This great country was undeveloped, and there were thousands of chances for everybody to make a decent and honorable living. Up to 1860 there were only two millionaires in this country.

In those days there was some sense in the phrase "All men are created equal."

But since the development of the capitalist system, with machinery and railroads, we have a few billionaires, a number of millionaires, and a multitude of wage-workers and tramps.

What has become of the "equality?"

True, it is said that we are "all equal before the law," and that the framers of the Declaration of Independence had that in mind when they wrote the phrase.

But are we equal before the law?

There are thousands of laws passed by the legislatures of the various states every session, not to speak of Congress. There is a flood of laws.

How many of all these laws are for the purpose of protecting the poor, the weak and the helpless?

Most of them are simply enacted for the protection of "life and property."

That is, protection of the property of those who have it. And protection of the life of those whose lives are worth something in a capitalistic sense.

There can be no protection of property for those who have no property.

The laws are made to protect property rights against the propertyless.

And the life of the miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth several hundred feet deep, for less than two dollars a day—or the life of the laborer in the big factories—receives scanty protection, or none.

Equality before the law is a phrase like so many others.

Two men with equally big pocketbooks are equal before the law—otherwise they are not equal.

A member of the United States senate openly boasted in that august body that no man with ten million dollars ever went to prison.

On the other hand, a poor workingman, stealing a few bones in a packing house of Chicago, got eighteen months' imprisonment.

Even in small things, we clearly have a class government.

This shows plainly in the fact that for misdemeanors the culprits have to pay fines in money, which is simply a joke for the rich man, while it hits the poor man terribly hard.

Suppose an automobile runs down the avenue at a fearful speed, thereby endangering the lives and limbs of hundreds of men, women and children.

If the owner is caught he will pay a fine of ten dollars or twenty dollars. He considers it great fun and treats his friends to an extra bottle of wine because "he has joined Judge Neelen's club."

But let us take another case.

Suppose a poor tramp—a workingman who has become discouraged—is found sleeping on a bench in a park, or on a wagon in an alley. The eye of the law will soon find him, and he will be hauled up before a judge the next morning.

"Why did you sleep in that alley, or on that bench in the park?" the judge will ask sternly. "Why did you not go to a hotel or a rooming house?"

"I had no money, your honor," answers the hobo.

"What, no money to pay for a room! And sleeping in an alley—that is clearly disorderly behavior. It means a fine of ten dollars and the costs," says the judge.

"But, your honor, if I had the ten dollars and costs I would not have been sleeping in the alley," murmurs the tramp.

"That is just it—you have no money, you're a vagrant. You will go to the house of correction for thirty days—and if you say another word I will make it ninety days. You have no visible means of support. You are a criminal in the eyes of the law."

And to the house of correction he goes.

This is equality before the law!

By sleeping in the alley the poor hobo has harmed nobody. But

The interests are very much afraid the people of Arizona will not keep the judiciary out of politics. They prefer to see the judges beyond the reach of the people who must be served by the judges. Long articles

are appearing in the capitalist sheets on the subject, and they all, all the graft organs, fear lest the judiciary shall not be safeguarded from the "tumult of popular elections." Who are the laws made to serve, I wonder.

capitalistic society has a bad conscience and mistrusts the poor fellow without money.

And rightfully so—because he may turn into a beast of prey—into a tiger—at any moment.

But who is really responsible for his condition?

Under the protection of the laws the steel trust, the sugar trust, the meat trust, the oil trust and many other trusts rob the people of many millions every year.

Under the protection of the laws women and children are exploited and their life-blood coined into dollars for the capitalist class.

But that is considered all right—because it means "life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for the capitalist class.

Truly, the people learn slowly in this country. Phrases work wonders.

The masses are born for the purpose of creating wealth enough for our sugar kings, railway kings, pork kings, etc., to buy European princes and lords and counts for their daughters.

However, "All men are created equal."

And those who are "industrious" will be wealthy while they are on earth; and they may go to heaven after they are dead!

Therefore, let us prey!

Such is the logic of capitalism.

and who, the people or the corporations, have the best right to the sympathies of the judges?

Some Liars We Have Met

That it is nearly a year since the Social-Democrats came into power in Milwaukee. One of their proud boasts was that John L. Beggs and the street railway company would have to come to time. Outside of a couple petty suits instituted they have accomplished nothing. There is no cross-town line, neither is there a model street railway franchise. It is John L.'s happy privilege to sneer.—Waterford (Wis.) Post.

Instead of sneering, Mr. Beggs has had to give up in Milwaukee, turned down by the stockholders who found that the people had become too thoroughly incensed against the company to make him longer serviceable to their real interests. He removes April 1 to St. Louis. As to what the Socialists have done, the Post conveniently overlooks the fact that, thanks to some crooks of its own party, the company has a sweeping, robber franchise and that the state railway commission has proven a protection to the company in its rotten service. But the Socialists are on the job and the end is not yet, by any means.

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Milwaukee Capitalist Aldermen Unmask!

Milwaukee: The opposition of the majority of the old party aldermen against the big park project, at the council meeting Monday, was more strenuous than sensible. Several times it verged on the absolutely ridiculous and brought roars of laughter from the Social-Democratic side of the house. This was especially the case when they averred, one after another, that they were anxious to do just what the people want them to do, if only they could have a referendum first to find out.

The plea was made that, at present, the city needs more to invest in a new sewer system than in parks. Ald. Carney (D.) especially, seemed to forget entirely that, had his party undertaken a park project similar to this one years ago, there would have been no sewer problem like there is today.

Park Project Under Fire

Ald. A. Braun (R.) claimed to have sent out a number of letters asking the voter, of his ward what they think of the park proposition and whether they desire a referendum. Less than half of those to whom letters were sent replied and only part of these had demanded the referendum. However, he was very certain that the people want a referendum on the question and argued that there would be time for newspaper returns to be received before the date of the council meeting just preceding the expiration of the options on May 13, so that the council could take action then, after a referendum has been taken.

Ald. Berger (S.-D.) then took the floor and showed how utterly impossible it would be to explain so large a proposition to the voters in the short time before the election. "We have twice had a referendum on the park question as it has been in our platform right along. This is a project of which the city can be proud for generations to come.

"We do not intend to make it a party measure," he said. "Our opponents, however, are playing politics and seeking to delay the question—they hope to kill it. Now, if they insist in making a party measure out of it, we are perfectly willing to do so, and to take the responsibility. The cost of the undertaking, about which you complain so much, will be scarcely felt. It will not amount to more than 20 cents per thousand dollars of taxes paid."

"In regard to the opposition Ald. Braun (R.) found in his ward, I can very well understand that. His ward is a middle class ward and they view the matter in the light of the past when deals like these were always real estate deals with immense take-offs for some one in them."

Ald. Welch expressed surprise that the old party aldermen are seeking a referendum on this question and compared their attitude now with their attitude in 1899 and 1900 when there was a real demand for a referendum on certain franchises. "I see your game!" exclaimed Mr. Welch. "You know that we are a plurality party and hope to be able to muster a majority against us on account of the short time there would be for a campaign. You can't do it. We are going to pass this measure and take the responsibility. If these men had cared as much for the people in the past as they pretend to care today, there would not be such a pressing need for this measure."

Ald. Smith (D.) had the courage of his convictions and spoke for the park proposition, and later on voted with the Socialists, when the question was on postponing action.

A River Stink Hole

"We will have to go back a little," was the way Mr. Smith started his talk, and he showed clearly that the establishing of factories in the upper Milwaukee river valley will make a stink-hole out of that river, just as was the case in the Menominee valley.

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ley. "How are you ever going to flush it?" asked Mr. Smith, "after factories have been located all along its banks. It will be a stink-hole from Alpha to Omega and against this you can guard only by buying this property NOW."

No Rake-offs This Time!

Ald. Strehlow (S.-D.) said that during the Rose administration there was the question of the purchase of a small park before the council. The price in this case was some \$400 per acre above the real value of the property. The Social-Democrats in the council demanded a referendum on the question on account of this steal, but were denied by the same aldermen who are so anxious for a referendum now. That the steal was there was afterwards proven by the fact that the price was reduced \$200 per acre, still leaving a considerable rake-off. "Now you demand a referendum on a question in connection with which there is absolutely no question of even so much as a profit on the deal being paid to anyone," concluded Ald. Strehlow, showing how inconsistent the old party aldermen are in their demands.

Ald. Wittig (D.) said: "Manufacture is the life of the people and the workmen would rather have factories near their front doors than parks. There are 25,000 idle people walking the streets now and what these want is more factories, and not more parks."

Ald. A. Braun (R.) seeing that a bad impression would be left by this statement, said that "we are in favor of small parks all right," but that the big proposition is too big.

"We'll get the small parks, too," was the answer to this from Ald. Berger.

Delayed by Republicans and Democrats

A motion by Ald. Carney (D.) to indefinitely postpone the majority committee report was lost by a vote

(Continued to 4th page.)

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

If Gompers goes to prison it will be the most short-sighted act American capitalism has ever committed.

Lorimer by any other name would smell as sweet. And that vote in the senate shows that there are others!

Of course, the capitalists are patriotic! That Harvester Trust stunt in Milwaukee ought to leave no doubt on that point.

It is such testimony as appears on the third page of this week's Herald, relative to London, that gives some idea of the real spread of Socialism the world around.

To have cut loose from the Miners' union would have been to lose his "power for good" as a Civic Federation stalking horse, so John Mitchell decided wisely—for all concerned.

Chicago telephone girls are on strike. In Milwaukee the monopoly managed better. When it found the girls were organizing it picked out the leaders and made them walk the plank.

The Kaiser has decided, not to call the expected elections for a new reichstag until "next winter." Fear of the Social Democracy is at the bottom of it. Who could blame him!

Inasmuch as the people who do the work of the world constitute the poor classes, where, please, lie the incentive to industry under the capitalist system?

Mayor Gaynor of New York City has instructed the Gotham police that the red flag is used by Socialists to typify the common brotherhood of man instead of bloodshed and that it is to be respected. That's honest, and we thank the New York mayor for it.

In Milwaukee the officials of the Harvester trust, with the Harvester band, attended the patriotic observances of Washington's birthday in the Auditorium, and then discharged fifteen employes in the pattern department because they also attended the observance. Patriotism!

Mr. Gompers has begun to sidestep his famous (or foolish) "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy. He is talking before the New York state assembly that a labor party was bound sooner or later to take the field. What he forgot to say was that a labor party is already in the field—the Socialist party.

After the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee had declined to greet Roosevelt, that furious and noisy individual went to Chicago and refused to meet Lorimer. Then he went to Cincinnati and hounded with Boss Cox. Now that Cox has been indicted it is amusing to notice that Roosevelt has "Nothing to say."

Each little capitalist United States senator has a graft all his own to serve. The latest is Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who says the people do not want government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. He is the largest stockholder in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the so-called wire trust. Of such is the kingdom of congress!

William G. Adkins, of the Adkins-Biwer Co., public accountants, who recently completed an audit of the books of Milwaukee county, made an address before the Illinois Institute of Accountants, Chicago, March 1, on "The Socialist Administration in Milwaukee." The speaker describing the improvements in municipal accounting in both the city and county offices of the Wisconsin metropolis.

One of the best shows ever seen by Milwaukee was given by the Arcadians company at the Davidson last week. It was a London musical comedy, excellent in itself, tenuous, humorous without being vulgar, a large company, and not a stick in the whole lot, simply wonderful scenery and scenic effects, simply perfect costuming, and so on, and after noting all this and marveling over it we chanced to look at the program a little closer and saw that one of the authors was

Paris, Feb. 25.—Premier Briand and the members of his cabinet will resign on Monday. They reached this decision Saturday afternoon at a conference in the premier's office, when the political situation was thoroughly canvassed.

The bare majority of sixteen, which the government received Friday night in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, following the premier's arraignment by the radical Socialists, Louis Malvy and Paul Meunier, was a sore blow to the premier and his associates, who had been sustained many times in previous crises by much larger votes.

In the end, M. Briand declared that he was "sick of it all."

The decision of the ministry to withdraw has caused an enormous political sensation. The conservative newspapers are sounding a note of alarm.

The Temps, in summing up the situation, blames parliament for taking too much interest in the railway employes, who imperiled the security of the country, and not enough in the

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

A. M. Thompson, who is no less a person than the well known "Dangle" of Blatchford's Clarion of London, Thompson being one of the quartette of London journalists who founded the paper and brought it to its present success and standing. A tinge of Socialist feeling can almost be detected in the play, so to say.

The San Francisco Chronicle is afraid the people of California may enact a law providing for the recall of judges. In which case it fears that life and property—mostly property, I guess—would neither be safe, since the judges would be kept in fear of popular feeling. The fact that the Chronicle is a Southern Pacific and trolley interests controlled sheet may account for some of its fear, perhaps!

I pick this neat bit out of a set of resolutions adopted by the Socialists of a western city on the subject of a life judiciary:

To maintain a congress of over four hundred men to enact legislation, and at the same time appoint a body of nine corporation lawyers, called federal judges, to sit aside this legislation, or declare the same unconstitutional, is not only a great waste of wealth, but worse than child's play.

This is well put. It is strange that some people cannot see that it is really a mere handful of men who make the laws that the rest of the millions of us have to obey, for no law is made, or established, until this little coterie has passed upon it.

A Milwaukee real estate fox has inserted a want ad, "Notice to Home Owners," in a Milwaukee paper, asking that complaints of unjust taxation be sent in to him to be used in a "Home Owners' Defense Movement" against "extortionate taxation" and "Socialistic experimentation."

The fellow, of course, has a record. Such "friends of the dear people" always have. He is an old party job hunter, and ran for a congressional nomination the past fall by circulating campaign matter along with which were extensive descriptions of real estate that he was trying to get for a good price! With this also he coupled fervent appeals to "patriotism" and hysterical stuff about the glories of the American flag. The flag ought to blush to be boosted by such a creature!

The mental dishonesty of the fellow is shown by his talk about unjust taxation from "Socialistic experimentation." The taxes being collected this year are based on the budget adopted by the Dave Rose administration before the Social-Democrats carried the city, which the fellow well knows but dishonestly seeks to cover up. And, judging from his record, the "Home Owners' Defense Movement" might seem to be a movement to get suckers headed in the direction of his official profit shop.

There is unjust taxation in Milwaukee this year. It was brought about by Republican and Democratic misgovernment while those parties were successively in control of the city. But on top of this is a further form of unjust taxation out of which many real estate men of this fellow's stripe have grown rich, that sort of taxation that obliges the workman struggling to own a home of his own, to pay rent, interest, taxes and repairs on the little place he is buying of the shark, and on top of this holds over his head a cut-throat contract that will fleece him out of all the money he has paid on "his" place in case he finds himself unable to meet one of the stated payments. Is this the sort of thing the "Judge" Linebargers and their ilk stand for at the expense of the people they love so? And it is against this sort of thing that a home owners' defense movement is really needed, even if it should result in the riding out of the city on a rail of some of the shady characters who wrap themselves in the folds of "old glory" and set themselves up as real estate sharks and "leading business men," with their hands in the people's pockets.

Premier Briand, "Sick of It All," Quits

Paris, Feb. 25.—Premier Briand and the members of his cabinet will resign on Monday. They reached this decision Saturday afternoon at a conference in the premier's office, when the political situation was thoroughly canvassed.

The bare majority of sixteen, which the government received Friday night in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies, following the premier's arraignment by the radical Socialists, Louis Malvy and Paul Meunier, was a sore blow to the premier and his associates, who had been sustained many times in previous crises by much larger votes.

In the end, M. Briand declared that he was "sick of it all."

The decision of the ministry to withdraw has caused an enormous political sensation. The conservative newspapers are sounding a note of alarm.

The Temps, in summing up the situation, blames parliament for taking too much interest in the railway employes, who imperiled the security of the country, and not enough in the

Have You Helped the Daily?

HE money that you invest in the bonds that are to establish the daily is not a donation. It is a LOAN. You will get back every cent of every dollar. You will not only have the money returned to you, but you will also receive interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per year for sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen or twenty years, as the case may be. That means that by the end of twenty years you get a total of eighteen (\$18) dollars for every ten (\$10) dollars you invest. In other words, you will receive almost twice the amount that you have loaned to establish the daily. This interest will be paid twice a year from Dec. 1, 1911, when the bonds are to be issued.

The bonds will be secured by a first mortgage. The mortgage will cover all the money invested in bonds and whatever may be bought with it to establish the daily, as, for instance, machinery, materials, etc., and in addition to that will cover the goods, property and chattels already installed, amounting to some \$20,000. There will be, therefore, a liability of \$100,000 and assets amounting to considerably more than \$100,000.

