

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 38.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

Whole No. 190.

A more shamelessly corrupt body than the present board of supervisors of Milwaukee county would be hard to find. They are notoriously for sale, only they do it carefully enough so as not to get caught at it. They are conspicuously honest in little matters where only a few cents are concerned, but every little while the chance for a rake-off comes, and then they make the most of it. When the old morgue and poor office property on River street was sold to the street railway people it is well understood that a good many of the supervisors were "induced" to vote for the measure by ways so well known to the street railway lobbyists. And when a new location was to be selected the supervisors were "in the market" again and when the Schmidt site was finally chosen, the price paid was nearly four times as high as adjoining property was sold at. But Schmidt didn't get it all, for members of his family intimated that more than half went to the supervisors and their professional go-betweens.

By voting the old party tickets the workmen of Milwaukee, who as a class are in the large majority, are responsible themselves for this official dishonesty. If they keep voting to put capitalistic influences in power the same rotten, scandalous conditions will continue. The very courthouse building in which the county officials carry out their bartering was built amidst scandal and the million and a half spent on it went largely into the official robbers' pockets. Ever since, the supervisors, elected by Republicans and Democrats, have kept up this shameful state of things. It is safe to say that there has never been a contract let for public work of any magnitude that has not been tainted with corruption. The county almshouse at Wauwatosa is another notorious mass of stials, the inside walls had to be braced to keep them from dropping down to the floors, while the building was yet new. Every county building that has been put up has been used by the supervisors and the gang of contractors who stand in with them to fill their pockets at the expense of the people of Milwaukee county, and it is absolutely useless to expect anything else, as long as the old parties keep in power. The new man elected may be an honest man, but looking at things from the view of a "business man" he will soon turn a rascal in contact with the other politicians and the contractors. What we need is a CHANGE OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, such as the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC party contemplates, that will remove temptation.

There are wisecracks who always vote for "the best man," and yet always elect a corrupt politician, so that they finally conclude that all participation in politics is corruption in itself.

"Will not the Social Democrats, if elected, do just the same as the others?" asks the wisecracker with his finger on his nose.

The "others" (Democrats and Republicans) he knows from long experience. He knows how they behave, and he fears that the Social Democrats might do just the same.

But if this man would take the trouble to study Socialism, he would find that it takes for its motto the removal of the MOTIVE to corruption, and that corruption in public life will be removed and must be removed just in the same degree as Socialism and Socialist measures find their way into public life.

But a wisecracker prefers to be "sure," and remains with the old parties. There he knows exactly that corruption will completely rule our public life and poison our private affairs.

There is a power in the Socialist propaganda that is simply irresistible. There is no other power on the earth like Socialism, because it includes all other progressive movements. It touches human life at every point. It has to do with the development of the human race. Still our opponents sometimes say the Socialists are merely bread and butter fellows, and they are just concerned about the stomachs. Now let us state something about that stomach business. No man need aspire for the higher development of life unless he is clad and fed and sheltered. And surely no man can come to the highest attainment of life unless he is so well fed and clothed that he does not have to think about his stomach all the while. Therefore, the man that is really interested in ethical and moral development, in happy homes and sweet lives, the man who pleads for justice and that plain old mother love and father love for which the world is dying and sighing ought to be with us, for some of these can come until we have settled (for the sake of these things) the bread and butter question. In other words, even the moral attainment of the human race is wrapped up in "what we shall eat and what we shall drink and whereabout we shall be clothed."

In an article on "Work and Rest: Genes and Stupidity," published in the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, Alexander Francis Chamberlain declares that two hours of physical labor a day should suffice, with the proper distribution of products, to keep the whole world well supplied. The advance in labor-saving machinery and methods of transportation has so increased the possibilities of production that instead of

twelve hours of hard toil each day the civilized man ought to be able to live well with but one-twelfth of his time occupied. Now the theory which astonishes our esteemed capitalistic contemporaries (especially the Milwaukee Sentinel) is neither new nor Utopian—but has been proven ten and fifteen years ago by Heitka, Atlantiens and others with the help of statistics. Certainly it presupposes a Socialist or at least Socialistic commonwealth.

A well-to-do man and one who claims to be an honest citizen was heard to remark: "We all know that Mayor Dave Rose has to have a big rake-off on everything that comes to the city hall, but he makes a representative officer and he advertises the city, so I am going to vote for him." This is a frank confession that ought to startle the student of American conditions. If after one hundred years of experiment in a republican form of government we have come to the pass that people knowingly place dishonest men in office because "they advertise the city," then is the American experiment indeed a failure. But looking into it deeper we find that the mayor is simply doing what most of the successful "business men" would be doing were they in his place. Therefore down with capitalism and until then elect men who are not business men and have NOT the "business code of ethics." Vote for Socialists!

The gang of contractors who hang about the county government would be in state prison if actual justice were done there. But present society is organized to prosecute little thieves only. The big ones, with influence, not only escape, but are considered respectable and successful citizens. The county board of supervisors go through the form of advertising for bids for the public work they have to give out, but they always know before hand who will get the contracts. Before sending in bids the contractor gang get together and decide which one of their number shall make the lowest bid. This doesn't happen once in a while, but it is the almost uniform practice. Voters of Milwaukee, change this by voting for the Social Democratic party, which will do away with contracts and contractors for public works.

What can an honest man do if he finds himself in a deep slough? He will simply sink, if he does not succeed in getting out in time. And so it is with the honest man who goes into the slough of capitalistic politics. He must soon make his escape or he will be swallowed up in the mire. Simply voting for an "honest man" in a dishonest party will do no good. So voters, vote for the Social Democratic party, which will drain the capitalistic slough. Honest men will then be successful in the same degree in which the Social Democratic party is successful. But the slough of the present system must be drained, and every honest, progressive man should lend us his assistance.

Our money aristocracy is now determined to reserve all officers' places in the army and navy for the scions of the "upper classes." The news reaches us from San Francisco: Although Joseph Hill has passed all the examinations and in all respects is a brave cannoneer who served his time on the unfortunate "Maine," still he cannot become a naval officer. Thus he was informed by the board of the school-ship "Pensacola." He has not the necessary "professional qualifications"—in other words, his descent from a poor working family makes him undesirable as a messmate of officers sprung from rich capitalistic or politicians' families.