That the daily will be a good proposition there is no doubt. Those who know anything about newspaper enterprises know, and are confident in this. Milwaukee is the one place in all the United States where a Socialist daily newspaper can be made a profitable undertaking for the movement. The daily in Milwaukee will soon be what the Vorwarts is in Berlin. In Milwaukee we have all the elements necessary for a successful Socialist daily newspaper. It is the psychological place. It is the place and the time where Socialists and non-Socialists are continually asking: "When are you going to start a daily?"

Furthermore, it is the city

where the large advertisers are anxious to get their displays in a Socialist paper. The fact is that they have grumbled because with the little space at our command with our old press we could not give them all the space they wanted. One reason for this is because we have won the political power in the city and county. Political power carries prestige and respect. Had either of the old parties been in our situation a daily newspaper would have been long an accomplished fact. However, the working class works slowly yet surely.

But the time is exceedingly ripe for action now. The Milwaukee press is hostile and continually misrepresenting us every day. The work of our comrades in office is belittled and discouraged. The enemy is liable to hurt us. Will you help it by your neglect?

Bear in mind, comrades, that your buying the bonds is not a donation, but a simple loan.

Your investment in these bonds to create a daily for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, is better than putting your money into a bank. The bank at the most will pay you three (3) per cent. The bonds will pay you four (4) per cent, with security much better, for nobody will gamble with your money on the stock exchange.

Comrades, you are anxious to have a daily Socialist newspaper for Milwaukee. However, response so far has been very meagre. Subscribe to as many bonds as you can afford, and make a corresponding remittance. Do not wait, but act now, and tell others to do likewise.

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I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One-fifth; sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

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The Makers of America
Some of the Associates of Reactionary La Follette
and What They Have Done for the
Glory of Our Country

By Henry T. Jones

Senator La Follette is the editor of a work of ten volumes known as 'The Making of America,' and according to the senator the books contain material on every page which 'deeply inculcates the highest American ideals.'

The opinions, achievements and advice of 370 of these great empire builders are in the ten volumes, and the senator's magazine announces, and they are recognized, he says, as 'the greatest in war, the greatest in statesmanship, the greatest in finance, etc.,'

It Is to Laugh

Prominent in the list is James J. Hill, president of a railroad built by the working class but owned by a class which doesn't work. This same Hill who "helped make America" doesn't know that the problem of production has been solved under the savage system he hopes to maintain, and he actually has been so stupid as to say that the reason the cost of living was so high was because the farmer did not produce enough, and unless we learned something about scientific farming in the near future the people of this nation would be confronted with a famine.

Lest We Forget

What has Carnegie done to be entitled to adulation from La Follette? He is infamously known for his share in the shooting down of a score of workmen at the Carnegie Homestead mills, but not so well known for his patriotism when he charged the United States government \$750 a ton for armor plate which cost him \$100 a ton to manufacture.

Hold Your Noes

Another one of "the mighty names" is that of Peter S. Grosscup, the Chicago jurist who reversed the many million dollar fine against the Standard Oil Company, and who has been accused of so many crimes in public prints as to call for the arrest and conviction of his accusers to long terms in prison if the accusations were not true.

Friend of Roosevelt

Elihu Root is another "Maker of America" of whom La Follette is pleased to place in his list of "mighty" names. Root is a cunning corporation lawyer—so cunning that he is able to obtain \$100,000 fees from the big corporations who wish to evade the law.

contempt for the working class has been made known in many of his official acts. He is a corporation lawyer and he has possession of a fortune estimated at several millions. Then comes Roosevelt, the greatest political Dr. Cook the world has ever known, and as glorious a fellow as ever ordered out troops to shoot down underpaid workmen.

Three of a Kind

After Gompers comes George Cortelyou, Stuyvesant Fish, Frank Vanderlip and a few hundred more worthies who of late years never did a thing that could be termed a praiseworthy achievement. Cortelyou for taking good care of the corporation interests when he was at the head of Roosevelt's treasury department, was rewarded with a \$100,000-a-year job in the shape of the presidency of the Consolidated Gas company of New York.

What Socialists Have Done

They have grown from a little band of idealists half a century ago into an army of 25,000,000 persons today. They have elected nearly 500 representative voting strength nearly three hundred fold within forty years—from 30,000 in 1867 to 8,803,000 in 1907. They have become a recognized factor in the public life of twenty-five modern nations.

They have produced a scientific and philosophical literature that commands the respect of scholars everywhere. They have won over to their side many of the foremost thinkers, writers, scientists, orators, labor leaders and dramatists of the old world and the new.

They have exercised a deep influence on present-day thought and action. They have helped the trade unions fight their battles for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. They have done much to stimulate the demand for public ownership.

They have forced conservative governments to make important concessions to the working class and keep good their promises of reform. They have won old age pensions for the workers in England, France, Belgium, Germany and Australia.

They have compelled the German government to adopt a scheme for insuring practically the entire mass of German workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and death. They have abolished the slums from German cities by pulling down the rookeries and building model tenements in their stead.

They have introduced the feeding of hungry children in the schools of France, Belgium, Italy and Norway. They have secured the passage of acts in England, Belgium, France, Finland, Denmark, Italy and Holland that ensure every worker substantial compensation from the employer for injuries received while at work without his having to fight for same through the courts.

They have done much to curb the evil of child labor—to limit the hours of labor in certain industries—to secure for certain classes of workers a higher wage—to enforce clean, whole-

some, sanitary conditions in all sorts of industrial establishments—to protect trade union funds from damage suits—to make life a little more white to those who toil. These are things they have SUCCEEDED in accomplishing here and now.

The Passing of Jennie

"Jennie is dead," said a tired-looking woman in a wrapper, as she sat humped up on the top step of a neighbor's porch last evening. "John, her husband, wrote me all about it, and the letter came today. She knew toward the last she was going. The children were all asleep and she went at midnight, but she would not let them be wakened; she asked John to lift her up so she could see them, and then sank away. Jennie was my youngest sister," continued the woman mournfully, "and I have been looking for the letter saying she was dead. She had quick consumption. She lived down in Arkansas and lived SUCH A HARD LIFE; lots of children, poor, and nothing but WORK. WORK from morning until night. I went there about a month ago and took along a lot of clothes for Jennie. We never said anything about when she would wear them, but one day she said: 'Jennie, I've got a set of clothes for you; where shall I put them?' and she asked to see them. I showed them to her and she seemed so pleased, and said: 'I haven't got any place to put anything so nice; put them in a clean flour sack and hang them on the wall, and then tell John where they are.' That was all we ever said, but John said in his letter today: 'Jennie wore the clothes at last.'—Edgar W. Howe, in the American Magazine.

Our Eminent Respectsables

One of the most remarkable things about graft is the eminently respectable pockets that it finds its way into. —Judge Lindsey.

"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men and their dependents, on railroads and written by a farmer, 5 cents a copy. Twenty-five for a dollar. This office.

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and using it upon the land. Whoever has control over the land and machinery, has control over the human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly increasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized labor of the useful work of the nation, it falls into the hands of the classes that either have no other productive property but that manual and mental labor power and little money outside of their labor power—the small traders and small shopkeepers.

The struggle between the dominant class of the ruling class and the exploited, proletarian class on the other side, is the struggle of the ruling class for the preservation of its position and the struggle of the proletarian class for the overthrow of the ruling class. The struggle between the dominant class and the proletarian class is the struggle of the ruling class for the preservation of its position and the struggle of the proletarian class for the overthrow of the ruling class.

The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, to produce the necessities of our lives, the object of their competitive private enterprises, and especially in the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalist class is less and less able to produce for society. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently excluded from starvation.

The climates of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every five or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance, and sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps its masses of workmen in poverty, degradation, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It scratches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of the unemployed into vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

When Morgan Owns the World

(Written for The Herald.)

There was a time, not long ago, when workingmen could say: They own their jobs or industry. Quietly, independently, but they have learned. And men have learned. A lesson greatly prized. That, if they do not change the course it will be Morganized.

They've lived to see a change so great in sixty years, just past. That not one with two grains of brains can help but look agape, and forward. His cars so nobly wice. He'd feel a tickling at his spine. That he's all Morganized.

A Richly Deserved Slam

NEW WORLD, Stratford, Eng.—"However brutal and vicious the conquerors of olden times may have been, their success did to a great degree depend on their progress and skill. Far otherwise is it with the proud and pompous patricians of modernity. Even in those cases where their own ability has aided them in securing their wealth, it has been of a particularly low order—the ability of the mean grasping money-grubber, of the hypocritical, elastic constricted, respectable swindler.

"It would indeed be too much to expect that a class whose ideals are the successful stockbroker and the prosperous brewer would care for any form of genuine intellectual achievement. Our Liberal Ministry well describes its mentality. Those cultured souls who fear that Socialism would reduce us all to a dead level of stupidity might with advantage consider the above description of the dominant class of today, they would then possibly awaken to the realities of life and to the recognition that only under a system of society in which parasitism is eliminated will it be possible for the intellectual individuality to flourish.

"The above" referred to, in the article is the following quotation from Mr. Masterson's book, 'The Condition of England': "It can compete for the pictures of the great masters, but it leaves the men of genius of its own day to starve. It continues, now as always, garnishing the sepulchres of the prophets which its predecessors have stoned. It maintains large country houses which offer a lavish hospitality; but it sees rural England crumbling into ruin just outside their boundaries, and has either no power or no inclination to arrest so tragic a decay. It fills vast hotels scattered around the coasts of England and ever multiplying in the capital, which exhibit a combination of maximum expenditure and display with a minimum return in enjoyment. It has annexed whole regions abroad, Biarritz and the Riviera coast, Austrian and German watering places, whither it journeys for the recovery of its lost health, and for distractions which will forbid the pain of thinking. It plunges into gambles for fresh wealth, finding the demands of its standards continually pressing against its resources; seeking now in South Africa, now in West Australia, now in other imperial expansions, the reward which accompanies the conversion of one pound into ten."

Much has been said about "white slavery," but nothing has been done about changing the conditions which really cause the greater part of it.

ing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer, trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The abolition of all vestiges of class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER. The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, the rock upon which class rule is built; political government, its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

In an end to freedom for the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be fought to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world. To unite the workers of the nation and their allies in all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. This battle for freedom, the Socialist movement embraces some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

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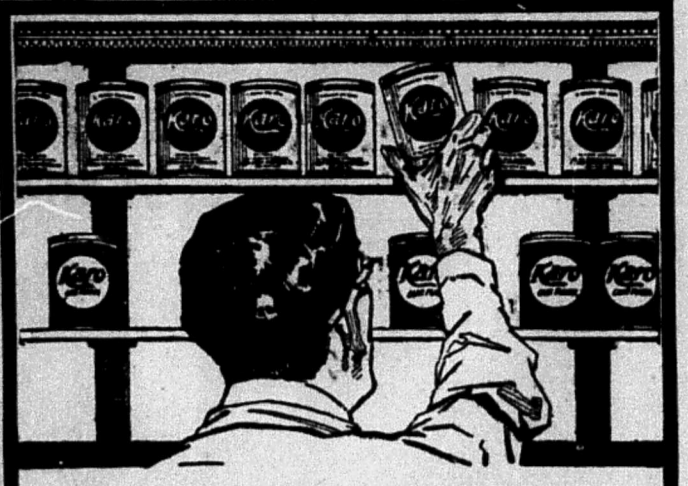
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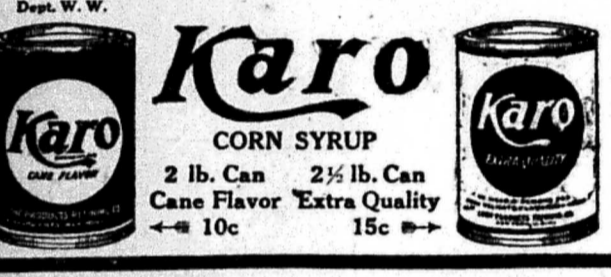


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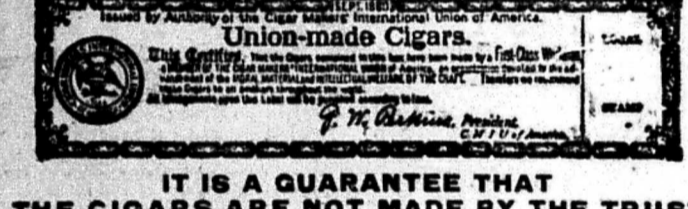
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London's City Government Swings Toward Socialism

Hard Facts of a New Civic Responsibility—Beating the American Public School at Its Own Game—Adjusting the Municipal Machine with Socialistic Tools



BEFORE—Lodging Houses for workmen at Deptford before the London County Council woke up to its duty. Observe the squalid, blistered fronts, sustained by timbers.



A Socialist Rebuilder of London George Lansbury, M. P., who was championed at the last election by David Lloyd George. Mr. Lansbury is a prominent Socialist member of the London County Council.



AFTER—Social consciousness of brick and steel. Carrington House, the Municipal Hotel which puts up 500 men nightly, now occupying the same site in Deptford District.

[From the Buffalo Courier of Feb. 19, 1911.]
London, Feb. 12—"No, no! Milwaukee isn't the only big city in the world with a Socialistic government," said the London Alderman. It was in the midst of an absorbing discussion we were having about city government in his little office in Fleet street, that the Alderman sent this shot at me. I looked over our American scene with my mind's eye. "Perhaps you're thinking of Reading, Pa.," I ventured uncertainly. "I'm thinking of London," he replied deliberately.

"I sit bolt upright, 'London!' I gasped. 'Why, in America we think London is the sedate old city in the world, chiefly noted for horse-cars, old monuments, and prejudice against change. And so?'—I stopped. 'Is this a joke?' I said, for the young Alderman was smiling broadly.

Would Please Karl Marx
"God forgive me, no," he said heartily. "You Americans deserve a good job now and then. First, there are some parts of the London city government that would gladden the heart of Karl Marx and would give your fellow-countryman, Edward Bellamy, spasms of joy. They quite equal 'looking backward' anyhow." I surveyed him closely, but his gray eyes were quite serious. "Name a few," I said.

"Well, it's a long story," said the young Alderman. "Have a cigar, and I'll try to give you a few pointers." He lit up, and crossed his feet meditatively in a chair. I fished this man. He isn't like the English Alderman you read about. He wasn't burly and dignified and phlegmatic, or long and cool and indifferent. He wasn't John Bull and he had no trace of the Oxford manner. He was affable, keen, hopeful, clean shaven, very outspoken and, best of all, a humorist. His laugh was hearty and infectious. His accent had a trace of cockney; apart from that he might have been taken for an American. For he was wide-awake. Every move meant business.

"You must remember," he said, "that people do not always refer to Socialism as Socialism. If Socialistic measures don't involve some sort of confiscation, or violence, or rash inexperience, people much prefer to call them 'progressive', or 'liberal', or 'paternal', or by some other innocent and unobnoxious epithet. In America, I understand, 'conservation of natural resources' and the 'new nationalism' are very popular." He blew a cloud of smoke and gazed humorously at the ceiling.

Scared by a Word
"Fine, fine," he said. "But occasionally some rude political opponent comes along and says 'Socialism' in a loud and threatening voice. Then everyone seeks cover and votes for the hero who has warned to public. And the city is saved."

"Let me be specific. That was exactly what happened when the progressive in the London county council were driven out of office in 1907 by

the moderates. The progressives held power ever since 1880, when the county council took the place of the old metropolitan board of works. And it is odd enough that while a Liberal turn in the tide was sweeping out Balfour's Tory government from par-



LEANING TOWARDS SOCIALISM Where the Work is Done—The London County Council Chamber in the Central Buildings at Spring Gardens

liament, a reactionary wave defeated Sir John Benn's veteran progressive-liberal party in the municipal elections of London.

Socialism Through the Moderates!
"Now, one of the great issues of this election was trams. The Moderates accused the Progressives not only of being Socialists in building city car lines which competed with other services, but of losing money by it to boot. That was too much, and trams undoubtedly contributed to the temporary Progressive downfall. But what have the Moderates done? Given up the trams? No, not at all, he smote the desk. "They built MORE trams, reluctantly at first, then EAGERLY. London is absolutely committed to a policy of municipal trams, and is making money on them. Last year they were worth \$45,000,000 and 500,000,000 people rode on them. Huge plans are drawn up at this moment for their extension in all directions, and it will all end in the city owning at first all the above-ground transportation there is, and ultimately of course the immense American-built tube system underneath."