Among the politicians of the old parties in this city there are not a few who admit that Socialism is the right thing. But they cannot make their living by the propaganda of Socialism—it don't pay—while deceiving the people and leading the workmen by the nose brings something—it brings bread and butter and other good things.

As soon as the majority of the working class declares for Socialism many of the politicians of the old parties will join in with enthusiasm, and swear that they have always thought so and said so. But at present they side with the capitalists, because the majority of the workmen themselves still side with the capitalists, instead of defending their own interests.

Here is a little county board history that uncovers the wasteful methods and bad management of the "business men" whom the old parties put in the places of trust. Their other transactions are about the same, but our space is limited: Some time ago it was decided that the county hospital was too small and that an addition must be built. An architect named Lotter drew up the plans and specifications and assured the supervisors that the addition could be built for \$80,000. Then the committee that had the matter in charge made a few changes and then advertised for bids. Then the contractors took a hand and when the bids were opened the lowest one was for \$150,000. This was considered too high and so the committee cut off fire escapes, elevators and other things in the original plans and finally let the contract at \$75,000. Bonds for that amount were issued and the work was begun. The supervisors well knew that fire escapes, for instance, were re-

quired by law, but this didn't bother them any, so long as the people could be fooled and the first cost could be brought "within the appropriation." As soon as the building began to go up the "extras" began to be allowed by the county board until now, in order to provide for fire escapes, elevators, cisterns, and the like, a further appropriation and bond issue of \$75,000 has to be passed to cover the complete cost of the addition, or will be passed—AFTER ELECTION! So it will be seen that through the usual "business" methods of the capitalistic politicians elected to manage the county business, together with the contractor ring, a county building planned to cost \$80,000 at the outside has already been run up to \$125,000, and the work is far from finished!

What Are the Causes of Corruption?

Let us appeal to facts. What are the causes of the corruption in municipal government?

First, the fact that for generations local politics have played a low and small part in our life. Working people especially have left municipal government to a small class of people who have made a money-making business of it. The working people who have left higher politics entirely to the capitalist and the capitalistic attorney, have left municipal government in cities to the saloon-keeper and ward-heeler. Is it a wonder then that we now have pothouse politics in all the large cities?

This is one reason. But the main reason is that wealth having been amassed in a few hands, and these few people having found that special legislation can be had by directly or indirectly bribing the low politicians to whom we have entrusted legislation, the average corporation today has become politically a corrupting power, especially in municipal affairs.

We do not need to prove these points. They are admitted by every thinker. It is to the corruptive power of amassed wealth, playing upon the venality and sometimes the necessities of those who have made politics a profession, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our governments and of our municipal government especially.

Socialism would simply remove both causes, and the only way to remove them is through Socialism.

As long as there are masses of poor people on the one side, and a few enormously wealthy men (usually banded together into corporations) on the other, there will be corruption. No amount of "reform movements" or "good men in office" will change this.

The way to pure government is not first to get "good men" into office and then increase its activities. This is chimerical. The right way is to increase its activities, enable it to carry out large ideas, and the right men will soon be attracted to it. These are facts.

It is of course not claimed that a Social Democratic government would be absolutely pure. It is only claimed that there would be immeasurably more justice and far less corruption, than today. Even now under capitalistic rule, though politics are corrupt, our public institutions are far less corrupt than private corporations. Who has ever heard of the postoffice department keeping a lobby in Congress to bribe congressmen? Or has the water department of Milwaukee ever bought up any of those aldermen so willing to be bought? If the United States postoffice department and the Milwaukee water department are not pure, this is due to capitalistic surroundings and conditions. These institutions are not socialistic in a strict sense—yet they are vastly more pure than the private Western Union Telegraph company and the private Milwaukee Electric Street Railway company.

We do not claim that Socialism will be a cure for every ill. Great battles for human progress will still have to be fought. Nor do we claim that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress, and it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal Augean stable of corruption. Therefore vote the Social Democratic ticket.

Workingman, why do you remain all your life a poor man, uncertain of your existence, while you are industrious and willing to work if you are permitted? Where is the product of the work of your hands, the value which you have produced? Think of this, study Socialism, and you will learn that you are shamelessly robbed.

"Socialism is a good thing, but it cannot be carried out, because the workingmen are so stupid," says Mr. Knowall, and then goes away and votes for the old parties and thus does all he can to hinder Socialism. Such a man belongs himself to those whom he classes as being too stupid for Socialism.

A vote for the Social Democratic party is not thrown away even if we do not elect our ticket. Every vote for the Social Democratic ticket counts, and in reality counts for TEN TIMES as much as a vote for any capitalistic reformer.

In this municipal election, when you look at the Republican crowd you COULD WISH for Dave Rose to win. However when you watch Rose and his gang of buccaners, you MIGHT HOPE that this time the Republicans will be in luck. But if you study the whole capitalistic system a little you will WORK for a clean sweep of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

How does it come that a candidate for alderman in the Republican or Democratic party for the mere NOMINATION—which by no means secures his election—is willing to spend a thousand dollars and more? as was so often proved last week. Yet the salary of an alderman only amounts to \$400 a year.

Think a little about this, workingmen. All reform upon the basis of the present economic system is sheer humbug! No disease was ever cured by cutting off the scab. Only as far as the present system gives way to Socialist and communalistic institutions, IS AN IMPROVEMENT in our public affairs possible.

Do you want to vote for exploiters and tyrants? Then vote the Republican ticket. Do you want to vote for grafters and crooks? Then vote the Democratic ticket. Do you want to vote for yourself, your children and your children's children? Then vote the Social Democratic ticket.

The Republicans are exhibiting a lot of bad blood these days, and those who talk of the factions coming together peaceably are talking impossibilities. They don't trust each other a little bit, probably because they know each other so well! Both factions have been burdening the mail carriers with campaign literature, caucus ballots, etc., and last week the La Follette Republican leaders set up the cry that their mail was being held at the postoffice—on the claim that the local postal department belongs to Payne and Pfister. The Republican postmaster denied that there was any

discrimination, claiming that the delay of mail matter was being sent out as fast as the extra carriers could carry it. When the Republican party splits into factions the people get some light on the character of the workers in the party, out of the mouths of Republicans themselves. Thus the Republican Free Press tells us that certain Pfister workers "have records." "Jim" Greene and Henry Soltwedel in the Thirteenth ward have a record for breaking party pledges and also have "notorious political standings." Fred Kuth in the Eighth ward formerly "served special interests" in the council, while the worker in the Seventh ward is Joe Henderer, "keeper of a notorious resort." In the Eighteenth ward we are told that "Willie" Greene and "Billy" Perthesius are "gangsters" who both have "unenviable records." And so on, so that coming from this source, honest voters ought to see a little light as to how politics is made game of by capitalistic interests.

There was a hot argument in progress in the corridor of the courthouse on Monday morning between one of the officials of one of the local courts and a man who has been connected with the courts for years, and a well-known city lawyer and politician. The argument started over the action of the Social Democratic party in nominating a layman for circuit judge. The lawyer was against it and said it was absurd. The court official surprised those who had known him for years by declaring flatly that the Socialists had done a wise thing.

"I'm glad they did it," he said, positively. "It will open people's eyes. I've been watching the administration of justice in these courts for years and I have been convinced for a long time that if the people would pick out a good, level-headed man and make him judge of one of our courts, people would be surprised to see how even the justice administered by him would be. It isn't law but justice between man and man that the courts are provided for. Good common sense is the thing, after all. The judges get their decisions from the Supreme court and outside of that it is their personal sense of right that must determine their judgment."

The moral of this is: Note for the ticket of the Social Democratic party and give common sense a chance. The Democratic ticket in the present campaign is a gambler's ticket, par excellence. At its head is David S. Rose, the gamblers' friend, and for comptroller there is Peter Pawinski, for years the proprietor of a notorious downtown gambling hell which always got tips in advance from the police when it was found necessary to make a raid on gambling for the sake of appearing to guard the citizens against the tiger. Another notorious gambling den proprietor, John McCoy, whose place on West Water street has for years been a trap for unsophisticated farmers and for young clerks starting on the path to vice, is the candidate for alderman in the Eighteenth ward. In the Fourth ward the party has put up for alderman a "crap game" proprietor, Henry Murphy, formerly a roulette dealer for years at a downtown, police-protected gambling house. Voters of Milwaukee, if you want to vote for gamblers, brothel-house keepers, etc., then just vote for Dave Rose and his crowd.

We all know by experience what DEMOCRATIC rule means in Milwaukee. The Democratic party stands for no principle whatever. It is held together for the sole purpose of securing to its members the legal spoils of office and all such illegal plunder as the public powers at their command might incidentally enable them to get with impunity through backmail and bribery in connection with contracts and city jobs. The followers of the Democratic party are kept in line by glib-tongued orators and labor fakirs on election day with glittering generalities on Democracy, promises of easy jobs, free beer and whisky and the issue of a "wide open town." For obvious reasons the interest that Dave Rose and the Milwaukee Democratic party has always served best, was that of the contractors and corporations, especially that of the Street Railway company. Yet the Street Railway company had to put up a great deal of money for the services of the Democratic buccaners and is now ungrateful enough to grudge the cost of such service, impudent enough to complain of high taxes, and foolish enough to insist upon "economical" government; in short, the Milwaukee plutocrats mean to have their direct representatives in the city hall—and that is the extent to which the Republican party fights Dave Rose.

In the old parties, candidacy for a political office is almost without exception a personal affair of the candidates concerned. It usually costs them a neat sum of money to get the nomination in the first place, and if they are nominated the outlay goes on with a lavish hand. Extra contributions to the campaign fund are expected from the candidates, the "loys" are treated in spite of the law, an immense number of cards adorned with the "handsome face" of the candidate and public benefactor are scattered broadcast and laid out, nailed up and hung up in all public places—saloons, barber shops, etc. The victorious candidate knows that his expenses will be richly repaid, for he has

figured up beforehand "how much there is in it." Quite the contrary with the Social Democratic party. It has no office-seekers. If any member of our party should ever look for office, that alone would be a sufficient reason why he should NOT be nominated at all, even if he is regarded as an able Socialist in other respects. Our candidates have accepted a nomination only as standard-bearers of Socialist principles and propaganda. They have yielded from a sense of duty to the general wish of their party comrades and the pressure exercised upon them and have lent their names to fill out the necessary ticket.

If our candidates work for the victory by proper means, that is by educating and enlightening the people, they do this not for the purpose of raising themselves above the rest of their party comrades or obtaining any advantage. Our candidates think and work, like every other member of our party, for the propaganda of our ideas, for the progress of our movement, for the attainment of our goal.

Therefore there can be no campaign expenses for our candidates. The methods and little schemes of the old party politicians will not be imitated by our candidates. There is not the least opportunity for a Social Democratic candidate to have extra expenses in consequence of his nomination. The contributions which as a member of his party he gives for party organization, he pays in a fixed sum from year to year. His regular contributions to the party treasury during the campaign cannot be looked upon as campaign expenses. Even if a candidate has the means to go into his pocket a little deeper and do something more to advance the propaganda of our principles, he by no means does this because he happens to be a candidate, but he would do the same and actually does it at any other time, like every other party member, as far as his means permit.

The official report on the campaign expenses of our candidates will therefore usually be "None."

The spread of what may be termed Socialistic ideas in this country is now very rapid. There was a time, not so very many years ago, when the people did not appear to have ideas worth mentioning on the subject of their economic condition. They supposed all that to be of comparatively little importance. The great change that has taken place in the minds of the people is largely the result of the operations of trusts and great corporations. Antagonism to trusts and corporations is, from one point of view, but a form expressing preference for Socialism; it is the expression of Socialism of the ignorant. Hence the trusts and great corporations are not only doing pioneer work for the Co-operative Commonwealth by concentrating industry, but they are also helping to create a tendency for social reform among the people, as perhaps no other single influence. The methods of the Steel Trust, for instance, have done more to spread socialistic ideas during the past three years than have all the Socialist papers and agitators for twenty years. That is why it is foolish to become despondent at the spectacle of great corporations firmly entrenched in power and making use of the government as a level. Such a spectacle has much in it to inspire hope. Even the more intelligent among the millionaires are uneasy at the prospect. They know that it is hardly possible that the carnival of "vested interests" can continue long.

Mayor Rose is trying to counteract the spread of Social Democracy among the working class by making speeches at the factory gates during the noon hours each day up to election time. In this he has the assistance of the proprietors of the establishments, even though they be Republicans, for they are uneasy at the spread of Socialism among their operatives, and with a truly class conscious instinct welcome anything that will tend to change this tendency. But thus far the mayor's meetings have not been well attended. Many of the factory workers refuse to even listen to the siren song of the corporation-owned mayor, while others enliven his meetings by asking sundry embarrassing questions.