"Municipal trams don't represent much of a departure, of course. They have them all over England and in most of the continental cities. But behind the tram business there are bigger things."
"We're just beginning to find out," he said, "that there are three services which have absolutely got to be in

the hands of some safe, central authority or the ownership of any one of them is no use at all. To keep the tremendous spurt in population here in London in urban conditions at all right and decent, we must control the tram service, the building trade

of a history-redolent locality which had lost all its bravery in the filth of a degenerated neighborhood. Regions of this description are being hit harder every day, and municipal dwelling houses are going up in their place. And listen, these new houses are not utopian ventures to relieve the poor, they are business propositions, and THEY MAKE GOOD. They aim to give the working man a chance, and YOU BET HE TAKES IT.

"But London's real problems don't lie in London. No, you mustn't think that," continued the Alderman. "Few people have any idea of how swiftly this city is growing. Not the city of London proper, the square mile which includes the bank and the business district and is run by the lord mayor and his valiant aldermen, for the population living in that area has been decreasing steadily. In 1893 it had 37,000 residents, ten years later only 26,000 and now barely 17,000. It is the busiest district in the world during daytime, but is held chiefly by cats and caretakers at night. Central London is emptying, too, having dropped from about 1,667,000 to less than 1,500,000 today. Even the official London of 117 square miles, under the county council authority, is relatively stationary at just under 5,000,000. But greater London, comprising the Metropolitan police district, within fifteen miles of Charing Cross, is receiving all the benefit of this spreading from the inside, besides a huge impetus

and a good bit of the surrounding land. LAND, TRANSPORTATION and BUILDINGS—when the municipality owns these three, as London is aiming to do some day—why, there'll be some ground for calling that Socialism, won't there?"
"But what about now?" I asked. "I thought you said London was a Socialist city now."
Are Housing the People
"Oh," replied the Alderman, "our claims at present rest on a very good start in that direction. One hundred thousand people are now living in the houses designed and built by the London county council, and worth over \$17,000,000; 40,000 in the suburbs and 60,000 in what used to be slums before the old vile dwellings were demolished and modern ones substituted. In the last few years the city has just stepped in and arbitrarily destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property to the dismay of outraged and calamity-howlng landlords. Powers of compulsory sanitary inspection, of prescription of space and air, and of insisting on a certain standard of decency and safety in every house in London, have come into the hands of London's city government that turn the old-style Englishman aghast.

"We estimate that about 120,000 people have so far been relieved from overcrowding and its foul consequences in our slums. The Tabard Inn area, wiped out only two months ago, was a typical London instance

A Crime of Crimes
New York: Samuel Robin, a 22-year-old youth of not more than a tall street, is the first offender of the "white slave law" which was passed by the last legislature, and which makes it a crime for a man to be supported by a prostitute. The maximum penalty provided by the law is twenty years in prison and a fine of \$1,000; but owing to this being Robin's first conviction, Judge Malone in General Sessions, yesterday, gave the youth "not less than ten years and not more than seventeen years and six months and a fine of \$1."

Hamilton's Sneer
In 1800, the average inhabitant of the United States had received eighty-two days of schooling. Alexander Hamilton had this sort in mind when he brought his fist down on the table and shouted, "The people, sir, the people is a great beast!" So did Roger Sherman when he said, "The people immediately should have as little to do as may be about government." So did Elbridge Gerry when he declared democracy to be the worst of all political evils. So did John Adams when he demanded a separate representation for "the rich and the well-born." Hence they joined to interpose an electoral college between the people and the presidency, and the legislatures between the people and the senate. In 1900, the average American had had 1,006 days of schooling—more than twelve times as much as his first great-grandfather. Yet Hamilton's sneer is still flung at him, and he is held unfit to choose a United States senator or pass upon an act of his legislature.—Edward A. Ross.

from outside reinforcement. Stand on Hampstead Heath or any other good boundary lookout and you can almost see the ugly red suburbs spreading over the countryside. In the words of Weller, London is 'swellin' wisely.'

Growing Intelligently
"That is London's problem: How to take these new city ventures that are forming a belt all around her and shape them into clean and orderly cities planned with intelligence and economy. They are springing up like weeds. On the east there is Walthamstow with 180,000 population, West Ham with 320,000, East Ham with 150,000; to the south Croydon with 160,000; to the west Ealing and Wimbledon aggregating 100,000, and to the north Hornsey with 95,000. These cities are really part and parcel with London. The people who live in them call themselves Londoners and most of them gain their living in London proper. Yet these cities have been allowed to spring up in the same wrong-headed and ruinous fashion that produced the slums of London. Everywhere in these new localities names like Hackney Downs, London Fields and Shepherd's Bush remind one of the open country and the truly rural atmosphere that in most cases hadn't been swallowed up twenty years back, but is now gathering all the rank growth and squalor and disease of the original London slum. The town planners have to admit that this ring of cities is practically past hope, so they are putting all their efforts on saving the next ring from the same fate. The growing feeling is that ul-

Trust Prices Smashed
At last! An absolutely perfect watch, the magnificent Burlington Special, at a price and on terms within the reach of all. For we are waging the fiercest battle against trust methods ever known in the history of this country. We will NOT be bound by any system, no matter how powerful. We call the great factories a trust because they have perfected a system of contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere, which enables them to fix prices and control trade. We do not say that the Watch Trust is illegal. But we do insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price-boosting contracts is very, very unfair.

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Watch Book Free Our remarkable Watch Book now sent free on request. We are determined that the public shall be posted on the starting conditions existing in the watch industry throughout the entire country. We want the public to know the real truth, the inside truth about watch prices and watch values. Secret selling methods, price-boosting contracts, quiet agreements to uphold old prices—all are completely explained in this book. Besides, we tell you the whole story of our great anti-trust fight and our \$1,000 challenge to giant competitors.

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THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

By J. Kenneth Turner in the *Coming Nation* for March 11.
In Lower California the Mexican Revolutionists are fighting under the red flag of International Socialism. They are offered and largely composed of Socialists and Union men from the United States.
The United States government is violating neutrality laws in order to aid Diaz. United States troops are working in close cooperation with Harrison Gray Otis and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, just as the revolutionists are being supported by Socialists and union men. The capitalist press is suppressing anti-distorting all the really important news from the seat of war.
The one man especially fitted to tell this story is J. Kenneth Turner, whose writings have had much to do with bringing on the revolution.
He has been on the spot from the beginning. He has taken a large number of photographs of the insurgents in action, the field of battle, the dead and the living, the insurgent leaders and the whole scene of battle.
He tells this story and publishes these photographs for the first time in the *Coming Nation*, March 11. No other photographs were taken of these scenes, and these will not be published anywhere else.
This issue will contain a photograph of the original order issued by the commander of the United States troops, which proves a violation of neutrality, and, at the same time recognizes the insurgents as organized belligerents.
In the columns of the *Coming Nation* is the only place where the whole truth about the Mexican revolution, told by the man who knows it best, and tells it best, can be read. The greatest service that can be done for the cause of liberty in Mexico is to spread the knowledge contained in this article. If the part played by the United States army can be made known to the American people, there will be a storm of protest that will compel at least impartiality.
Every Socialist organization and every individual Socialist should see that a bundle is distributed in his locality.
If your news dealer does not handle the *Coming Nation*, send 5 cents for a single copy, or 10 cents for three copies (larger quantities 25 cents each), or \$1 for yearly subscriptions to

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Philanthropy vs. Humanity

Richard Barry in Pearson's Magazine.
"Take Marshall Field," he died "worth" a quarter of a "billion." The credit side of his ledger was piled high with business virtues. He had out-generaled, out-gamed every rival. He was a merchant prince of the first rank.
But the debit side of his ledger was pretty black. In his stores thousands of girls had met procuresses, cadets and puny, impertinent, slimy "men higher up." On his starvation wages thousands of girls had faced but two alternatives, a life of shame or a life of pitiful self-denial.
How did Marshall Field square things with himself? He threw a magnificent sop to his conscience—the Field museum. He built a wonderful palace on the site of the world's fair and stocked it with treasures of art and science, and "gave" it to the public. A generous man, a princely man, a public-spirited citizen!
The cost of the Field museum and all his other charities did not amount to more than three or four per cent of Marshall Field's total income.
There was once in San Francisco a merchant prince who also gave a museum to the city. He was not in his personal life as was Marshall Field, abstemious, self-denying, absorbed in the mental problems of his vast aff-

airs. Instead, he had the emotional nature of a Turk, the conscience of a Persian satrap, and the sexual instinct of Louis XVI.
This merchant was a bachelor, but he had eleven "homes" scattered judiciously in exclusive localities. (So had Marshall Field.—Ed. Herald.) These "homes" were peopled by concubines which he acquired from various sources, but the principal source was his own store. There he kept a man on the constant lookout for young, attractive girls, and, like Louis XVI, he wanted them "quite fresh."
In this store a girl received from three to seven dollars a week, according to the length of her service. When the week's work was done she could go on Sunday afternoon to Golden Gate park and there be permitted, under the suspicious eyes of uniformed guards, to look for a brief time on the treasures amassed from scrapping her wages and the wages of the "likes of her."
Or, she might be "fortunate" enough to be invited to one of the eleven "homes." Then she could have a few treasures of art and dress every day in the week. But for her own normal, wholesome life, she had less than enough to supply the bare necessities. Such is the irony of a working girl's life in a great city.

of population by means of municipal land purchase, municipal building schemes and municipal transportation
(Continued to 4th page.)

SMASHING WATCH OFFER!

Our great fight against the Watch Trust is now on. We are determined to maintain our independent Burlington line. And so we are making this offer—the most startling, the most overwhelming offer ever known in the whole history of the watch industry. A more liberal offer to you, the consumer, than any other concern would dare to make to the biggest wholesaler.

Trust Prices Smashed

At last! An absolutely perfect watch, the magnificent Burlington Special, at a price and on terms within the reach of all. For we are waging the fiercest battle against trust methods ever known in the history of this country. We will NOT be bound by any system, no matter how powerful. We call the great factories a trust because they have perfected a system of contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere, which enables them to fix prices and control trade. We do not say that the Watch Trust is illegal. But we do insist that their system of "quiet" agreements and price-boosting contracts is very, very unfair.

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Editor Associate

The Bohemian comrades of New York are publishing a weekly Socialist paper, entitled "Obrana" (Defense), at 500 East Seventy-fourth street, New York City. It is reported that this paper is doing fine agitation work among the Bohemians. Subscriptions should be addressed to the publication office. The price is \$2 per year.

The Socialists of South Bend, Ind. have taken over the former headquarters of the Republican party and converted it into a Socialist headquarters. The Republicans could no longer meet the expense and the comrades very kindly relieved them. It will seat about 300 people in the assembly room and in addition they have a well equipped reading room and are fitting up a rest room. Since moving into their new home, the local is increasing rapidly in membership. Entertainments and lectures are given every Saturday and Sunday evening.

A report is at hand that E. Aknuni, well known member of the Armenian Socialist organization of Europe, is making a tour of agitation and organization among his countrymen in America. All applications for assignments should be addressed to Comrade Hampartoumian, secretary of the Revolutionary Federation of Armenians, 9 Knapp street, Boston, Mass. At the same address a weekly paper is published in the Armenian language, the title of which is "Hayrenik" ("Fatherland").

Socialist Vote in the U. S.
(The figures up to and including 1898 are those of Lucien Saniel; the subsequent figures are those of W. J. Ghent.)

Table showing Socialist Party and S. L. P. Total for years 1888 through 1910. Socialist Party grows from 2,068 in 1888 to 605,000 in 1910. S. L. P. grows from 13,704 in 1888 to 15,000 in 1910.

London and Socialism

London and Socialism (Continued from 1st page)
to and from these new suburbs will be out and out Socialist. And to that policy, in a sort of "if that is Socialism then make the most of it" spirit, a very much larger proportion of thinking Londoners is committed than most people think.

Increased Social Concience
"It is hard to make people understand this sort of thing because Socialism calls up so many bogies. But in London the new Socialist influences in the city government come from a greatly increased social consciousness, a sense of social responsibility that was quite unknown twenty or more years ago. A good deal of it is a feeling, you know, but there are instances enough of it wherever you look in London. There are the municipal lodging houses, for instance. Now, twenty years ago no man would have thought running a municipal lodging house was a city's business at all, but we have begun to see that it's a thing that's got to be done, and done well. Thousands of men stop on the ladder downhill at one of the three big municipal 'hotels,' where they can live on almost nothing till they get their breath to go into the fight again.

The Leaven in the Lump
"Officially, there are only eight Socialists on the London county council out of 118 members. Their leader is George Lansbury, just elected to parliament on the strong personal recommendation of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George from a district in the east end of London. Lansbury is best known as the signer of the minority poor law report, while Sidney Webb, so far its most Socialist brilliant defender, has been a member till this year since 1889. The majority of men with Socialist inclinations, however, vote with the Progressive party, but even among the Moderates, now in power by virtue of a working majority of one, Socialist schemers are budding and frequent.

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The Dread "Phossy Jaw"

A Loathsome Disease That Attacks Workers in Match Factories—Must Be Abolished by Congress!

In 1909 the American Association for Labor Legislation, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Labor, investigated the match industry in America, and in May, 1910, the result was published in bulletin 86 of the Bureau of Labor.

The investigation showed that "phossy jaw" has attacked large numbers of match workers, and that 65 per cent of all employed in the match industry are liable to contract the disease, while 95 per cent of the women, and 83 per cent of the children are so exposed. And the list of victims is growing month by month.

The disease is caused by the absorption of phosphorus through the teeth or gums. Inflammation is set up, which extends along the jaw, killing the teeth and bones. The gums become swollen and purple, the teeth loosen and drop out, and the jaw bones decompose, passing away in nauseating pus, which sometimes breaks through the neck in the form of an abscess or oozes into the mouth.

When the disease is once established, a surgical operator is usually the only means of arresting it. Entire jaws have been cut out, and agonizing deaths occasionally result. The stench from the decomposing bones is indescribable, and is so nauseating that dentists and physicians alike avoid patients suffering from "phossy jaw."

The following, from the records of the association, is a typical case of this dread disease:

Eight years ago Mary Wilson, 21, tall, strong and full of joy of life, married Henry Welsh. She had worked for several years in the match factory, and continued to work there after marriage. But two months later she commenced to have trouble with her teeth. Dr. A. treated her, operating Nov. 15, 1901. He performed a second operation Aug. 11, 1903, removing several large splinters of bone from her jaw. She grew no better, and Dr. B. treated her daily at her home. As the trouble continued she went to Drs. C. and D., and is receiving medical treatment from them at the present time. Three years ago an abscess opened through her right jaw, and one year ago another opened on the left. Both require constant bandaging. She can

scarcely open her lips enough to speak. All of her lower teeth except the middle six have come out, and several inches of the jaw bone are bare, with pus oozing from the sockets. The bone continues to die, and to dispose of itself in the most nauseating and dangerous manner. As the pus

less substitutes for the poisonous phosphorus. It has been urged in some quarters that the prohibition of the poison would involve an increase in the cost of matches to the consumer. The manufacturers themselves admit, however, that the additional cost, if any, would not exceed 5 per cent to 7 per



Congress Can Abolish This Horrible Disease

Bartholmey Plaza worked in a New Jersey match factory. When 28 years of age his entire lower jawbone rotted out. On Sept. 26, 1908, he was discharged from the Passaic General Hospital after an operation which kept him there fifty-nine days. "I have a good woman," said Plaza, when photographed on Lincoln's birthday, 1911. "She changed the bandages on my jaw every hour when it smelled so bad no one else would come near me."

flows from the dead and decaying bone it mixes with the saliva and poisons the entire system.

She has a boy 6 years old, a little girl of 4, and a baby but 2 years old.

"The odor is awful, but I can't help it," she mumbled. "The doctors say perhaps they could cure me by cutting out my jaw; but I am young yet, and how would I look? I would rather be dead, I think!"

Yet another menace is the danger to little children, who often suck off the match heads and die in horrible agony. This association has records of a large number of such cases.

Every father and mother will know how difficult it is to keep little children from playing with matches, and it is terrible to contemplate how near to such a death many children have been.

Cheap and Harmless Substitutes
There are several cheap and harm-

cent, and would be borne by the manufacturers and dealers. A New Jersey match manufacturer has been making non-poisonous matches, from a formula of his own, for more than six months, and selling them in competition with the ordinary poisonous match. He is doing a large and increasing business.

Prohibit the Poison!

Realizing the terrible menace to the health, comfort and safety of the match workers; realizing the menace to public safety afforded by easy access to so deadly a poison; knowing the unanimous experience of leading European countries, that has led them absolutely to prohibit the use of the poison; and knowing how readily available are cheap and harmless substitutes, the Association for Labor Legislation urges that the use of white phosphorus in match composition be restrained by means of a prohibitive tax. Every American with any humanity at all will say Amen.