As election time approaches we notice that Mayor Rose does not ride around in that fine open carriage of his, with the matched white horses costing thousands of dollars and driven by a coachman dressed in livery, the same as they have in monarchical countries. The bathroom in his fine residence on Jefferson street is inlaid with onyx—it was with onyx mines that Dave Rose had his first public scandal. Since then his name was connected with many scandals, public and quasi-public, and he is candidate for the third time for the highest office in the city of Milwaukee. And he hopes that with the help of the "byes" he will "get there" again.

Now answer, please: What is the issue in this election between the capitalistic parties in Milwaukee, apart from offices and stealing?

Vote the ticket of the Social Democratic party, the hope of the disinherited in all countries—and do not allow yourselves to be humbugged again by "reformers," by capitalists or by the representatives of the "wide-open town."

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 614 STATE STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Single Copies, 2 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit.

190 in the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 191 your subscription expires with the next week's paper.

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

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

HERALDRIES.

A powerful argument for votes in favor of municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant, which will be embraced in the three questions to be put on the ballots, is found in the report of City Electrician Elliott of Chicago.

The cost of living continues to rise, and with butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, vegetables of nearly all kinds and fuel at the highest prices known in years people possessed of small incomes must be having difficulty in making both ends meet.

Rupert Fritz, one of the best-known chefs of New York, is a poor man. Rupert was until recently comfortably circumstanced. Now he is in the slough of despondency.

A logical man who believes in the public ownership of a body of water, like Lake Michigan, should also believe in the public ownership of a body of coal, like the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Nash of Ohio the other day received a letter that must have caused him genuine surprise. It was written by a business man of Dayton, who said he had been a Republican, but had gone over to the Democracy because the Republican party of the state had become an enemy of corporate interests.

For centuries past the nations of Europe have been expending hundreds of millions every year on standing armies, with no good result to the people.

creates wealth. As a result foreign correspondents and American capitalist editors are frothing over the latest menace to the peace of society.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad keeps its eyes open round election time, you bet. In the Fourth ward it is bound to win this spring, no matter which of the old parties wins.

Apparently the railroad began to do business on the day of the caucuses. The greatest trouble was to get Pierce in. There was a sort of mutiny among certain negro residents of the Fourth, who had been figured on as certain.

A bystander, himself a Republican, says that the men made no bones about the matter. "We ain't goin' to vote for nothin' but; if we can't see nothin' in it," was the way one colored gentleman put the situation.

Sherburn M. Becker, a purse-proud and haughty sprig of money-made Yankee royalty, son-in-law of the late General Manager S. S. Merrill of the Milwaukee road and a good deal of an all-around "cad," has been nominated for supervisor of the First ward, Milwaukee, by the Republicans.

The manner in which justice is meted out in Milwaukee as well as elsewhere under present-day conditions is simply scandalous. The courts are for the rich. The poor man has no chance to get justice, and if he does happen to get it he makes a bankrupt of himself during the operation.

Socialists at Des Moines, Ia., have given a demonstration of the rationality of their local movement by adopting a platform of practical demands.

Hanna, the "friend of labor," has succeeded in his raid on the treasury with his subsidy scheme, the bill having passed the Senate.

To effect a permanent betterment in their condition, workingmen must seize the public powers and run government in their interest.

If every Social Democrat will do his duty from now until the close of the polls, and do it right among his own neighbors, there will be a surprise for the community when the votes are counted.

Do not forget in your enthusiasm to call the voters' attention to the fact that Nels Andersen is the Social Democratic candidate for judge.

If your work prevents you from working for Socialism on a working day, work for it on Sunday.

ROSE BACKS DOWN!

After boasting, in the way common to politicians of his class, of his administration and challenging his opponents to show wherein his tenure of office has not been all that he himself claims for it, David S. Rose, whom the voters will have an opportunity to retire from office at the approaching election, has refused to meet the candidate of the Social Democratic party in joint debate.

Mr. Rose's Republican organ, the Sentinel, says that the Social Democrats challenged the mayor to debate. That is not true. Our party accepted a challenge thrown down in an unguarded moment by Rose himself.

John Peter Altgeld.

John P. Altgeld, whose public utterances were so recently quoted and commented upon in this paper, is dead. Few men have lived a nobler life, since he lived to oppose organized greed and advocate the cause of the people.

When at 10 o'clock last Saturday morning the remains of the former governor were deposited in the Public Library building in Chicago and the people slowly passing in to take a farewell look at the face of their friend, there began one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the country.

John P. Altgeld's ability as speaker and executive was not, however, the mark of his real greatness. That was found in his self-sacrificing, constant and courageous devotion to justice.

When in the great strike of 1894 he opposed the sending of Federal troops to Chicago, he went against the interests, not alone of the corporations but as well those of the government they controlled.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

City Central Committee.

The city central committee held its regular meeting Monday evening at Kaiser's hall, J. Sheehan in the chair and E. T. Melms acting as secretary.

Delegates were seated as follows: Sixth ward, Arlen Loendorf and Annora; Eleventh ward, Thomas Reynolds and Louis Sachs.

Attention being called to a challenge issued by David S. Rose to anyone not approving his administration, the following acceptance was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Hon. David S. Rose, mayor of the city of Milwaukee, has seen fit in his speech of acceptance to issue a challenge to his opponents to a debate upon the questions presented in the present municipal campaign, and believing that such a debate would be of public benefit and serve to bring out the facts.

Fair Notes.

By a mistake in making the list of tickets sold for the piano at the recent fair, the ticket numbered 23 in Series I was included among those entitled to be in the drawing.

In reporting amounts received for sale of tickets two or three errors have occurred. Comrade Jos. Amman of Kiel, Wis., for instance should have been credited with \$1.20 instead of 20 cents.

Party Agitation Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Branch name and Amount. Includes Branch 11 (\$5.00), Branch 22 (\$2.50), Collection Lincoln Hall (\$2.42), Verkauf von Flugchriften (\$9.90), Literatur Trades Council (\$2.50), Literatur Army Hall (\$11.70), Branch 2 (\$2.50).

The last chance to register will be Tuesday, March 25, when every Social Democrat not yet registered and expecting to vote, must get his name on the poll lists.

GENERAL NOTES.

For the New York Socialist daily pledges have been received amounting to \$2461.50 and \$268 in cash contributions.

The New York Socialist party is arranging for a big May day celebration. They have organized a band also.

National headquarters at St. Louis received up to March 8 for the propaganda fund \$146.95.

We are pleased to learn that a Socialist club has been organized at the University of Wisconsin. H. L. Sumner is the secretary.

The Social Democratic club of the Twentieth ward during the campaign meets every Thursday evening at Volkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

The city election at Seattle, Wash., resulted in an increase of the local vote from 96 for mayor two years ago to 312. The Socialist Labor party candidate received 172 votes.

The demand of the Socialists of Belgium for universal suffrage has been met by the government with a proposition to also allow women to vote.

The Socialist Dramatic club of Chicago is producing labor plays every two weeks to crowded houses.

Reports from Green Bay and Sheboygan are to the effect that the meetings of the two cities were very successful.

Comrade Hugo Miller of Indianapolis has again been unanimously elected to re-election as secretary-treasurer of the German-American branch of the International Typographical union.

Mr. Miller has served the Typographia as secretary since 1886, and has been unanimously chosen at each election.

So little had been the common-sense manifested by the Socialists of the United States in any attempt to propagate their principles among farmers, and so little understood by Socialists was the relation of the farmer to our social and industrial life, that anyone might be pardoned who began in a skeptical mood the reading of a book on the American farmer by a Socialist.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government is no far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM."

To say that the writer has given evidence in this book of the growing strength of Socialist writers is not enough; he has done more.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government is no far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM."

To say that the writer has given evidence in this book of the growing strength of Socialist writers is not enough; he has done more.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government is no far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM."

To say that the writer has given evidence in this book of the growing strength of Socialist writers is not enough; he has done more.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government is no far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM."

To say that the writer has given evidence in this book of the growing strength of Socialist writers is not enough; he has done more.

We had pleasure in underlining one passage (p. 163) where the writer says: "The agricultural department of the present government is no far as it is conducted for the benefit of farmers and not for speculators and politicians GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE NATURE OF ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM."

Battle Cry of Superstition.

The Church Protests in Vain Against the March of Civilization.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Socialist movement encountered a great shock at Buffalo a few days ago. One Quigley, a Catholic bishop, and another Stauffer (Stuffer?) of the Protestant persuasion jointly and severally assailed Social Democracy, the latter gravely declaring that it was the "unhatched egg of anarchy"—in other words, a bad egg.

No opposition to organized labor, declared the bishop, was intended, except in so far as it was tainted with the virus of Socialism—a hint that union men would be wise to profit by.

It is not my purpose to write about religion, or to interfere with that of any man. I am trusting to the light and logic of the future to abolish creeds and dispel the darkness of superstition.

But we have those in the Socialist movement who are so superstitious that they rise in passionate protest when the church is even mentioned. They are doubtless honest and sincere, but their prejudice is such that if the orders and injunctions of such priests as Quigley and Stauffer could be and were obeyed, they would look on in silence and submission while the church with iron boots crushed out the Socialist movement and the sun of labor set in gloom to rise no more.

What has the church, as such, ever done for working men and women except to keep them in darkness, preach obedience to their masters and promise them a future home in heaven as the reward of patience and submission in the present hell?

The fulmination of this precious combination at Buffalo reveals the true attitude of the church, which profanes the name of Jesus Christ. In all its pomp and power today it stands for all he abhorred and against all he loved; and Socialists were worse than cowards, they were base-born traitors not to speak the truth and challenge the enemy of the Socialist movement in whatever form he may appear; and when the church consents to prostitute its functions in the service of the ruling class, its robes turn into rags and every honest man should help to strip it naked and expose the whitened sepulchre to the world.

For more than twenty-five years I have watched the church in its attitude toward labor and I know it is the enemy of the toilers and strives and strains to keep them in industrial bondage. The freedom of the working class will mean the end of the church as we know it today. It will simply be out of a job.

During the Chicago strikes the priests and preachers grew hysterically violent in demanding the shooting and hanging of the strikers in the name of the meek and merciful Jesus. All denominations melted into one and all the ministers were likewise a unit in defense of the corporations and denunciation and damnation of the strikers.

There is something almost melancholy in seeing a meek, sad-eyed, dyspeptic preacher suddenly grow fierce and blood-thirsty. It seems strange, but it is easily accounted for. The priest is simply the echo of the capitalist. If he declines the function he ceases to preach.

In every labor strike I have ever

known the church and those who speak for it have lined up solidly with the corporations. This has been and must be the attitude of the church whose priests now direct its fiery fulmination against Socialism at Buffalo.

Through all the centuries the church has been the handmaid of tyranny and oppression—there, she stands today, red with impotent rage because Socialism has stripped her of her mask and challenged her to do her worst. Can the church extinguish the Socialist movement? Can a bat snuff out the sun? It is high time the working class were opening their eyes, time that they were discarding the sacred (?) symbols of superstition and proclaiming their royal right to represent themselves without the vulgar and impertinent intervention of priests who are but the emissaries of their oppressors and exploiters.

They are no longer children to be scared by nursery goblins. They are growing up to manhood and as they climb the heights the dawn of Socialism lights their way—it is holy fires glow in their eyes and they can see as never before the glorious goal of freedom.

They are now beginning to understand the reason why their enemies are defied and their friends are damned. They see the church as the fort and buttress of the ruling robbers of society.

They hear the preachers in one voice denounce George Herron—a man so pure of heart and lofty of conception and conviction that he walks bare-footed through the fire rather than disobey the command of conscience. And yet the Christian clergy at the behest of their capitalist masters poured out a trade of foul calumny that would have blushed the devil—and this for no other reason than he was a Socialist, a true friend of the working class.

The Buffalo preachers may spare their subsidized wrath. The Socialist movement scorns their puny protest and defies their tottering power. The dark and dead ages of the past belong to the church—the living future belongs to Socialism.

The Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tinplate workers are showing signs of life and activity again. They have just effected a settlement in New York, according to press advices.

I have a question for the members of that organization. When their strike collapsed last summer, their union was totally at the mercy of John Pierpont Morgan. Figuratively speaking he had his heel on its neck. He could have crushed it as easily as the railroad corporations did the American Railway union in 1894. He could have non-unionized every mill in the trust. He did not do it. Why?

Was he restrained by his love for labor or his fear of Socialism? The American Railway union, crushed as a labor union, sprang up as the Social Democracy, now the Socialist party.