Capitalist Faces the Industrial Situation Squarely

The following thoughtful and informed statement on the social system we are now forced to endure are contributed to a New York popular magazine by Frederick Townsend Martin, a New York society leader. Coming from such a source his presentation of facts as he sees them

makes interesting reading. He does not rail against agitators, but realizes, as few of his class do, that the real agitators are the startling conditions which he has the courage to see. He says:

"The average employe in this country produces every year \$1,280 of

The Indianapolis Terminal Station



The Indianapolis Terminal Station which has proven a great asset for the city.



The Terminal Station in Indianapolis (near State Capitol) is in the center of the city. Cars are seen entering at the right in above view.

at once," said Ald. Arnold, "and there is no question at all but that the proposition will be a paying venture from the start."

"Ald. Bogk made a speech for the Beggs traction company, but he made a poor one," said Ald. Berger. "This same project has been tried out in several other cities and has proven to be, not only a success, but immensely

profitable to the city as well. The railway rate commission has decided that the certificates can be used to pay the interest for the first year before there can be returns from the property, so that Ald. Bogk's objections on that score also fall through. Now, the only way to begin is to begin, and that is the only way we can get started towards a municipal terminal station, which we need so much."

Ald. Braun moved to refer to the finance committee, but the motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 11. Ald. Smith voting with the Socialists.

SWEDENBORG'S "HEAVEN AND HELL" Four hundred and fifty three copies. Stamp taken. Price London: 6p. Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

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wealth. Of this amount he gets \$437. The remainder, \$843, goes into the hands of other men, the capitalist or the exploiters of labor.

"I do not mean to say that all the dividends and interest are gathered by the idle rich. Such a condition as that can exist only once in the history of a nation. It came about in Rome—and it led to the fall. It came about in France and it led to the terror. Here in America it has gone far, to be sure.

"For thirty years we have been piling up wealth in the hands of men who do not work. It was gone so far that today, in every city in the union, the class of idle rich has reached proportions that, to a thoughtful student, are alarming. Machinery, instead of emancipating the people, has welded chains of industrial slavery about their necks. The fruit of invention is plucked by the hands of the few.

The Decay of the Old Middle Class.

"The wealth producing machinery of the world has the capacity to give to all men the opportunity of enjoying leisure. Knowledge and culture are the birthright of humanity today. The obstacle against this is the idle rich. The once powerful middle class, which is the safety of every nation, is weak and is every day declining. When the nineteenth century closed America worshipped wealth. It sanctified its possessors. It defiled the multimillionaire. In five years' time America has learned to hate great wealth. Plutocracy is disorganizing; but public opinion is relentless. With trumpet and drum and red banners flying came the army of muckrakers. And their revelations made the nation heartsick.

"At first we rich laughed at it; then we preached little sermons about it; then we began to talk about it among ourselves. Finally we recognized that instead of being a passing phase this change of popular sentiment was the beginning of a revolution.

The Workers Have Been Gulled.

"We can no longer blind ourselves with the worn-out boast that the American workman is the highest paid artisan in the world. We know these lying figures too well. We are

The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance
Berger to Congress in April

Great and good things are in store for the readers of the Social-Democratic Herald. The new offices, the new press and the printery now leave nothing to be desired to produce an up-to-date newspaper from a typographical standpoint. The editorial staff will soon be enlarged so that the news, educational and propaganda departments will be made as perfect as possible.

An extra session of congress is now almost certain to be called, and Comrade Berger will be writing his articles from Washington dealing with national problems, which every Socialist and progressive citizen in the country will desire to read.

With full and complete records of the doings and planning of the Milwaukee city and county administration from week to week, and Berger thundering his broadsides from Washington, you will see the importance of circulating The Herald broadcast in your community.

Our subscription list is increasing from 500 to 1,000 a week now. It should be increasing much faster, and will do so in the near future if our present readers get busy and call attention to The Herald. See that your friends, neighbors and shopmates subscribe now so they will get the benefit of Congressman Berger's Washington articles from the beginning.

News of Interest to Subscription Hustlers

W. M. Carl, who sent 50 cents for a bundle in December, failed to give his address. If he will supply the address the papers will be sent.

The Herald subscription list is increasing from 500 to 1,000 a week. There is no limit to where it may go if our readers will call the attention of their friends to The Herald. Socialists and non-Socialists alike want to keep posted on what is doing in Milwaukee these days.

If President Taft calls the special session of congress the first of April, we will soon have Victor L. Berger writing on national issues from Washington. Get your friends to subscribe now so they will not miss any of the articles.

The Socialists of Bridgeport, Conn. are sending the Social-Democratic Herald to every voter in the city for three months. They have converted Uncle Sam's mail carriers into a "handicapped brigade" concluding that they are the surest to be in the job regularly in all kinds of weather.

The local edition of The Herald in clubs of four is \$2.50—the national edition is four for \$1.25. Get up a club among those you desire to educate and convert.

Thomas J. Morgan Gets Black Eye

As this week's Herald goes to press we learn that the special committee appointed by the national party to thoroughly investigate the Morgan charges concerning the national secretary, has completed its work and found the charges not only unfounded, but clearly malicious. A complete vindication is the result of its exhaustive work. It is now due the membership and the good of the movement to deal with the little mud-throwing sheet issued by Morgan, with which he has defamed everyone right and left who has not fallen in with his personal ambitions.

No wage-earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interest with those of his fellow workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better.—Ernest Crosby.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee.

Men are murdered in the industrial hell of this country because it is cheaper to kill them than it is to protect them.—Ex.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

The Employed and Unemployed

ORTHODOX economists, among whom are to be included not only the "classical economists," but also the so-called modern—in distinction to the Marxian—economists, all hold the same views in regard to capital and labor. Starting with Adam Smith down to the present day the capitalist with them is a man endowed with peculiar gifts. He is industrious, saving and wise. He, according to their account, saves up all the way from a few hundred dollars to thousands of dollars from his wages—and then starts in business, manufacturing or similar ventures. The worker, on the other hand, is described as one who is either incapable, a spendthrift, a drunkard or something similar to it, and hence not fit for anything but labor.

These gentlemen evidently are poor historians. We have only to read history as far back as Feudalism and we see that the beginning of individual wealth was not superior intellect and industry, but robbery. We know that the greater robber was the wealthier gentleman. Robbery, often plain highway robbery, the loot of war, slaughter and more robbery were the sources of wealth in feudal times.

Let us come down to the present era and quote Adam Smith, the great standby of the "classical" and modern school of economists. He says: "Parsimony, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase in capital. Industry indeed provides the subject which parsimony accumulates, but whatever industry might acquire if parsimony did not serve and store up, the capital would never be the greater."

Here is fine economics for you and this is the economics taught in the schools. Beautifully our class room wisecracks speak of the lack of thrift of the four to six million of men who form the constant standing army of our unemployed, and who suffer deprivations of which we can form no idea. They speak of lack of thrift of the millions of child workers, working all day for a few pennies and deprived of all that makes life worth living. They speak of lack of thrift of the millions of women wage workers whose very life is wrought with sacrifice. They speak of lack of thrift of the six million of laborers who earn about \$40 per month at hard labor and share this with their families. Worse than that, manual labor is with these economists the insignia of mental and moral ineptitude.

No, capital is not the result of parsimony nor is lack of it and unemployment caused by mental and moral ineptitude. Capital is the result of special privileges, always has been and is now. Lack of capital and employment is the result of these special privileges of the few over the many.

Here is what the great modern historian, A. Fairlie, says in his history of capital in regard to this point. I quote from his "Essays on Municipal Administration." This will be especially interesting to the American reader as he is dealing with early American affairs particularly.

He says: "None but freemen of the borough could practice any art, trade, mystery of manual occupation or merchandising business within the borough except during the great fairs. In Norfolk, Virginia, the freemen had an advantage even during the fairs, as they were exempt from one-half of the tolls. The monopoly of trade must have been a privilege of some importance in the early days. Albany had a monopoly of all trading with the Indians to the north and west of the city, which must have been an important advantage to the free men of that place. Here we must remember that the Albany charter had a provision that to obtain the freedom of the city, the applicant must be twenty-one years old, a resident of the city, possessing a freehold estate therein, or a resident for two years having personal property to the value of fifty pounds. New York had a monopoly of bolting flour from 1684 to the passage of the Bolting Act. The New York corporation admitted 810 freemen between 1683-1740. The number still living in 1740 must have been very much less than 810 and this out of a population of 12,000. The restrictions of this privilege were still more strict in England.

From this we conclude that privileges, then as now, not thrift, were the origin of capital. It is a well-known fact that the fortunes of modern times were amassed by acquisition of a privileged class of the natural resources and the machinery of production and distribution.

This shows plainly how much at variance is classroom speculation with historical facts, how much at variance

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Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

Our comrades in the state are getting quite busy. Comrade Vincent Storch from Taylor county was in our office and we layed our plans to agitate in Price and Taylor counties, which I hope will bear good fruit in the near future.

Fond du Lac—A comrade from Fond du Lac writes us as follows: Last spring election time we had some queer experiences here in our ward with the Bechtel Brewing Co. They put up a Republican tool in our ward as alderman, and elected him with their beer. In the forenoon they had beer in a wagon shed in the same building where the voting machine was, but in the afternoon they got cold feet and removed the beer to one of the neighbors, about 50 to 75 feet away. But this spring the same company is trying a different scheme. They want to force one of their union labor tools on the Social-Democratic ticket as alderman in our ward. Now remember this union labor tool that I am speaking about: is not a Socialist—He is also working for this brewing company.

Kenosha—Our Kenosha comrades at the celebration last Saturday evening succeeded in organizing for the purpose of buying a building to be used as headquarters and a meeting place for the branches in their city. Our state organizer, Carl Minkley, was asked to celebrate with the boys at Kenosha, and I must state that this celebration was in every respect a success. All the branches of the party, there are eight of them of all nationalities, came to celebrate. They brought their wives with them, and was all the way through an international celebration. A Slavonian band, composed of some of the comrades, furnished a musical program for the evening. Comrade Dennis introduced the organizer, Carl Minkley, as speaker for the evening, who made a rousing speech on organization. He compared the party organization with a tree and in conclusion said, "You, comrades, each of you, you are not a



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MINERAL WATERS
Soda Water
Wass Beer
TELEPHONE GRAND 844
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PICNIC AND SOCIETY ORDERS

Notice!
The arrangement committee having charge of the 1911 Carnival held at the Auditorium building, Saturday evening, January 28, kindly request all those who still have carnival tickets in their possession, which up to this day have not been accounted for, to please return tickets or money for same at once, as the Carnival committee is very anxious to make their final report of the Carnival proceeds. Return all tickets or money to Mr. Otto Harbicht, care S. D. Publishing Co., Brisbane Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

The Public should help in avoiding Street Railway Accidents

Protecting the Public against death or injury by accident is becoming a more difficult problem every day to the street railway companies of the United States.

This is because of the rapid growth of American cities, with the necessary extension of their street railway systems, and the demand of the People for more rapid transit and more frequent service.

The more thickly populated a city is, and the greater the congection of travel in the streets of its business center, the more numerous are the possibilities of accident and the more difficult it is for a railway company to operate its cars without mishap.

Even the greater precautions taken by the companies, the closer watchfulness of railway employes, the better construction of roadways and cars and the improvement of safety devices and invention of new ones have not sufficed to overcome the increasing dangers.

In spite of all this effort on the part of the companies, the number of accidents in almost every growing city has become larger from year to year.

Reports of the United States Census Bureau show that in 1902 the total number of persons killed in accidents of all kinds in connection with street and electric railways in the whole United States was 1,218 and in 1907 the number was 2,411—an increase of nearly 98 per cent in a period of five years.

From the same source it is learned that the record of persons injured in accidents in connection with the street and electric railways of the country in 1907 showed an increase of 147 per cent over corresponding figures for 1902.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY is exerting all reasonable effort and employing every practicable means to reduce the number of accidents on its lines. In addition to this it needs the help of the Public.

Many of the accidents in Milwaukee that have resulted in personal injuries, and in some cases deaths, could have been averted if the traveling Public had given more heed to the Company's rules, if drivers and pedestrians had been more cautious in crossing tracks and if parents had kept their children from playing in the streets where cars are run.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

KOESTER & LIESCHER
WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE
Wholesale and Retail Bottling at Wholesale Prices
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THE West Side Haberdashery
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UNION-MADE GOODS
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5012 North Avenue 1513 Vliet Street

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526 Chestnut St. Milwaukee

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Estimates cheerfully given. Phone Grand 1874

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Bull Wheelock's Place
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Past President Northwestern Union
193 FOURTH STREET

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Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings
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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee
 HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
 TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freia Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
 Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
 Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St.
 Secretary-Treasurer—EMIL BROCKHAUSEN, 1206 Eighteenth St.
 Secretary—ARTHUR M. WELLS, 1574 Locust St.
 Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Meins.

LABOR SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. Haller, V. C. M. H. Whitaker; Treas., J. Reichert; Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 9th St.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St. Cor. Sec. Joe Schweitzer, 205 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec., Henry Rumpel, 318 State St.; Business Agent, Wm. Orlowski, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. E. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for a nobler manhood, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood. The courts have not yet taken on the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may use **USE ITS POWER**.

News of Organized Labor
 Conducted by **Walter S. Fisher**
 Address all Communications to Room 206 Brisbane Hall

Oakland, Cal.—Early in January the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers signed new agreements with all the ornamental shops in the city, with one exception, which call for the eight-hour day and 50 cents per hour. The proprietors of the shop that failed to sign requested that they be permitted to work eight and one-half hours for five days in the week and five and one-half hours on Saturday. The request has been taken under consideration by the local organization.

Tampa, Fla.—Suit was filed against the city of Tampa by the trustees of the Central Trades and Labor assembly for \$20,000 damages. It is alleged that the assembly has suffered to this extent by the closing of the Labor temple for three weeks to prevent gatherings during the tobacco workers' strike and by damages done to the furniture and the loss of valuable papers.

Chicago, Ill.—A new agreement was recently signed between the Chicago Employing Printers' association and Typographical Union No. 16, governing the book and job offices of this city and covering a period of five years. Under the contract there was an increase of \$1.50 per week beginning Jan. 1, 1911, for the first half of the contract period, and a further increase of \$1.50 a week for the remainder of the term. The wages of book and job printers from Jan. 1, 1911, to July 1, 1913, will be \$22.50 per week, and \$24 per week from July 1, 1913, until the termination of the contract.

New York, N. Y.—Judge Goff of the state supreme court has reversed his hostile attitude toward organized labor by dismissing the application for a permanent injunction against the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union No. 25. Considerable difference between this act and the injunction issued by him during the recent strike of the cloakmakers, which was one of the most binding ever issued against a union. The strikers connected with the Waist and Dressmakers' union consider this a great victory, as the injunction writ secured by the bosses prohibited them from even walking near the shop of Lesz & Kalb.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' unions of this city, will make a demand for 50 cents per hour, or \$4.50 per day, on the first day of May this year. The present scale of wages for that craft is \$3.60 per day for nine hours and owing to the increased cost of living and also to the fact that they are about the poorest paid of any skilled craft in the city, the members think they are entitled to the increase. The organization is in first-class condition and do not anticipate any trouble in gaining their demands.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Typo-

graphical union of this city recently completed negotiations with a committee representing the employers in the book and job branch of the printing business, with the result that for one year dating from Jan. 1, 1911, the printers will work under much improved conditions. The new agreement provides for \$20 per week for handmen instead of \$18, and for \$23 per week for day work, and \$25 for night work on machines, instead of \$21.60 and \$24 as heretofore. The scale is 50 cents per week higher than the one negotiated by the St. Paul Typographical union a few weeks ago.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Local No. 21, of the Operative Plasterers' International association, located in this city, will make a demand on May 1, 1911, for \$5.50 per day of eight hours.