The Amalgamated, as a labor union, votes the Republican ticket and is the bulwark of the steel trust.

Morgan profits by the experience of the past. He is a "union" man and will be until the union becomes class-conscious and its members vote as they strike.

EUGENE V. DEBS. Terre Haute, Ind., March 10.

The Glass Struggle.

Tobacco workers organized 1500 men and women in New York at one swoop. The United States Supreme court has rendered a decision that practically kills the Illinois anti-trust law.

Metal polishers have started the ball rolling for the eight-hour day, and Minneapolis union is at the head of the list. School children at Terra Haute went on strike because several teachers rode on scab cars.

Thirty-one of the principal master painters of Philadelphia have combined to resist the demands of the men for a new wage scale.

In the past twelve years the membership of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' union has increased from 1000 to 15,000.

Granite cutters are in a big strike in Quincy, and a Boston dispatch says 40,000 people are liable to be involved. The men want eight hours at nine hours pay.

A \$16,000,000 street railway, gas and electric trust has been formed in Rhode Island that takes in many small concerns.

Engineers and firemen were expelled from the Cincinnati Labor council by an overwhelming majority for standing by the bosses instead of the brewery workers.

A big strike is threatening in the textile industries of New England involving 25,000 workers. They want 10 per cent advance. The bosses are willing to grant 6 per cent.

The silk weaver strikers of Green Mills, New York, were injunctioned. But they outwitted the court by securing the right from a property holder next door to post their pickets. Another injunction may be swung.

The charge comes from Hazleton, Pa., that when miners are killed due to the negligence of the companies, neither the mine inspectors perform their duty, or the coroner fixes the blame, or the grand jury investigates.

before the house committee on labor over the eight-hour bill. The opinion is growing that the committee is playing for time in order to kill the bill in the present Congress.

The movement to give Indianapolis a labor temple has taken a decided shape. The committee to which the work of raising funds was entrusted has \$2500 in sight. It will ask all unions affiliated with the General Labor union to assess their membership 1 cent per week for one year, and hopes to realize \$5000 in this way. A residence will be purchased and disposed of by lottery.

The 1,700 carriage workers who have been locked out for thirty weeks by a combine of bosses in Cincinnati, and have been repeatedly injunctioned, are to be given the united support of organized labor in a financial way. The A. F. of L. officials have endorsed a circular letter that will be sent to unions everywhere, and which ought to meet with a hearty response, as the bosses have liberated their union out to wreck the carriage workers' set. All contributions should be sent C. A. Peterson, international secretary, 54 Aiken avenue, Cleveland, O.

The rumor that Emperor William is anxious to have organized labor officials hold a national and perhaps international conference to agree upon certain social reforms is regarded as authentic by Berlin papers. William fears the growing power of the Socialists and is ready to make concessions to offset it, and nothing would please him more than to create a division in the unions between the radical and conservative elements. But the German trade unionists are nearly all Socialists, and the more they receive the more they want, and so there is no danger that the Emperor will be able to cause a split.

The manager of the Leavenworth Street Car company was recently fined \$30 for dismissing an employe on account of his connection with a labor union. This was the first conviction under the new law of Kansas on that subject.

There was a warm controversy between President Gompers and Judge McCannan, representing manufacturers,

purchase cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 25, office and employment hall, 318 State Street. Regular meeting second and fourth Tuesday. Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Secretary.

AN EVERY DAY STORY.

WILLIAM MAILLY in The Comrade.

We were discussing our favorite subject... had remarked how few people there were who really know working-class life...

Industry the factory represented; at any rate, when the steel trust was organized last year, Jacob's bosses sold out for a large sum and retired from active business...

How to Make Capital the Partner of Labor.

BY KEIR HARDIE.

How are we to insure that capital shall be the servant, not the master, of the community; the partner with labor, not its oppressor?

Various schemes have been propounded for coping with this difficulty. Profit sharing has been advocated, but has not been generally successful.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM ARE THOSE WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

Strikes are almost unknown on the part of municipal employees, the reason being that when the workmen have any real grievance they have usually public opinion on their side.

THE THREE MAIN FACTORS IN PRODUCTION ARE LAND, LABOR, CAPITAL SO LONG AS THESE ARE OWNED BY DIFFERENT SETS OF INDIVIDUALS, CONFLICTING INTERESTS ARE SET UP AND STRIFE AND OPPRESSION ARE INEVITABLE.

Zola Scores Society Women.

Emile Zola's debut as a lecturer in the section of the hour in Paris. He was invited to deliver a series of three lectures before an exceedingly aristocratic women's literary and political club.

"It will not be easy getting one, I'm afraid. But what are these people going to do?" I inquired.

"Oh, they have it all planned out already. As soon as Rebecca gets well, they'll sell their furniture, and with the proceeds and what Jacob can scrape together, he's going to send them back home. The wife says she'll die if she remains here, and I believe it."

"It is a mere accident of birth that you are not factory girls or dry goods saleswomen. And, were you such, can you feel certain that you would have the courage to prefer honest, laborious misery to blameworthy ease?"

Shopping Ethically Considered. About most human engagements there is a right and there is a wrong aspect.

EVERY LADY WHO DELIBERATELY BUYS AND WEARS A GARMENT THE PRICE OF WHICH ADVERTISES THE FACT THAT ITS PRODUCTION WAS NOT ADEQUATELY PAID FOR IS A PARTICIPANT IN THE CRIME OF SLOWLY KILLING HER FELLOW-BEING.

One of Altgeld's Acts. Now that the stormy life of John P. Altgeld is over, it is interesting to recall what he has done which has benefited the people.

Railroading in the United States

Heart to Heart Talk Between Two Captains of Industry, One of Whom Knows His Business

By BEN HANFORD.

Eminent Gentleman—But, man, we went to war with Spain to save fewer lives and remedy lesser abuses than are the regular thing in the railway industry.

Eminent Gentleman—But how are we the government? You are not in Congress, are you?

Eminent Gentleman—But this \$500,000,000 a year that we tax out of the people's pockets...

Eminent Gentleman—Wouldn't a fair arbitrator, looking at the awful conditions of the railroad employes, be likely to give the men anything they might ask?

Eminent Gentleman—Yes, to be sure. Well, if it comes to arbitration, don't you see I'll put up my blessed bishop?

Eminent Gentleman—But if the arbitrator gives them the worst of it, I should think the men would not stand it.

Eminent Gentleman—But suppose the arbitrator wroughe the men suppose it aroused against them. I own the press; I make public opinion; public opinion is MY opinion.

Eminent Gentleman—What then? Well, if worst comes to worst, I'll spit on the bait.

Eminent Gentleman—What do you mean? Very Eminent Gentleman—Why, I'll give them some trifling thing not called for by the arbitrator's decision.

Eminent Gentleman—Simplest thing in the world. I'll let the conductors and station agents put more brass buttons on their uniforms, put more brass on the brakeman's hat, or raise the wages of the engineers 30 cents for each \$2 worth of coal and oil they save.

Eminent Gentleman—But why don't they quit the business? I am surprised that we are able to get men to work at such a fearful occupation.

Eminent Gentleman—But they don't quit the business because they are not allowed to. I do not mean that we will not allow them to quit. But they do not own the railways, so they must work on ways or starve.

An Ashtabula (O.) dispatch says so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports this season that provisions will have to be made to find employment for the men and women who will be displaced.

Eminent Gentleman—But why don't they go on strike, all at one time, and not go back to work until we double their pay and treat them fairly, and make their occupation as safe as possible?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Why? They have been on strike; not all at once, to be sure; but when did they win a strike? As soon as they strike, we have only to call out the militia, or the federal armies, and possess of deputy sheriffs, kill a few, cripple a few, and send a few to jail, and it is all over.

Very Eminent Gentleman—What is that? Very Eminent Gentleman—Peace, my dear sir. Arbitration and conciliation and a joint committee.

Very Eminent Gentleman—We won't arbitrate when we have the best of it. But these men get angry sometimes. Even a worm will turn. We only arbitrate when the men have a chance to get the best of us.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Wouldn't a fair arbitrator, looking at the awful conditions of the railroad employes, be likely to give the men anything they might ask?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Who said anything about a fair arbitrator? I'll attend to that. Why do I keep a bishop? why do I carry him across the continent—support his churches, aid him? Yes, why? Confound him, he aids them, and what he costs me! Well, well, maybe I'll get something out of him some time.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But suppose the arbitrator wroughe the men suppose it aroused against them. I own the press; I make public opinion; public opinion is MY opinion.

Very Eminent Gentleman—What then? Well, if worst comes to worst, I'll spit on the bait.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Why, I'll give them some trifling thing not called for by the arbitrator's decision.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Simplest thing in the world. I'll let the conductors and station agents put more brass buttons on their uniforms, put more brass on the brakeman's hat, or raise the wages of the engineers 30 cents for each \$2 worth of coal and oil they save.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But why don't they quit the business? I am surprised that we are able to get men to work at such a fearful occupation.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But they don't quit the business because they are not allowed to. I do not mean that we will not allow them to quit. But they do not own the railways, so they must work on ways or starve.

An Ashtabula (O.) dispatch says so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports this season that provisions will have to be made to find employment for the men and women who will be displaced.

ices (which I do), and how their welfare is my constant study.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Well, killing and crippling so many men—30,193 last year; so much money—somehow it worries me. You know what always happens to the fattest hog.

Very Eminent Gentleman—He? What? Hogs? There's money in them; I know that. What about them?

Very Eminent Gentleman—Do you think I can't get smart with such powers as no king ever had before. I'll not stop with railroads, or steamships, or the United States, or this hemisphere. I'll own every mine, mill and factory; every foot of land, and every drop of water; every man, woman and child; every bean and bird, every fish, and snake the world over.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Oh, that hurts! How it hurts! I do not mean it, these precious dollars, that have cost so dear. The labor of a lifetime, these accumulations. But who knows? Must one die? Money can do all things. Yes, yes, all things. I'll put someone to work.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But suppose the arbitrator wroughe the men suppose it aroused against them. I own the press; I make public opinion; public opinion is MY opinion.

Very Eminent Gentleman—What then? Well, if worst comes to worst, I'll spit on the bait.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Why, I'll give them some trifling thing not called for by the arbitrator's decision.

Very Eminent Gentleman—Simplest thing in the world. I'll let the conductors and station agents put more brass buttons on their uniforms, put more brass on the brakeman's hat, or raise the wages of the engineers 30 cents for each \$2 worth of coal and oil they save.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But why don't they quit the business? I am surprised that we are able to get men to work at such a fearful occupation.

Very Eminent Gentleman—But they don't quit the business because they are not allowed to. I do not mean that we will not allow them to quit. But they do not own the railways, so they must work on ways or starve.

An Ashtabula (O.) dispatch says so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports this season that provisions will have to be made to find employment for the men and women who will be displaced.

An Ashtabula (O.) dispatch says so much new labor-saving machinery is to be installed at the various lake ports this season that provisions will have to be made to find employment for the men and women who will be displaced.

The International Congress.

Comrades: The International Socialist Congress in its conference (Brussels), the 10th of December, 1901, has entrusted to the duty of writing an invitation to the next international congress, which will be held in August, 1903, in Amsterdam.

We agree with our Dutch comrades, we are, from this very moment, regarding the organization of our sixth congress, so that it may be worthy of the power of the International Socialist Democracy and worthy of the workers' important part that it has to play in the life of the world.

We beg you to put the question of participation before your organization at its next meeting or at your next congress; and at the same time to examine the points, which in your opinion, ought to be discussed by the congress in Amsterdam.

Be so kind as to send us the text of your proposals before the 1st of November this year. You will have to hand us in due time a report on each of them.

According to the resolutions taken by the international bureau the 30th of October, we recall the resolutions taken at the London congress (1896), completed by the conference of Brussels (1899), and confirmed by the Paris congress (1900), submitted at the International Socialist congresses:

LONDON, 1896. The representatives of those organizations which seek to substitute Socialist property and production for capitalist property and production, and who consider legislative and parliamentary action as one of the necessary means of attaining that end.

workmen; Socialist conquest of the public powers by the proletarians organized upon class party lines.

We will send you, after the 1st of November, a list of the program list of the points to be discussed at the congress; second, the measures taken by our Dutch comrades and by ourselves to secure the success of the International meeting of the organized workers and the Socialist party.

Please write to the international secretary, Comrade Victor Serwy, Maison du Peuple, Rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels.

THE SECRETARIAT, VICTOR SERWY, Secretary. ED. ANSEEL, E. VANDERVELDE, Members. Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 31, 1902.

All tobacco factories in the Philippines are controlled by the American trust and European capital. They are now working day and night, and over 2,000,000 cigars are on the ocean on the way to the United States.