New York, N. Y.—With the advent of the new year the men employed in the lithographing trades throughout the country began work under an eight-hour schedule. This is in accordance with a decision reached last May by the National Association of Employing Lithographers. Between 20,000 and 30,000 workmen in all parts of the country will be affected. Heretofore the men have worked nine hours a day. Simultaneously with the establishment of the shorter workday there will be inaugurated a plan providing for sick, accident and life insurance without cost to the employees.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
 OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

General Officers:
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 205-210 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec. & Treas., 1206 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Board:
 WM. KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl street, Kenosha, Wis.
 THEODORE ZICK, 218 East Water street, Watertown, Wis.
 WM. RAMMANN, 646 Dover street, 24th street, Wausau, Wis.
 WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 W. E. SMALLE, Scott and First streets, Wausau, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
 The United States Supreme Court has granted the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
 Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class always demands the UNION LABEL and Shop CARD cast your ballot for emancipation from wage slavery

Union Barber Shops
 Always see this card to be displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

J. N. GAUER SHAVING PARLOR
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 Opposite South Bay St.

FRED GROSSE
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H. KUHN'S BARBER SHOP
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H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
 EMIL TRIEBE, Proprietor

Wm. Smith Shaving Parlor
 835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

Union Barber Shops
 U P T O D A T E

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops.—See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

- West Side.**
 Anstettermann, A., 559 3rd st. c. Walnut.
 Baganz, A. F., 600 12th St.
 Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
 Beisser, J. C., 672 7th St.
 Bergeler, Fred, 1822 Twelfth street.
 Berner, H. A.—1928 Cherry street.
 Betzhold Chas., 488 11th St.
 Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut.
 Brunzel, Julius—1315 Vliet street.
 Buelow, Otto, 331 Clinton street.
 Curtiss, R. A.—3211 Lisbon avenue.
 Ebert, Jos. A., 48 Thirtieth street.
 Eckert, John, 2990 Lisbon ave.
 Eisecker, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.
 Fridz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
 Frey, Adam, 130 Cherry.
 Frey, Michael, to Sycamore street.
 Fricial, Anton—1419 Vliet street.
 Fuchs, Edw. J., 1618 Vliet st.
 Grosse, Fred, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
 Halazon, Charles, 324 Wells street.
 Halazon, Louis—512 Eighth street.
 Hartmann, George O.—931 Center street.
 Herr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac avenue.
 Hilsa, Chas., 503 Chestnut st.
 Holzapel, G., 391 3rd st.
 Holzhauser, Union Depot.
 Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
 Hornbrook, Wm., 745 12th st.
 Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
 Johnson, Herman, 1291 Walnut street.
 Kaufmann, 609 Chestnut street.
 Klannas, George, 343 3d street.
 Kleinhaus & Bradt, 253 Wisconsin street.
 Klunger, D., 1916 Chambers street.
 Kohls, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.
 Kraemer, Christ, 627 20th street.
 Kretschmar, William, 1553 Hopkins road.
 Lang, Gust—508 Third street.
 Leiden, Robert—2029 Center street.
 Lovell, Fred E., 164 3d st.
 Mavroydis, A., 603 Wells street.
 Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
 Oehman, Matt—2102 Fond du Lac avenue.
 O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 12th St.
 Petri, Richard, 2622 Clybourn st.
 Polaski, J., 014 35th st.
 Preuss, Frank—362 Fond du Lac avenue.
 Ratzow, Fred—12th and Lee sts.
 Reible, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
 Reidel, W., 247 1/2th and Grand Av.
 Schenk, Carl, 232 State st.
 Schirr, Herman, 328 Chestnut.
 Schmidt, W. G., 2023 North ave.
 Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
 Schoenecker, F., 1726 Walnut.
 Scholtz, Albert, 2422 Fond du Lac avenue.
 Schott, C. C., 1128 Burleigh street.
 Schultz & Kuhn, 1484 Green Bay ave.
 Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
 Smith, B. L., 627 Grand avenue.
 Wambach, Albert—1223 Third street.
 Wellhausen, J. C., 443 3d st.
 Wilks, Charles A.—571 Thirteenth street.
 Wittenberg, F., 205 Grand av.
 Young & Donnell, Third and State.
 Zeidler, M. W., 80 16th st.

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is one of the most universally used and necessary articles in the world. Every house should have one. The kind we sell is the kind you want. Perfectly made, good size, best models, full capacity. They last well; therefore there is economy in the purchase—real rubber is not low-priced. For hot water bottles and all best rubber goods ask us first.

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Schlotter, Ed, Cor. Wisconsin and Milwaukee sts.
 Slawson & Smith, 205 Wisconsin st.
 Triebes, Emil, St Charles Hotel.

South Side.
 Agenten, P., 116 Clinton st.
 Baer, W., 511 Seventh ave.
 Bair, A., 475 National avenue.
 Bizynski, Leo, 397 Mitchell street.
 Brockmann, H., 504 11th ave.
 Burkhardt, Emil, 503 Clifton st.
 Burmeister, George, 762 Mitchell street.
 Clark, Ed. J., 127 Reed street.
 Conway & Cale, S. Y. M. C. Bldg.
 H. Coratzky, corner Oklahoma and Howell avenues.
 Cretsch, A. W., 257 Mitchell street.
 Dombrowski, J. F., 604 Chicago ave.
 Dressen, J. W., 137 Reed street.
 Elias, Chas., 268 1st ave.
 Falenczyk, P. J., 1208 Eighth avenue.
 Framski, Frank, 907 Chicago avenue.
 Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
 Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnic av.
 Gatzinski, H. H., 1210 Midland avenue.
 Gregory, C., 175 Howell ave.
 Hautz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
 Kalora, J. seph, 645 1st ave.
 Kempfle, E., 307 Florida st.
 Kinsella and Jorns, 227 Howell avenue.
 Koudes, Geo., 683 Lincoln ave.
 Kuhns, H., 452 Reed st.
 La Gerse, Roy—1220 Kinnickinnic av.
 Laur, Alex., 892 Greenfield avenue.
 Logue, William P., 146 Reed street.
 Marohn, Charles J., 407 Russell avenue.
 Meineke, C. W., 208 Grove street.
 Mielalski, Z. S.—1226 Eighth avenue.
 Miller, H. E.—914 Kinnickinnic ave.
 Milski, Leo, 441 Mitchell street.
 Olson, Ole A., 815 Forest Home avenue.
 Porphich, S., 272 Reed st.
 Pukulich, John, 667 Chicago avenue.
 Rozmarzynowski, A. J., 366 Mitchell street.
 Rytarski, Matt, 967 Eighth avenue.
 Sharping, Frank, 281 National avenue.
 Seiff, W., 381 1st av.
 Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
 Stamatis, Andreas, 504 Park street.
 Stefanik, John, 842 Second avenue.
 Swalkiewicz, Joseph, 844 Eighth avenue.
 Topping, Robert, 355 Eleventh avenue.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor
 Milwaukee, Feb. 25, 1911.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Executive Board meeting; Walter S. Fisher, chairman.

Matters pertaining to conditions at Racine were considered and it was moved and carried that the Trades and Labor Council at Racine be aided financially for the purpose of organization as early as the proper arrangements can be perfected.

A request from Marinette to assist there in organization was also approved of and referred to the secretary.

Pernicious activity against labor bills by the Retail Merchants Division of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee was brought to the attention of the board. On motion, the secretary was instructed to prepare a circular for distribution.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
 FRED BROCKHAUSEN,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

It is reported that the beer produced by the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, and by the Grand Rapids Brewing company, is being fought by the members of organized labor and their friends.

Federated Trades Council.
 Trades Council Meeting of March 1
 Brother Reichert called the meeting to order. Delegate Wilson was elected chairman and Delegate Will Koch was elected vice chairman. Roll call of officers showed all present. Roll call of organizations dispersed with the minutes stood approved with corrections. The corrections was that Brother Coleman attended the meeting of the unemployed, but had to leave before he could address them, but it was his opinion that there were a few who wanted to make an easy living off these more unfortunate brothers.

Motion made and seconded that the credentials be received and delegates seated was carried. The following were seated:
 Printing Pressmen No. 7; Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 15; Iron Molders' Union No. 121; Clothing Cutters' Union No. 105.

The committee appointed at the last meeting asked that more time be granted was allowed.

The report of the Building Trades' Council was received and placed on file.

The report of the label section was laid over until the executive board makes its report.

The report of metal trades' section was received and placed on file.

A motion was made and seconded that the floor be granted to a representative of the Sunday Rest Association, in which he asks for our aid in getting a rest for all men, on Sun-

An Extraordinary Strike
 Eleven drivers of the Seattle Transfer Company struck, neither because of personal grievances nor out of sympathy with any fellow workman who had a cause of complaint, but simply because the company, as an experiment, decided to eliminate the noon meal heretofore given to their hours. Affection and sympathy for their bosses caused the men to walk out.—Bridgemen's Magazine.

Millions of Union Labels
 The International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America reports that from Sept. 1, 1908, to Sept. 1, 1909, 38,080,000 union labels were used; from Sept. 1, 1909, to Sept. 1, 1910, there were 41,930,000 used. The cost of printing and shipping these labels for the two years was \$13,754.03.

Granite Men Near New Wage Agreement
 Quincy, Mass.—Industrial peace in the granite quarrying and cutting establishments of Massachusetts for the next five years seems to be assured, the manufacturers, quarry owners and their employes having practically reached an agreement on a new bill of prices which will go into effect on March 1, and will continue for five years. The agreement provides an average wage increase of 7 1/2 per cent.

Waiters to Dance
 The Milwaukee Waiters' association will give its second ball of the season in Liedertafel hall on March 8. The proceeds will go for improvements of the club and benefits to members.

Union Benefit
 Machinists' union, district No. 10, has arranged for a benefit performance to be given at the Majestic theater Tuesday, March 21, for the benefit of the unemployed machinists. A No. 1 program has been arranged for the occasion.

Trade Union Directory
 In the following list, name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting follows, address and name of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE AND VICINITY—First and third Wednesdays, Brisbane hall, 528 Chestnut street.
JOHN REICHERT, secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, Department of the A. F. of L.—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. Van Logan, secretary; H. Rumpel, financial secretary.

LABEL SECTION, Federated Trades Council—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. P. Book, secretary; John Reichert, treasurer.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Third Thursdays, 318 State street.
 Bert Weidert, secretary, 1268 Richards street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL NO. 23 (I. T. U.)—Third Sunday, 9:00 p. m., Alhambra hall, Joseph R. G. T. 720 Broadway building.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 10 (I. T. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 8:25 Chestnut street. J. C. Leininger, secretary, 1929 First street.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

ELECTROTYPERS, No. 12 (S. and E. I. U.)—Fourth Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., 298-300 Fourth street. George N. Mihm, 520 Twelfth street.

STREET Venders, No. 90 (S. and E. I. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 298 Fourth street. Emil Hiller, 1170 Fifth street.

PRESSMEN, No. 2 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—Second Tuesday, Jacob's hall, R. W. Vockel, 835 Thirty-eighth street.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 23 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First and third Tuesdays, 300 Fourth street. George Schemann, 675 Laban street.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOBS PRESSMEN, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First Friday, Jacob's hall, State and Third streets.
 R. J. E. Skinkie, 428 Thirty-ninth avenue.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (I. B. of B.)—Sec. G. C. Robertson, 237 Third street.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 19 (I. P. E. U.)—Third Friday, 298 Fourth street. E. H. Becht, secretary, 298 Fourth street.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 8 (S. and E. I. U.)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Reserve avenue and Third street. William Erdmann, 1289 Chambers street.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL (U. B. of C. J. of A.)—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 318 State street. Leonard Dorn, 1059 Twenty-fourth street; Adolph Hinkford, business agent, 258 State street.

CARPENTERS, No. 138—Second and fourth Mondays, North and Teutonia avenues. John Leygauer, 888 Twenty-third street.

CARPENTERS, No. 92—Every Monday, 318 State street. Leo Dorn, 1059 Twenty-fourth street.

CARPENTERS, No. 1063 (millwrights)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 233 Chestnut street. Julius Schaefer, 738 Sixth avenue.

CARPENTERS, No. 1447—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Ninth and Greenfield avenues. Joe Schallitz, 449 Fifth avenue.

CARPENTERS, No. 1819 (millwrights)—Second and fourth Fridays, Twelfth and Pine streets. A. Hinkford, 1209 Eleventh street.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE AND VICINITY—First and third Wednesdays, Brisbane hall, 528 Chestnut street.
 JOHN REICHERT, secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, Department of the A. F. of L.—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. Van Logan, secretary; H. Rumpel, financial secretary.

LABEL SECTION, Federated Trades Council—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. P. Book, secretary; John Reichert, treasurer.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Third Thursdays, 318 State street.
 Bert Weidert, secretary, 1268 Richards street.

TYPOGRAPHICAL NO. 23 (I. T. U.)—Third Sunday, 9:00 p. m., Alhambra hall, Joseph R. G. T. 720 Broadway building.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 10 (I. T. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 8:25 Chestnut street. J. C. Leininger, secretary, 1929 First street.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—Miss E. H. Thomas, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

ELECTROTYPERS, No. 12 (S. and E. I. U.)—Fourth Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., 298-300 Fourth street. George N. Mihm, 520 Twelfth street.

STREET Venders, No. 90 (S. and E. I. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 298 Fourth street. Emil Hiller, 1170 Fifth street.

PRESSMEN, No. 2 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—Second Tuesday, Jacob's hall, R. W. Vockel, 835 Thirty-eighth street.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 23 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First and third Tuesdays, 300 Fourth street. George Schemann, 675 Laban street.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOBS PRESSMEN, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First Friday, Jacob's hall, State and Third streets.
 R. J. E. Skinkie, 428 Thirty-ninth avenue.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 49 (I. B. of B.)—Sec. G. C. Robertson, 237 Third street.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, No. 19 (I. P. E. U.)—Third Friday, 298 Fourth street. E. H. Becht, secretary, 298 Fourth street.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 8 (S. and E. I. U.)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Reserve avenue and Third street. William Erdmann, 1289 Chambers street.

Waits to Dance
 The Milwaukee Waiters' association will give its second ball of the season in Liedertafel hall on March 8. The proceeds will go for improvements of the club and benefits to members.

Union Benefit
 Machinists' union, district No. 10, has arranged for a benefit performance to be given at the Majestic theater Tuesday, March 21, for the benefit of the unemployed machinists. A No. 1 program has been arranged for the occasion.

Trade Union Directory
 In the following list, name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting follows, address and name of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE AND VICINITY—First and third Wednesdays, Brisbane hall, 528 Chestnut street.
JOHN REICHERT, secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL, Department of the A. F. of L.—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. Van Logan, secretary; H. Rumpel, financial secretary.

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Receipts for March 1

Engineers No. 311	\$2.10
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 18	2.70
Steamfitters No. 18, rent	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, rent	6.00
Carpenters No. 1,386	45
	\$17.25

Disbursements for March 1

J. Reichert, for postage and circulars	1.50
F. J. Weber, for 12 keys for B. F. C.	3.00
F. J. Weber, for 9 cuspidors at 55c	4.95
F. J. Weber, 6 days business agent, salary	25.00
Wm. Coleman, 6 days business agent, salary	25.00
Wm. Coleman, for postage	1.25
Peoples' Realty Co., rent and light for March	51.00
Peoples' Realty Co., hall rent for March	6.50
Peoples' Realty Co., 3 phones for March	12.00
Co-Operative Printing Co., for 100 circulars	50
Co-Operative Printing Co., for circulars and envelopes	8.50
Co-Operative Printing Co., for statements	1.75
Social-Democrat Pub Co., 3 months' advertisement	15.00
Walter Fisher, for two weeks' salary	10.00
Executive Board meeting, held Feb. 26	4.75
Total	\$170.70

J. M. BROPHY,
 Corresponding Secretary.

Waiters to Dance
 The Milwaukee Waiters' association will give its second ball of the season in Liedertafel hall on March 8. The proceeds will go for improvements of the club and benefits to members.

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LABEL SECTION, Federated Trades Council—Second and fourth Thursdays, Brisbane hall, H. P. Book, secretary; John Reichert, treasurer.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Third Thursdays, 318 State street.
 Bert Weidert, secretary, 1268 Richards street.

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STREET Venders, No. 90 (S. and E. I. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 298 Fourth street. Emil Hiller, 1170 Fifth street.

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WEB PRESSMEN, No. 23 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First and third Tuesdays, 300 Fourth street. George Schemann, 675 Laban street.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOBS PRESSMEN, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—First Friday, Jacob's hall, State and Third streets.
 R. J. E. Skinkie, 428 Thirty-ninth avenue.

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 8 (S. and E. I. U.)—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Reserve avenue and Third street. William Erdmann, 1289 Chambers street.

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TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 10 (I. T. U.)—Fourth Sunday, 8

AUKE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT
 Probate.
 In the matter of the Estate of Auguste ...
 This is the matter of the Estate of Auguste ...
 On the 14th day of February, A. D. 1911 ...
 The Court has ordered that the said application ...
 It is further ordered that notice of said application ...
 JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

SUMMONS
 STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT

MARIE LUTZKE, Plaintiff, vs. William Lutzke, Defendant.
 The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant ...
 You are hereby summoned to appear within ...
 WIDULF & MENNING, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Private Ambulance
KAUFMANN BROS.
 Funeral Directors
 STATE LICENSED
 CHAPEL STABLE
 928-930 Center St. 902-906 Center St.
 Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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 928-930 Center St. 902-906 Center St.
 Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE
The Gerhard Suspenders
 Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workingman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders
 897 Third St.

TEETH EXTRACTED
 ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
DR. YOUNG
 614-119 Seventh St., Milwaukee
 SUNDAYS—10 to 12; Sundays, 9 to 12
 Phone Graeb 3502.

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"
 WANTED—Do not address for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wanted—Orders for initiation typewriter
CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wanted—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain", fourth edition. **528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

Wanted—Branches and other societies
 to purchase their first and Schafkopf sets. **315-317 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.**

SECRET BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 10c each, or two for 50c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for 50c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRANCHISE! We can now furnish you with 100 copies of our new book, with 25c each. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER**, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MONEY TO LOAN
 100%—by a company on loan on 2nd mortgage 20% extra. **100%—by a company on loan on 2nd mortgage 20% extra.**

LOST
 100%—by a company on loan on 2nd mortgage 20% extra. **100%—by a company on loan on 2nd mortgage 20% extra.**

DAMAGES COLLECTED
 For personal injury. No charges, if unsuccessful. **Bonded Public Collecting Agency, Inc.**, 1214-14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLECTIONS
 Collections—Does anyone owe you money? We collect for you, no charge. **Bonded Public Collecting Agency, Inc.**, 1214-14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN
 86 Michigan St., Corner East Water
 CAPITAL, \$450,000.00
 Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
 DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
 J. F. Wm. Inbuschof, Chairman & Inbuschof
 Ferd. Meisack of A. Meisack & Son
 Carl Penshorn of Meisack Toy Co.
 Geo. W. Strommeyer, President
 L. M. Alexander, Vice-President
 Wm. F. Filter, Cashier
 Jno. F. Strommeyer, Asst. Cashier

Private Ambulance
KAUFMANN BROS.
 Funeral Directors
 STATE LICENSED
 CHAPEL STABLE
 928-930 Center St. 902-906 Center St.
 Phone North 24 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE
The Gerhard Suspenders
 Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workingman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard Suspenders
 897 Third St.

A. W. STREHLER
 Plain and Decorative Painting & Paperhanging and
 Calomining, Gilding and
 Hardwood Finishing, Etc.
 1193 THUTONIA AVE.
 MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

South Side Turn Hall
 413 NATIONAL AVENUE
 FOR RENT FOR
 Weddings, Parties
 Balls & Theatricals
WM. F. SCHMIDT
 Manager and Proprietor of
 TURN HALL SALOON

JUNG

Dr. C. J. Hochherz
 DENTIST
 1043 Muskego Ave.

MIES UNION TAILOR
 875 Kinickianic Av. 875
 (Near South Bay St.)
 PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

EMIL BACHMANN
 JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
 811 THIRD ST.
 Near North Avenue
 Eyes Tested by a Graduate Optician

Hats and Furnishings AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
 1301 Vibet Street

G. D. WAUGH
 JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
 250 GRAND AVE.
 Phone Tenth 5121
W. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR
 1012 KINICKIANIC AVENUE

A Lying Petition

It is a pretty good compliment to the Social-Democrats that the old party men are so bankrupt of truth with which to fight us that their only weapons consist of lies of the rankest kind.

This past week a petition, said to have originated with Kinder Bros. dealers in furniture, etc., with two stores, one on Mitchell street between Grove and First avenues, and one on the same street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, stores that depend largely on the patronage of the working men, was put in circulation in the interests of non-partisan elections.

The petition was as full of lies as a stray dog is of fleas, the greatest lie being to the effect that the Social-Democratic administration was responsible for unemployment.

This petition was peddled all over the South Side business district, but most business men, it is said, did not wish to risk their standing with their working men patrons by signing it. If the petition ever comes regularly to light it will be interesting to see what business men have really affixed their signatures to it. Workingmen have a right to bestow their patronage where they please and to favor their friends when it comes to such matters.

The workingman administration of Milwaukee is giving the merchants a square deal, and a square deal is only proper in return.

There is a lot of unemployment in Milwaukee, and there has been right along. In fact, it is some time since the Trades Council took action in the matter and the council's delegation was grossly insulted by the mayor and by the ex-mayor, Rose, who was seeking a re-election.

Only when the Socialists got control of the city government was there an honest effort to give direct employment to labor. Ever since the effort has been to employ labor direct on city work, to make the city expenditures go directly to the workers instead of having a good bunch of it stick in contractors' pockets. But unemployment is a hard thing to head off.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The South Side Socialist Maennerchor Aurora has arranged for a prize mask ball, to be given at Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Saturday evening, March 4.

The Eleventh Ward branch, S. D. P., is making arrangements for a prize schafkopf and cinch tournament, to be followed by a sociable. Same will be held Saturday evening, April 22, at Louis Meier's hall, Mitchell street and Muskego avenue. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Bohemian branch, S. D. P., is making arrangements for a Paris Commune celebration. Same will be held at the Bohemian Turner hall, Saturday evening, March 18. Admission 15 cents, at the door 25 cents. A good program is being arranged for and an effort will be made to secure Comrade Mayor Seidel to deliver an address on this date. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company, as also the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, employ non-union men at meager wages and long working hours.

Trade Union Directory
 (Continued from 6th page.)
CARPENTERS, No. 1308—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 1412 Green Bay avenue, Uthke, 1325 Seventh street.
CARPENTERS, No. 1748—Every Friday, North avenue and Twenty-first street. William Gleibling, 1948 Twenty-first street.
CARPENTERS, No. 1813—First and third Wednesdays, 274 Third street. Otto Weindorf, 881 Nineteenth street.
MACHINISTS' DISTRICT BOARD, District No. 10 (I. A. of M.)—First Saturday, 890 National avenue, J. C. Gressler, 746 Windlake avenue, Joseph Gressler, business agent, 606 National avenue.
MACHINISTS, No. 234—Second and fourth Fridays, Lincoln hall, Sixth and Grand avenues. W. G. Corbett, 443½ Thirty-first street.
UNITED LODGE, No. 66—First and third Friday, Alhambra hall, 336 Grand avenue, Oscar Palm, 415 Grand avenue.
MACHINISTS' APPRENTICES, No. 3 (I. A. of M.)—Second and fourth Monday, corner National and Third avenues. G. Johnson, 503 Hanover street.
MACHINISTS' HELPERS, No. 1897 (A. F. of L.)—Second and fourth Friday, 221½ Third street, corner National and Third avenues. Oswald Naehl, 225 Twenty-fourth street.
PAINTERS, No. 125—First and third Monday, 216 Third street. W. C. Lang, 342 Fourth street, 342 Fourth street.
PAINTERS, No. 159—First and third Tuesday, 750 Third street; Guenther's hall, Garfield avenue and Third street. Charles Veeh, 1454½ Chambers street.
PAINTERS, No. 160—Second and fourth Monday, corner Lee and Twelfth streets. P. J. Treitz, 215 State street.
PAINTERS, No. 225—Second and fourth Monday, 315 Chestnut street. C. A. Land, 275 Third street.
PAINTERS, No. 292—Second and fourth Monday, Free Ger. Ind. hall, F. W. Hicks, 679 Ninth street.
PAINTERS, No. 308—First and third Monday, 628 Chestnut street. W. C. Lang, 342 Walker street.

The Town of Lake Branch, No. 1, S. D. P., has made arrangements for holding a May ball, at Glazier's hall, Saturday evening, May 6.

The 18th Ward German Branch, S. D. P., is making preparation for holding a big lecture at the Ethical hall, 358 Jefferson street, 3 o'clock in March, with reference to educating the women in Socialism. The first subject of this lecture will be handled by Comrade Armin Loewy.

The Town of Lake Branch, No. 4, S. D. P., has arranged for a prize schafkopf tournament, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 5th, 1911, at Anton Hauert's hall, corner 8th avenue and Manitoba street. Admission 15 cents. Game will commence at 2:30 p. m.

The Ladies' Social-Democratic Singing Society "Aurora" will hold its business meeting every Thursday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, at Schulz's hall, Eighth avenue and Rogers street. Song rehearsals take place each following Thursdays evening at the same address.

The Bay View Women's club holds their monthly card parties every fourth Wednesday afternoon of the month, at Hof's hall, 961 Kinickianic avenue, at 2 p. m.

The South Side Women's Social-Democratic branch is holding its monthly card parties at Korch's hall, every first and third Tuesday afternoon of the month. Regular meetings every fourth Friday afternoon of the month.

The Twentieth Ward branch, S. D. P., are making all necessary arrangements for their annual prize mask ball, which will be held Saturday evening, March 4, at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

The Sloveno Branch, S. D. P., meet every second and fourth Sunday in the "Baumen des Slav. Leservine", 425 Virginia street.

The Sloveno Socialist Singing Society, "Vorwarts," hold their singing rehearsals every second Thursday evening, at 414 Virginia street.

The Socialist Maennerchor is making arrangements for an entertainment and ball, to be held at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth street and North avenue, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 30. Admission, 15

BREWERY WORKERS, No. 89 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—First and third Thursdays, Walnut and Third streets. Gustav Richter, Brisbane hall.
BREWERY TEAMSTERS, No. 72 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—Second and fourth Sundays, 9 a. m., 608 Chestnut street. Gustav Richter, Brisbane hall.
BEER BOTTLERS, No. 213 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—Second and fourth Sundays, 9 a. m., Third and Walnut streets. Adam Weber, Brisbane hall.
ASPHESTOS WORKERS, No. 19—First and third Wednesdays, 318 State street. John England, 216 Sixth street.
BAKERS, No. 205 (B. and C. W. I. U. of A.)—Sunday, 10 a. m., 318 State street. Max Roebhan, 216 Sixth street.
BARBERS, No. 50 (I. B. I. U. of A.)—First and third Thursday, 216 Grand avenue. W. H. Whitaker, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.
BARTENDERS, No. 64 (I. U. of U. B. W. of A.)—First and third Tuesday, 8:15 p. m., 423 East Water street, third floor. Edmund W. Manz, 209 Third street.
BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS, No. 13—First and third Sunday a. m., 318 State street. R. Jarvis, 247 Pearson street.
BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of B. and H.)—Second and fourth Saturdays, National and Eleventh streets. Thomas Kelly, 37 Thirty-seventh street.
BOILER MAKERS, No. 107 (I. B. of B. M. and I. S. B.)—Second and fourth Monday, 426 Chestnut street and First avenue. Paul Meyer, 1417 Galena street.
BOILER MAKERS, No. 302—First and third Thursday, Clybourn and Twenty-ninth streets. John D. Dixon, 2517 State street.
BOILER MAKER HELPERS, No. 908—First and third Saturday, Third and State streets. Henry A. Kroening, 850 Twenty-sixth street.
BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS, No. 2 (I. U. of B. M. and S. of A.)—Third Friday, Lloyd and Eleventh streets. L. A. Wawrynowski, 637 Grove street.
BRASS SOLDIERS, No. 381 (I. M. U. of N. A.)—First and third Thursdays, Twentieth and Grove streets and National avenue. C. W. Ebel, 1186 Buffum street.
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, No. 8—Every Friday, 225 Chestnut street. Frank Lex, 1216 Twenty-seventh street.
BRIDGE TENDERS' PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 1029 (A. F. of L.)—First and third Wednesday, 218 State street, 2:30 p. m. C. W. Ebel, 232 National avenue.
BROOM MAKERS, No. 1 (I. B. and W. M.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 218 State street. Matt Strassberg, 1745 Eleventh street.
BRUSH MAKERS, No. 10 (B. L. U.)—First and third Tuesday, 218 State street. A. J. Weh, 325 Nineteenth street.
BUILDING LABORERS, No. 213—Every Saturday, 608 Chestnut street. Herman Ross, first street. Mart. Reichert, room 205 Brick-arch hall.
CLERKS, No. 10 (U. C. H. and C. W. of A.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 356 Chestnut street. D. Rosenhalt, 583 Broadway street.
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 85 (C. of W. L. U.)—First and third Friday, 335 Chestnut street. H. C. Schimmsel, 571 Fourth street.
CAVENDISHS, No. 18 (I. W. C. A. of N. A.)—First and third Thursday, 218 State street.
CEMENT WORKERS, No. 85 (I. B. of C. W.)—Second and fourth Wednesday, 318 State street. Oscar De La Rosa, 314 State street.
MAKERS, No. 25 (C. M. I. U. of A.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 602 Chestnut street. John Reichert, room 205 Brick-arch hall.
CLERKS, No. 1—Local union meets second and fourth Tuesday, 14th and Sixth streets, 542 Maple street. H. J. Rumarynowski, 542 Maple street.
COOPERS, No. 30 (C. I. U. of N. A.)—Second and fourth Thursday, 602 Chestnut street. John Ritzler, 102½ Eighth street.
COOPERS, No. 25—First and third Thursday, 602 Chestnut street. J. W. DeSham, 746 Twenty-second street.
CORE MAKERS, No. 446 (I. M. U. of N. A.)—First and third Friday, Leck's hall, Greenfield and Sixth avenues. M. K. Tuzban, 927 Windlake avenue.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 42 (I. E. of E. W. U.)—Every Thursday, 325 Chestnut street. William Schneider, 934 Muskego avenue.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 494—First and third Tuesday, 325 Chestnut street. H. Phillip, business agent, Brisbane hall.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 528—Second and fourth Thursday, 426 Chestnut street. Joseph Schimmsel, 519 Eleventh street.
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, No. 15—Second and fourth Thursday, corner Ninth and Harmon streets. H. Soulan, 929 Wright street.
ENGINEERS (Hoisting and Portable), No. 130 (I. U. of S. E.)—Every Monday, 526 Chestnut street. Bert Conrad, 1114 Lee street.
ENGINEERS, No. 313—First and third Friday, Lipp's hall. C. S. Thompson, 764 Twenty-first street.
FIREMEN, No. 125 (I. B. of S. F.)—First and third Saturday, Third and Prairie streets. George Green, 42 Lee street.
GARMENT WORKERS, No. 71 (U. G. W. of N. A.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 325 Chestnut street. Marie Welter, 186 Sixth street.
GARMENT WORKERS, No. 380—Second and fourth Thursday, 264 Fourth street. H. Schroeder, 1403 Eighth street.
CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS, No. 487 (I. U. of S. E.)—First and third Friday, Horwitz's hall, Seventh and Harmon streets. Ed. H. Hatfenister, 1812 Fond du Lac avenue.
JOURNEMEN TAILORS, No. 86—Second and fourth Thursday, 498 Fourth street. J. A. Wilhelm, 3218 Walnut street.
GLASS BLOWERS, No. 15 (I. A. of A. G. W.)—First and third Saturday, 318 State street. Louis E. Henning, 1309 Twelfth street.
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BAKERS, No. 205 (B. and C. W. I. U. of A.)—Sunday, 10 a. m., 318 State street. Max Roebhan, 216 Sixth street.
BARBERS, No. 50 (I. B. I. U. of A.)—First and third Thursday, 216 Grand avenue. W. H. Whitaker, St. Charles Hotel Barber shop.
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BROOM MAKERS, No. 1 (I. B. and W. M.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 218 State street. Matt Strassberg, 1745 Eleventh street.
BRUSH MAKERS, No. 10 (B. L. U.)—First and third Tuesday, 218 State street. A. J. Weh, 325 Nineteenth street.
BUILDING LABORERS, No. 213—Every Saturday, 608 Chestnut street. Herman Ross, first street. Mart. Reichert, room 205 Brick-arch hall.
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CEMENT WORKERS, No. 85 (I. B. of C. W.)—Second and fourth Wednesday, 318 State street. Oscar De La Rosa, 314 State street.
MAKERS, No. 25 (C. M. I. U. of A.)—Second and fourth Tuesday, 602 Chestnut street. John Reichert, room 205 Brick-arch hall.
CLERKS, No. 1—Local union meets second and fourth Tuesday, 14th and Sixth streets, 542 Maple street. H. J. Rumarynowski, 542 Maple street.
COOPERS, No. 30 (C. I. U. of N. A.)—Second and fourth Thursday, 602 Chestnut street. John Ritzler, 102½ Eighth street.
COOPERS, No. 25—First and third Thursday, 602 Chestnut street. J. W. DeSham, 746 Twenty-second street.
CORE MAKERS, No. 446 (I. M. U. of N. A.)—First and third Friday, Leck's hall, Greenfield and Sixth avenues. M. K. Tuzban, 927 Windlake avenue.
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 42 (I. E. of E. W. U.)—Every Thursday, 325 Chestnut street. William Schneider, 934 Muskego avenue.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 494—First and third Tuesday, 325 Chestnut street. H. Phillip, business agent, Brisbane hall.
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Peanut Politics

The Monroe County Democrat Shows Up the Dishonest Motives of the Reformers for Personal Ends

Monroe Co. Democrat: Considerable time has been taken up by the legislature in the consideration of the bills for the compulsory election of judicial and school officers on a non-partisan basis in the county of Milwaukee. Both bills appear to be certain to become laws.