The anthracite coal barons, or J. P. Morgan's lieutenants, have refused to meet with the representatives of the miners in joint conference at Shamokin, Pa., next Tuesday, or recognize them in any way.

State

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. Please find enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

To learn all branches of telegraphy, day or evening, except Saturdays. We teach the business property, and as a result we have graduates working on eight different railroads besides the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cable Companies, making from \$480 to \$1,000 per year. We have saved them to prove it.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert.....Corresponding Sec'y Emil Brodde.....Recording Sec'y Neils Anderson.....Business Agent Gus. Escho.....Treasurer

JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 602 Chestnut St., cor 6th. - Milwaukee, Wis.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

We prescribe and make glasses for the sight. A. REINHARD, Optician, 296 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

W. A. HAYES, LAWYER, 615-616 Pabst Building. Phone Main 7722

PROMPT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS. CHARGES REASONABLE.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ DIE WAHRHEIT

Subscription Reduced to \$1.00. Oldest established Social Democratic Paper in the United States. 56 columns weekly. Subscription \$1 per year. Victor L. Berger, Editor, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MERRIE ENGLAND (GERMAN EDITION.)

The Famous Book by ROBERT BLATCHFORD, translated into German by VICTOR L. BERGER. 188 Pages. Price, 15 Cents. Available for Progressive and German. Send Orders to 614 State St., Milwaukee. A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ.

Milwaukee Municipal Platform.

Social Democratic Party.

For Mayor..... HOWARD TUTTLE
For Comptroller..... EUGENE H. ROONEY
For Treasurer..... JOHN DOERFLER
For Attorney..... THEODORE BURTEISTER
For Circuit Judge..... NELS ANDERSEN

The Social Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

All high-sounding clamor by other parties in a municipal election is, therefore, simply a dishonest bid for votes, for these parties represent the classes that cannot consistently oppose so-called property rights of any kind.

HYPOCRISY OF OTHER PARTIES.

The mainpring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have in their power to give away or sell franchises to capitalists, who thereby make millions.

ed our public officials, to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man to withstand.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

The money made out of the city by contractors might better go toward the relief of the unemployed; first, by the improvement of the streets; second, by the establishment of public coal and wood yards and a public icehouse.

THE QUESTION OF TAXES.

This naturally leads us to the question of taxes. The report of Tax Commissioner Brown shows that over \$90,000,000 of the property of corporations are not taxed in this city.

FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

Public health also requires more public baths and a system of public street closets such as is found in European cities. Public health also demands the extension of the free medical service.

Social Democrats, Attention!

A WORKINGMAN'S ADDRESS TO FELLOW WORKINGMEN.

To the Social Democratic branch, the working class and sympathizers of the Eleventh ward:

Again opportunity presents itself for the working class to express its preference in retaining municipal political power themselves or placing it in the hands of their enemies.

Can any observing, thinking human being deny this? And is it not true that the old parties have again and again betrayed your interests?

Watchers Must Be Provided for Every Voting Precinct. Don't Fail in This.

Report Names to 614 State Street.

all improvement in the condition of the workers in that direction. Hence our immediate demands. In making and advocating these demands, let it be ever understood that this is done with a view of manifesting our interest in the welfare of the working class now and at all times.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Table listing names and amounts for fair tickets, including C. Westphal, G. Lewis, N. Lester, etc.

Table listing names and amounts for ward nominations, including Geo. Schnorr, Sheboygan, Wis., H. Alexander, Onondaga, N. Y., etc.

Ward Nominations.

First Ward—For aldermen, Frank Kelnhofer and Richard L. Schmitt. For Supervisor—Joseph Buchel.

Special PIANO BARGAINS. One slightly used Upright, \$90.00. Another, \$135.00.

SQUARE PIANOS in good condition for \$25.00 up. New Pianos at greatly reduced prices.

TEETH EXTRACTED. Absolutely Without Pain or Danger.

DR. YOUNG. 413-416 Germania Bldg. Hours: 8:30 to 6. Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone—513 Black.

JOHN DOERFLER SALOON. 701 Winnebago Street.

GEO. LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 667 Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

HOME CURE FREE. This means just what it says. During the past 40 years practice I discovered an infallible cure for Gonorrhea and Venereal Disease.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213. Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.

THEO. SCHELLE, 310 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. Good Reliable Watchmen's Watches at \$4.75, \$4.50, \$3.00.

The city ought to afford the protection of the law to such of its citizens as are unable to afford it themselves, by employing (or appointing) a sufficient number of public attorneys, who should conduct just cases of the poor free of cost to them.

DEMANDS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

- 1. That no more franchises for public utilities shall be sold, leased or given away.
2. That the city shall take charge as soon as possible of all public utilities now in private hands.
3. That an earnest effort shall be made by the city to provide work for the unemployed citizens.

Always pure. Image of a hand holding a glass with 'Always pure' text.

Comrades! Why pay exorbitant prices for poor work and inferior goods when you can get good work and honest goods at moderate prices?

L. SACHS, The Jeweler, 418 NATIONAL AVE. - MILWAUKEE. Eyes examined free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT.

DRINK Schlitz. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

THEO. SCHELLE, 310 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. Good Reliable Watchmen's Watches at \$4.75, \$4.50, \$3.00.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE—State of Wisconsin, Milwaukee county, ss.—In the matter of the last will and testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Monday in each month at 830 North Water street. Chris Weisbach, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds lectures at the hall, corner Fourth and Milwaukee streets, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at 433 Heyman's, 453 Eleventh street. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Baha Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Tuesday at 867 Kinzie avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at 524 Clarke street. Matt Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Baer, secretary, 945 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Metzner's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Bressler, secretary, 568 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday in Folkmann's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gauthier's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 200 Fourth street. Eugene H. Rooney, secretary; John Doerfler, treasurer, 701 Winnebago street.

TO EARN MORE YOU MUST LEARN MORE. WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE. Hathaway Bldg., Mason & Broadway.

WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE. Hathaway Bldg., Mason & Broadway.

Short-hand and Bookkeeping taught in half the time required in large Colleges. Plenty of teachers. Individual instruction.

Short-hand dictation in 3rd and 4th lesson. Modern Methods. No better school anywhere. Free Good Trial Lessons Free to-day.

Positions for graduates without charge. Day School . . \$8.00 per month. Night School . . \$4.00 per month.

English reading and writing. Germans.