So far as the principle of non-partisanship in the elections is concerned the Democrat has no word of criticism as it is a principle which we have always advocated, but when it comes to the question of using this sentiment so prevalent in Wisconsin to induce the legislature to pass special legislation to assist the old, corrupt and repudiated politicians of Milwaukee skin the 'socialistic skunk' which their misconduct and betrayal of the public interests has placed on their hands, we believe the legislature is dipping into a matter they had better leave alone.

others, that is disgusting to the average American citizen. Some better excuse than the fact that the Socialists have control of Milwaukee must be found to justify the passage of this special and unfair legislation. The people of Milwaukee became thoroughly disgusted with the corruption of the Pfister-Beggs-Rose school of old party politicians and turned to the Socialists for relief, and so far the Socialists have done nothing to cause the people to believe that they have made any mistake. While they are human beings they will err, and it may be that every act of their administration has not been one of perfection, but we believe that where error has been made it has been in efforts to help the masses instead of fattening the purses of the classes. The American people can usually be depended upon to right any injustice inflicted by special legislation, and if we mistake not it will be found that the Milwaukee voters at the first opportunity will have forced the expense of \$10,000 into the tax-payers of that county under the guise of 'non-partisan' elections, but really to cripple the Socialists. The Democrat believes that what is 'saucer for the goose is saucer for the gander,' and until the legislature is ready to enforce the principle of non-partisanship in the school and judicial elections in every part of Wisconsin they had better leave the old machine politicians of Milwaukee to 'skin their own skunks,' and trust to the intelligence of the voters of that great metropolis to elect men qualified to fill the important judicial and school offices, and if they are so qualified, it occurs to us that it matters little to the remainder of the state whether they are Republicans, Democrats or Socialists.

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Next week at the Bijou, opening tomorrow afternoon, theatergoers will have an opportunity of witnessing for the first time in this city at popular prices Stair & Havlin's great production of 'The Wolf,' which scored an enormous success at the Lyric theater, New York.

an excellent bill, having for an added feature Mile. Camille Ober, the famous Parisian vocalist, who is said to have the most phenomenal feminine voice in the world. Other acts



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Mr. and Mrs. D. Wenner.
5. Symphonic Poem—Venetia.....INTERMISSION
6. Overture—Consecration of a Temple.....Suppe
7. Norwegianische Fruhlingsnacht.....Rob. Franz
8. Xylophone Solo—Light Cavalry.....Mr. Alex Runkel.
9. Largo.....Haendel
10. Tannhauser Nachklänge.....Hamm Star Spangled Banner.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and the agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company are opposing organized labor.

Grand Sociable
A grand sociable will be given by the Fifteenth Ward branch, S.-D. P. at I. O. O. F. hall, 1062 Vliet street, northwest corner, on Tuesday, March 14, at 8 p. m. Tickets, 10 cents.

Lecture
Sunday afternoon, March 12, at 3 o'clock, a free lecture will be given by a world-wide known Japanese, Mr. Sadakichi Hartmann, who will speak in English on 'Christianity and Buddhism from the Standpoint of a Freethinker.'

This lecture is given under the auspices of the Freie Gemeinde of Milwaukee, at their hall, 264 Fourth street.

Near-Socialist Books

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the experiences of a theatrical troupe crossing the briny deep. The scene is the deck of the steamer Helena, the setting being a perfect replica of an ocean liner.

NEW STAR—Burlesque
The New York theater success, by the Gordon-North Amusement Co., 'The Merry Whirl,' will be presented at the New Star theater for one week, beginning Sunday matinee, March 5. It bears the distinction of containing in its roster the names of

Short Jobs by the City Hall Man

Ald. Carney would be a pretty fair debater if he had better material to work with.

Somehow, the old party aldermen's insistence on a referendum on the park question reminds us of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Not nearly all of the business of the council having been finished, the meeting was adjourned to Friday evening.

Ordinances were passed calling for the following bond issues: Historical museum, \$150,000; sewers, \$150,000; Oneida street bridge, \$120,000; public bath house, \$10,000.

An ordinance by Ald. Koch (S.) requires that the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. begin work on the construction of tracks over the Sixteenth street viaduct within ten days after the passage of the ordinance and that they be completed within sixty days.

Now that the Republican and the Democratic parties have succeeded in getting the non-partisan bill enacted into law, it may be supposed that they will quit business and shut up shop, so far as the school board and the

judicial elections are concerned. Will they?

The council repealed the Bidder bread labeling ordinance Monday, provided an additional elevator inspector; the ordinances licensing street cars and also engineers were recommended for passage and a combination detention and emergency hospital was discussed.

'The outlook for spring business in Milwaukee is encouraging,' so say many of the leading business men of the city. They say that business is fully up to the normal and, in some cases, much better than last year. And all this after we were led to believe that a Socialist administration would spell ruination to business!

Three saloonkeepers lost their licenses at last Monday's council meeting on account of having been convicted in court of having sold liquor to minors. The council is not permitted to discriminate in any manner in cases of this kind, being simply compelled by law to revoke a saloonkeeper's license when it is shown that he has sold liquor to minors. For instance: Previous good conduct on the part of the accused has no weight whatever under the law.

Work Will Soon Begin on Agricultural School

The members of the county board of supervisors are hard at work planning for the new agricultural school to be located at Wauwatosa. It will be a joint state and county affair, that is, the state will contribute \$4,000 toward the cost of its establishment.

There are several such schools in various counties of the state and they are doing a wonderful work for the farming and agricultural interests. Thus, last year the school at La Crosse made a specialty of corn culture and had a class of farmers who were given the best and latest ideas in the production of that important crop. The result was that the said farmers sent exhibits to fairs in various states and just about walked away with all the good prizes.

The school at Wauwatosa will probably be planned to take care of 300 students at the start, and the dormitory system will be used. The proper keeping of milk dairies, truck farming and horticulture, and an effort will be made to get hold of a certain type of boys who suffer because this county is in large part neither city nor country. The county park commission has extensive plans for main thoroughfares running out into the county with small farm plots along the way, and further out a tract that will be turned into small farms for more extensive cultivation.

Albert A. Johnson, principal of the La Crosse County Agricultural school, Onalaska, will be employed in the new Milwaukee county school, assuming his duties on June 1. Mr. Johnson, who has served in similar positions in Georgia and North Dakota, will receive \$2,600 a year and house rent. He will confer with the board during the spring months regarding buildings to be erected and

on other points which may arise in connection with the school.

More Playgrounds and Less Medicine

An interesting lecture on 'The Problems of Recreation and Play,' was given at the council room in the city hall, on Friday evening last week, by Edward DeGroot, superintendent of playgrounds, Chicago. Mr. DeGroot said that if we supply proper playgrounds we will need less medical inspection. Our park boards should study not only mechanics, but humanities as well. We need, not only places for recreation, but a scheme for the same as well.

In conclusion he said that both Chicago and Milwaukee will soon adopt the municipal system for their public playgrounds and that he hoped Chicago would be first, but that he believes it will be Milwaukee.

Edward J. Ward gave an illustrated lecture showing many interesting views of playgrounds already established. He said that, since the common council has about concluded to purchase land for a large park, that it should now conclude to also set aside an equal amount for public playgrounds. Playgrounds bring opportunities for recreation to the very doors of those who need them most, while the large parks, while equally necessary, are of necessity at a distance from the homes of many of the people.

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Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on downtown streets. Good chance for five boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. L.; us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.



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Bonds every morning with every 10c purchase—2 in afternoon. Bonds mean Dollars to you—Save them.

Seidel and Berger Honored

On Thursday Mayor Seidel appeared with others from Milwaukee to urge the passage of the Home Rule bill at Madison. When he appeared in the assembly hall the speaker called him to a seat beside him, and the mayor was greeted with hearty applause as he stepped to the front of the chamber. He was asked to address the assembled law makers and made a neat and rapidly listened-to plea for home rule in Milwaukee. Later Congressman Berger was given the floor and the applause resumed. The character of the reception of the mayor and congressman and the interest shown in what they said caused no little comment at the capitol.

Park Board Crippled

The park board was crippled during the Rose administration in order to save the reputation of that administration for low taxes, came out in the hearing before the finance committee on the proposition to turn over to the park commission the several small parks in the city, together with a fund of \$5,500 for maintenance.

Commissioner Schumacher pointed out that the amount of money that is to go with the parks is too small to allow of any improvements being made. It was here that Ald. Arnold pointed out that, during the Rose administration the amount allowed the park board was reduced from \$150,000 to \$76,000 and that this reduction was made to improve the financial record of the administration. This was done in 1906 and the board has not yet recovered from the effects of the reduction.

To Hit Working Class

Capitalist Party "Reformers" Will Put City to Big Expense

If what we witnessed in the legislature last week is a sample of progressive statesmanship of the Wisconsin legislature, God help us and relieve us of all regulators!

There has been such a mad rush to regulate the judiciary, that the reformers forgot every other county but Milwaukee. If the non-partisan panacea is good, why not apply it to Dodge county where the Democrats are holding a party convention to nominate a judge? The same might also be tried on Podunk.

The bills call for a non-partisan primary election two weeks before election day, at a cost of over \$6,000, a useless procedure if a non-partisan judiciary is all that is looked for.

Assemblyman Stern was much surprised when informed by our city attorney that the bills as drawn would necessitate also the holding of an additional registration day at an expense of over \$4,000, which all admit is unnecessary. Still, Stern advocated the passage of the bills without amendment. Let his constituents take notice!

Neither does Eric want to wait to have his bills amended so as to obviate the necessity of two sets of ballot boxes where one will suffice. He and the committee was informed that Milwaukee has but one set of ballot boxes for its 128 precincts, and a new set would have to be constructed at considerable expense.

Then, Eric, how can the city clerk publish the list of candidates ten days before the primary, if your bills permit the filing of nomination papers up to and including ten days before the primary?

Then, too, why three ballots when one would suffice? But, unless printing and difficulty for the voters means nothing to some regulators.

Our Milwaukee senators, Klezka and Bodensadt, made a special trip

to Madison to help railroad the bills through. But the game didn't work as planned. The chins of some statesmen took a drop of several inches when Comrades Gaylord and Zophy filed out of the senate and left them without a quorum.

It has outlived its age of usefulness and we can very well get along without it from now on.

The new law went into effect Thursday, on which day it was signed by the governor, immediately after he received the bills. The bills were passed by a vote of 26 to 3, Gaylord, Zophy and Blaine voting "No."

The law requires that notices be published ten days and, at the same times gives the candidates time until March 11 to file their nomination papers. This will leave only nine days, instead of ten, for publication of notices. The law also provides that the primary election must be held, even if there be only two candidates for each office, thus saddling the city with the expense of a primary when it is entirely unnecessary.

There is also a question as to whether independent candidates are barred from filing papers after the primaries. The new law says that the names of the two candidates having the highest number of votes shall be placed on the official ballot, but does not say that the names of independent candidates shall not be placed on the ballot by petition, as heretofore provided by law.

The city will be compelled to provide three separate ballot boxes for each precinct as the law requires that the votes of women shall be placed in a separate ballot box. The votes for supreme court, circuit court, municipal and county judges must also be placed in a box by themselves as must the remaining votes. This will involve an extra expense of some \$1,500 for ballot boxes.

The Foxy Mary English

The charge made by counsel for Mary English, an alleged pickpocket, that she is denied interviews in private with her attorneys is declared to be absolutely false by Sheriff Arnold. Not only has her attorney been allowed to talk to her in private, several different attorneys have been in consultation with her in her cell at the county jail for as much as an hour and a half at a time. The woman hails from Chicago and, on account of her reputation, Chicago friends are not allowed to visit her in private. Even Mr. Kelly, who was said to have been refused admission to her cell, was closeted with the woman for over an hour on Tuesday.

Sheriff Arnold was also said to have tried to induce the woman to employ W. B. Rubin as her attorney. "The only foundation there could possibly have been for this charge," said Mr. Arnold Wednesday, "is that Mr. Elmer Lehr happened to be in court when she asked to have a competent

attorney recommended to her. I told her that I couldn't recommend an attorney, but that there was one present with whom she might consult if she wished to do so. I then introduced her to Mr. Lehr, with whom she conversed for some time in private."

Somebody, evidently, was given a story by Mary English that looked like a good one on the Social-Democrats in the sheriff's office and proceeded to make the most of it without first properly investigating as to what the woman's story might be worth.

Extra precautions have been taken to prevent the prisoner having conversation with Chicago people in private because it was discovered, on the occasion of a visit of a sister from there, that an attempt had been made by Mary English to supply her sister with a letter of instructions. This attempt was frustrated by watchfulness on the part of the matron, who discovered the trick.

Ward Says He Was Misquoted

Milwaukee people were somewhat shocked to read in the papers last week that Edward J. Ward, of the state university extension department, had scored the proposed river park as "only good for people with automobiles." In the subjoined letter Mr. Ward shows that he was teetotally misquoted.

He writes from Madison as follows:

The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Feb. 27, 1911, Editor Social-Democratic Herald:

The statement that "the new park is for the rich only," which was attributed to me in the Friday morning issue of one of the Milwaukee papers, is a surprising distortion of my remarks at the Institute of Municipal and Social Service in the City hall on Thursday evening.

The editorial writer in the Sentinel of Saturday morning shows his familiarity with some newspaper reporters' methods, and surmises what is the fact when he suggests, in his comment upon the statement, that the undersigned "has been grievously misquoted."

I, of course, supposed that the notice would be understood as merely an instance of fragmentary and inaccurate newspaper reporting. Several communication which I have received, however, lead me to believe it worth while to state the fact in the matter.

Mr. DeGroot had spoken upon Chicago's small park provision. In

beginning my address, following him, I drew a contrast between Chicago's method of supplying parks with adequate recreational buildings and equipment near the homes of the people, and the method followed during the past fifteen years in the average city of securing park land far from the centers of population. I said of the latter method that it was primarily beneficial to the automobile owners.

At no time did I condemn the present park project, but instead, stated my approval of it. The reference to the River park, however, was incidental, while the address was devoted chiefly to the great opportunity offered for the wider civic, social and recreational use of existing public property, the remarkable opportunity which Milwaukee has to improve upon Chicago's method by using school buildings and grounds as nuclei in neighborhood center development, and the leadership which will belong to Milwaukee through securing as rapidly as possible the means of realizing these opportunities.

Heartily yours, EDWARD J. WARD.

In a personal letter to us Mr. Ward says, among other things:

"It was surprising to me that neither of the morning papers noticed what by all means the most important feature of that meeting—the admission of the head of the great Chicago's youth park system, that the recreation plans which Milwaukee is

Week's Review of Legislature

Madison, Wis.—The legislature is again in full blast. From now on committee hearings will be held regularly, and an attempt will be made to clean up the work that has piled up as soon as possible. With the great number of bills introduced by our comrades they will henceforth be kept on the jump more than ever.

Evidence of the constantly growing class struggle between the middle class and the capitalist class showed itself again this week when party lines were disregarded in defeating the resolution memorializing Wisconsin's national representatives to vote for the pending Canadian reciprocity bill. Naturally, with the middle class having control of the present legislature, the resolution was defeated. This reciprocity measure is but another case where the Grand Old Party has undertaken to sell out the small merchant and farmer for the benefit of the large capitalist. The schedules on raw material, such as wheat, unfinished lumber, beef and pork on hoof, etc., are to be reduced on the side of the United States, and on the other side Canada is to reduce the tariff on manufactured goods. This clearly is a case where the New England manufacturer, who is already receiving more favors from the government than he is justly entitled to, will again be favored at the expense of the farmer and small merchant. The G. O. P., the friend of the middle class, especially of the farmer, has been caught in the act of selling out this class right under its own nose. This, of course, aroused them, and they have shown their resentment by calling Taft names. Let us hope they will show it more substantially in voting right in the next election. One thing is certain though, that the farmer and small merchant are beginning to realize that party pledges and promises are not to be relied upon unless they come from an honorable source. It's a pity it took them so long to come to this, but we hope now that they have seen through the hypocrisy of the Republican party they will not make a

mistake by switching over to the even more unprincipled Democratic party.

Our comrades voted against the Canadian reciprocity measure because it is not a genuine reciprocity and because it will not benefit the workman or the consumer. A close examination of the schedules shows that while we make concessions to Canada on \$4,000,000 worth of products, Canada concedes to us only two million dollars' worth. Surely this is not reciprocity. Reciprocity means equal exchange. Moreover by reducing the tariff on raw material none but the trusts are benefited. Will the beef trust, for instance, reduce its price on dressed beef or dressed pork if we reduce the tariff on cattle or hogs? It secures its cattle cheap enough now, only not fearing any outside competition no matter how high it screws up its prices it defies the government and everybody else. The only genuine and practicable way of reducing the cost of living under the present system is to reduce the tariff on dressed and manufactured products, and not on raw material. As long as the tariff is not reduced on commodities the consumer will not benefit. The reduction of the tariff on raw material benefits only the manufacturer. Furthermore, our comrades will never be found on the side of injustice. They will never tolerate any attempt to benefit one class at the expense of the other. Our comrades would not be found true to the cause if they voted for the sham reciprocity which would benefit the greedy capitalists at the expense of the farmer and small merchant, and at the same time not benefit either workman or the consumer.

Comrade Gaylord has introduced an amendment to the workmen's compensation law requiring the employer to furnish security, so that when one of his workmen is injured he will be duly compensated for the injury. Owing to our beneficent constitution it was impossible to include a compulsory insurance feature; that is, to compel the employer to insure his employees against accident. Such a clause

is contained in workmen's compensation laws of Germany, England, New Zealand, Australia and other civilized countries not burdened with an antiquated constitution. No one else being around here worrying very much whether the workman will be compensated or not when he is injured, it was, of course, left to our comrades to devise some means of stretching the constitution so that the workman will be protected in his rights. Hence Comrade Gaylord has drawn up an amendment which provides that the employer must deposit a security with the Industrial Commission as a guarantee that he will compensate the workman for injuries sustained while in his employment and which are covered by the compensation act. It is not certain yet whether even this adroit means of getting around the constitution will meet with the good graces of our capitalist supreme court, but it is better than not having made any effort at all.

Comrade Vint's bill authorizing cities and counties to bid and purchase delinquent taxes on a par with private individuals came up for hearing. One of these tax sharks, who has grown fat and rich by mulching the small tax payers, appeared against the measure. His plea was that there was no money in the tax shark business anyway and therefore no good will be accomplished by enacting the bill into law. When asked why he, as a loan shark, opposed the bill seeing that his private interests would not be impaired by its passage, he immediately assumed the attitude of a philanthropist who had spent his good hard cash in coming to Madison in order to protect the interests of his fellow citizens and to save the city of Milwaukee from another unprofitable undertaking. It is amusing indeed to see with what little effort these parasites can conceal their true motive by pleading the privilege of humanitarianism or some other broad minded act of charity whenever they wish to protect their vulturous work.

How the Workers are Tricked

Certain Real Estate Men Degade Their Calling by Swindling Practices—Opening Half Streets, and the Like!

The city was put to an expense of \$14,923.35 last year and private property owners paid \$18,425.09, mostly because real estate owners, in plating their properties, failed to lay out certain streets, made them too narrow or failed to provide for alley ways which are now found to be needed by the present owners of the properties.

Big lots are more readily sold than small ones, but it is impossible to sell as many big lots in a block as small ones. The real estate dealers have learned this trick, however impossible it may seem to the ordinary mind. They simply lay out a half-width street and add the 30 feet that should have been platted as street to the lots on one side of this thoroughfare.

Of course, the average workingman who wishes to buy a lot on which to build his home doesn't know all of these things and they are not plainly seen in a newly platted district. So when he is told that the lot shown him is 120 instead of 150 feet in length, he is very likely to buy—and to pay a big price. Later he finds that, in order to get a street, he must apply to the city authorities. The authorities are then compelled to

widen the street—open the other half of it, rather.

While going through that performance they assess benefits against the property owner on the side of the street opposite the man who bought the big lot, because he is to get a wider street! They also assess benefits against the man on the side where the long lots were and pay the property owner damages for the land taken from them. There are several varieties of injustice involved in all this for all of which the real estate dealer should suffer in the end when, in fact, he does not suffer, but reaps the reward of his ability to scheme money out of other people's pockets instead.

Some of the extra expense for widening and opening streets also is caused by tracts being platted and sold in part, while the remainder is still in use as a truck garden. In this case the several plats in a given tract may bear no relation to one another and the street scheme that results may be more on the order of a maze than anything else.

To prevent this in the future, the Board of Public Works has adopted a rule to never accept a plat for the city unless such plat conforms with the requirements of the city in every respect. The real estate men, it was ascertained in the city attorney's office, on the other hand, have devised a scheme to get around this rule, even, and are now said to be selling land by metes and bounds. This means that they simply sell their land at so much per tract of a certain number of square feet. So it is again the innocent purchaser of the property who will get left at the time he demands proper streets and alleys.

Applications for widening the fol-

lowing half streets are now on file in the city attorney's office: Eighth street, from Davis street north; Keefe avenue, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-fourth street; Morton place, from First street to Second street; Seventeenth street, from Ring street to Davis street; Seventh street, from Atkinson street to Graham street; Island avenue, from Concordia avenue to North avenue; Achilles place, from Ring street to Concordia avenue; George street, from Booth street to Buffum street; Miller avenue, from Richard street to First street; Thirty-seventh street, from Chestnut street to Villet street; Forty-second street, from Pabst street to Lisbon avenue, and Forty-fourth street, from Lisbon avenue to North avenue.

The following streets must be widened: Villet street from Fortieth street to Forty-eighth street, and Greenfield avenue from Layton boulevard to Trowbridge avenue.

McKinley street, from Thirty-fourth street to Thirty-fifth street must be widened, as it is nothing more than an alley at present.

The expense this year will again run up into the thousands for both the city and the property owners.

This state of things being due to individual initiative developed to an extraordinary degree by the desire for profits, it is, probably a natural and a proper state of affairs—like the rest of capitalism.

Somers System Is Discussed

A public meeting was held at the council chamber Wednesday night to discuss the Somers system of assessing city property. Representatives of the system explained the methods used in determining the value of property, both real estate and improvements.

The system is, to a certain extent, co-operative in that the owners of property in a certain district are given an opportunity to assist in es-

LUEDKE'S LATEST



Women's \$3.00 & \$3.50

You want your Spring Shoes. Why not have them right—Get tans—the fashionable shade—the right cut and made for comfort as well. They're right every quality from good to best. The shoes fit your feet the price fits your purse—and the style fits your taste. Can you ask more?

Men's \$3.00 to \$6.00



Luedke 413-415 National Av.

If you wear or need Glasses consult A. REINHARDT, Established over 20 years 154-2nd St. - Washington Block

establishing the basis for the valuation of their property. For instance: The unit of value used is a front foot 100 feet deep nearly in the center of a block and on each of its sides. The value of this unit is established by the community interested. Tables of values that are considered accurate to within a fraction of one per cent are then used to determine the values of the several parcels in a given block, which apply to parcels of any possible shape or size.

The system cannot take the place of the assessor, but increases the value of his work by making it more nearly accurate. The question of getting each property owner to pay his rightful share into the city treasury is just as important as the question of seeing to it that every cent paid out is accounted for and paid out properly. "Why," was asked, "is the contractor who puts his hand into the public till to take therefrom more money than rightfully belongs to him less honest than the property owner who works to secure an assessment lower than is equitable?"

Members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association who condemned the Somers system in the newspapers without giving their members a hearing on the subject were unmercifully scored by the speakers.

A lengthy discussion followed, during which it was shown that what one of the speakers had said was true, namely, that the objections to the system, will come mainly from those who have been accustomed to pay less than their proper share of the taxes.

Superintendent of Assessment Schutz gave it as his opinion that the Somers system as applied to land values may be considered as practical, but that he believes that it will not apply with equal force to improvements. He deplored the fact that none of the members of the committee who made experimental appraisals of certain parcels in this city were present; he deplored the fact that none of those who had criticized the present methods of The Voice of the People were present (Mr. Schutz overlooked the fact that many Socialists were present) and that the public in general were so little interested that they did not come to the meeting in larger numbers. From this he gathered that government by the many is a failure because, like in the several lodges, the work has to be done by the few, anyhow.

The cost of installing the Somers system will be 10 cents per parcel of land appraised and 10 cents per building. In addition to this there will be a charge of a cents per parcel and 2 cents per building for the assistance of an expert, in cases such assistance is desired.

Advertisement for First National Bank of Milwaukee, featuring a circular logo and text describing deposit services.

Illustration of a dog standing next to a child, with a sign that says 'FOR RENT APPLY ONE CUPID.' Below the illustration is the caption 'One Reason Why Shady Hotels Multiply'.

DAVIDSON

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
All Next Week Beginning Mon.,
Matinées Wed. and Saturday
Joseph M. Gaite offers the New
Musical Comedy Sensation

"KATIE DID"

By Karl Hoschna,
Composer of
"Three Twins," "The Girl of
my Dreams," "Madame
Sherry," "Bright
Eyes," etc.

**Introducing
La Petite Adelaide
with J. J. Hughes, May Vokes**

Clearence Hartzog, Bert Baker,
Freddie Nice, Jed. Prouty, Florence
May, Josie Intropodi, Violet Colby,
Anna Wilkes, D. W. Merket and 90
others.

Prices: Nights 25c to \$1.50
Matinées 25c to \$1.00

BIJOU

Beginning Mat. Tomorrow 2:30
Other Mats. Wed. and Sat.
An Event of More Than Ordinary Interest
First Time at Popular Prices
Stair & Havlin Present the New York
Lyric Theater Success

**The
Wolf**

A Play of the Canadian Woods
By Eugene Walter, Author of
"Paid in Full"
All Star Cast—Beautiful
Scenic Effects

Next Play—QUEEN OF THE HIGHWAY

Impress

Sullivan & Considine Vaudeville
Week starts Sunday 4 o'clock March 5th
Do "FOXLEY" Phone Now Grand 2188

**ALBER'S TRAINED TEN
POLAR BEARS**

4 SHOWS SUNDAY 2 Mats., 2:00 & 3:30
Nights, 7:45 & 9:30
EXTRA ATTRACTION
Dick Cummings & Co.
Melodramatic Playlet "LITTLE S' EVE"
Other Brilliant Acts

NEW STAR

COM. SUNDAY, MATINEE, MARCH 5.
CLIFF GORDON BOBBIE NORTH
Present the Biggest Indoor Carnival of Fun.

The Merry Whirl

You Remember with Glee and Delight
The Clock, The Snowman, Cheriak Those Models
The Dances that Created a Furore Wherever Seen
THE PARIS PUSH
EXTRA ATTRACTION
W. C. MORAN AND JIMMY MORAN
The C. S. Machine 24-day Cyclists

**AT THE NEW
CRYSTAL**

W. J. O'NEAL & Co. in his greatly improved playlet
& ROMANCE "JOY HILLARNEY"
LOUIS GARVER & TOM MURRAY
Whitfield of Songs and Laughter
BILLY H. WELLS, The Hebrew Orator
DICK CORLIUS & Co., In Shorty
THE MUSICAL COO-LINERS
High-Class Instrumentalists
PRICES, 10-20-30.

GAYETY

WEEK COMMENCING MATINEE SUNDAY
Singers Sensational Company of the
Ballet Show, Presenting
On The Ocean and Caught
With The Goods
Big Cast, with LEN KELLY
as Prof. Dope.
Also RINALDO, the Wander-
ing Violinist.
BOXING Saturday Night.

MAJESTIC

Week Com. Monday Mat. Bargain
Therapeutic Resistantancers Matinee
Alexander Yelaine, Lydia Daily except
Lapokawa & Theo. Lapokawa, Sunnays and
Mlle. Camille Ober Holidays
Rosian Cassell's dogs 10c to 35c
Hal Forde
Kaufman Bros.
Bowser & Hinkle
Jarvis & Harrison
Gus Onlaw Trio
Majesticoscope Evenings
10c to 75c

Reckless Man Killing to Stop!

Coroner Nahin Shows the Deaths of Milwaukeeans in the Industries Are Preventable—Fewer Widows and Orphans—Employers Willing to Co-operate

Unnecessary Deaths in Coal Yards, Railway Yards and at the Tanneries—What a Labor Administration Can Do

The useless killing of workmen in Milwaukee's industries must stop. And it has remained for a Socialist coroner to decide this. All these years, with old party coroners in office, the big employers set it down as a certain fact that about so many fatalities in industry were bound to occur anyway, and felt sorry, and did nothing.

Coroner Nahin has been in office only a few months. But the number of mangled corpses of fellow citizens that were brought to the morgue, killed in the various industries, appalled him, and he could not rest.

Capitalist Patriotism

Patternmakers Were Discharged by the Harvester Trust for Observing Washington's Birthday at the Auditorium the Same as Their Masters

Tuesday, Feb. 21, will be remembered by the patternmakers of this shop as the day of notice from the foreman that unless they worked on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, they would be discharged.

The patternmakers of this city have heretofore respected the day of the birth of the "father of this country," and never before experienced any disastrous results.

We Told You So!

We Told the People in November Beggs Was Marked for Slaughter

Last November the Herald gave it out positively that there would be a shake-up in the Milwaukee street railway management and also picked Mortimer to succeed Beggs. This is what we printed:

Beggs Has Been Canned

(From the Social-Democratic Herald of Nov. 26, 1910.)

Well, the Social-Democrats have driven Beggs out of town, and will follow it up by forcing T. M. E. R. & L. Co. to give the people decent service, so long as the company runs our cars.

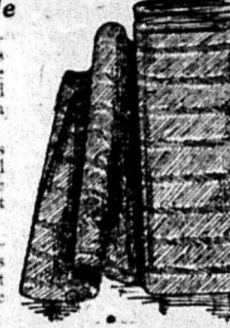
Milwaukee's Grievance

"That practical kind of clean-up CAN BE HAD by proper provision for SUPERVISION and regulation, and a known liability to periodical visitation and overhauling BY THE POLICE!" says the Sentinel.

GIMBEL BARGAINS

Dress Goods Are Cheaper at Gimbel's

You Can't Fool the People
For instance Gimbel's have been selling bolt after bolt of Spring Dress Goods at 50c a yard—precisely the same kind and quality of goods sold elsewhere at 60c and advertised as a wonderful bargain.



Buy Hosiery By the Box and Save!

Gimbel's Boxed Hosiery Sale
Is saving lots of money for lots of people. Note these very special prices:



Children's, Misses' & Big Girls' Shoes

A special purchase of 500 pairs—just unpacked and ready for Saturday's sale at the most sensational price reductions on high grade footwear this season.



**AUDITORIUM
MAIN HALL
PEOPLE'S CONCERT**

Chr. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 10c
Sunday, 3 P. M. Sharp
Mention the HERALD to all our advertisers.

Knocko the Monk Still Busy

Since last April, when Knocko the Monk was secured by the Free Press for its editorial chair, some very unworthy attacks on the present administration have appeared in its editorial columns, a good sample of which was one it printed last Wednesday morning.

The Free Press must have known it was lying—prevaricating. And the Daily News of that same (Wednesday) afternoon put the Free Press to the bad with the following under the heading "Sewerage Commission Ready to Report April 1."

Town Topics by the Town Crier

He grins best who grins last!
Beggs has bought an island in Oconomowoc lake. Wonder if he will supply it with flat wheels, oldest brakes and strap-hanging appliances!

No one claims that the Stern bills were constitutional. The new law can only stand so long as no one makes a test case out of them in the courts.

The new sprinkling wagons will have cream colored bodies on red gears. Here's a chance for the funny fellows to tell us that the wagons will typify the cream city on Socialist "wheels!"

The honesty and devotion to principle on the part of the Stern bill advocates is well shown from the fact that they made the law only apply to Milwaukee. This shows who they were really after.

Now that the Stern bills are passed there is no longer any reason for denying the real motive for their passage. Thus the Sentinel Friday morning says that "nine-tenths" of those who jubilated over their passage did so because they thought the laws would "militate against the Social-Democratic raid on the judge-ships."

The majority of the city service board seems to have constituted itself into a political cabal for the purpose of either crowding incompetent men on the Socialist administration or making that administration appear a foe to true civil service.

Several of the positions from which members of the Patternmakers' union were discharged have been filled by students from the Trades School.

During February building permits were taken out for \$500,117 worth of buildings, which is double the record for February a year ago, when the amount was \$274,356.

Chas. Zueblin at Ethical Hall
Charles Zueblin has made a unique place for himself in the democratic development of America. He appeals to thoughtful people and unmarks in a pleasant but thorough going way the bad tendencies of modern society.

**Ethical Hall
LECTURES
Special
Charles Zueblin
OF BOSTON
Sunday Evening,
Will Speak on
"Carlyle and the Ethics of Work"**
This will be the first in a series of three lectures on the Herald's Democratic Art.
SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM
DONT MISS IT
558 Jefferson Street