

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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THE PLATFORMS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM. I.

New National Platform of the Austrian Social Democracy.

The Social Democratic Labor Party of Austria strives after the emancipation of all the people, without distinction of nationality, race or sex, from the fetters of economic dependence, political oppression and mental starvation. The cause of these unworthy conditions lies, not in single political institutions, but in the fact, conditioning and ruling the whole state of society, that the means of labor are monopolized by individual owners. The owners of labor power, the working class, are therefore in the most abject dependence upon the owners of the means of labor, including land—the class of the great landed proprietor, and the capitalist class, whose political and economic rule finds expression in the class government of the present time.

Technical progress, the growing concentration of production and property of all economic power in the hands of capitalists and groups of capitalists, has the effect of depriving of their means of production ever increasing circles of formerly independent masters of petty industries and small farmers, and makes them, as wage-workers, employees or debtors, either directly or indirectly dependent upon the capitalists. The number of the proletarians grows, but the degree of their exploitation also increases, and so the living of ever widening ranks of the working people is more and more in contrast to their rapidly increasing power of production and to the growth of the wealth they create. The crises caused by the want of system in the capitalist method of production, with the resulting poverty and scarcity of employment, hasten and stimulate this development.

However, the more the development of capitalism increases the number of the proletarians, the more are they compelled and enabled to wage war against it. The crowding out of individual production makes individual ownership more and more superfluous and harmful, while at the same time the necessary mental and material conditions are created for new forms of social production on the basis of social ownership of the means of production. At the same time the proletariat is becoming conscious that it must promote and hasten this development, that its aim must be the taking over of the means of production as the common property of all the people, and the method of its struggle to free the working class must be the winning of political power. The proletariat can promote this necessary development only when it is aroused to class consciousness and organized for the class struggle. To organize the proletariat, to fill it with consciousness of its position and the task before it, to make and keep it in good fighting condition, mentally and physically, is therefore the true programme of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Austria, for the accomplishment of which it will use all means conducive to this end and consistent with the people's sense of justice.

The Social Democratic Labor Party of Austria, on all political and economic questions, will always represent the class interest of the proletariat, and will energetically oppose all obscuring and concealing of the class struggle, as well as any attempt to make a catspaw of the workmen for the benefit of middle class parties.

The Social Democratic Labor Party of Austria is an international party; it condemns privileges of nationalities as well as of birth and sex, property and descent, and declares that the struggle against exploitation must be international, as the exploitation itself is. It condemns and fights against all restrictions on the freedom of the expression of opinion, and all guardianship over it by state or church. It strives for the legal protection of the livelihood of the working class, and labors to procure for the proletariat the greatest possible influence in all departments of public life.

Acting on these principles, the Austrian Social Democracy demands the following:

1. Universal, equal and direct suffrage, with a secret ballot, in national, provincial and parish elections for all citizens twenty years of age without distinction of sex; proportional representation; elections to take place on a legal holiday; legislative periods of three years; the members of the Diet to receive a salary.
2. Direct legislation by the people by means of the initiative and referendum; self-government of the people in nation, province and parish.
3. Abolition of all laws limiting the right to free expression of opinion; especially complete liberty of the press through the abrogation of the objective procedure and the restriction of the sale of printed matter; abrogation of all laws restricting the right of union and assembling.
4. Abolition of all restrictions on the liberty of removal from place to place; especially of laws against vagabonds.
5. The making and execution of a law severely punishing officials who encroach upon the rights of individuals or unions.
6. Security of the independence of courts of justice; free administration of justice and free legal advice; indemnity to innocent persons imprisoned and sentenced; election of juries on the basis of a universal, equal and secret vote; all citizens to be subject to the regular laws and courts; abolition of the death penalty.
7. National and communal organization of the sanitary system; free medical aid and free medicines.
8. A declaration that religion is a private affair; separation of church and state; and a declaration that religious bodies are private associations, managing their own affairs quite independently; obligatory civil marriages.
9. Compulsory, free and secular schools, which shall completely correspond to the needs and the development of different nationalities; free means of instruction and support for all children in the common schools, and of all pupils in the higher institutions of learning, who are capable of further culture.
10. Replacement of all indirect taxes and duties by progressive income, property and inheritance taxes.
11. Replacement of the standing army by the militia; a universal military training; universal arming of the people; decisions on war or peace by the representatives of the people.
12. Abolition of all laws whereby woman is placed at a disadvantage compared with man in public or private rights.
13. Freeing of the labor unions from all burdens or restrictions limiting their activity.

The Austrian Social Democracy demands as a minimum for the protection of workmen:

1. Complete freedom of combination, legal recognition of labor organizations; legal equality of farm laborers; abolition of laws regarding domestic servants.
2. A maximum eight-hour working day, without provisos or exceptions.
3. Prohibition of night work, with the exception of any trade the technical nature of which does not permit an interruption; night work for women and juvenile laborers to be forbidden without exception.
4. Absolute rest on Sunday for at least thirty-six hours.
5. Strict enforcement of the prohibition of wage labor of children under 14 years; sufficient protective laws for apprentices and juvenile laborers.
6. Prohibition of female labor in those industries especially dangerous for the organism of women.

All these provisions are to be enforced for industries of every kind and scale (great industries, transportation lines, hand labor, trade, home industries).

Perfection of factory inspection; increase of the number of inspectors to whom executive duties should be given; co-operation of labor organizations in the execution of labor protection by inspectors and inspectors chosen by them.

Severe penalties shall be decreed against employers who break the laws for the protection of workmen; these penalties may not be converted into fines.

The insurance for workmen shall undergo a thorough reform, by the introduction of a universal old age and invalids insurance, and shall provide for the support of widows and orphans, and uniformly organize the insured on the principles of self-government.

Look out! Be warned in time. If we are caught napping the fetters will be forged upon us. We say it in the utmost seriousness: Unless the Social Democrats can become so formidable in this country in the next few years as to strike terror in the miserable crew that are trying to grind us all into dollars, some things of ill-portent will happen. As an earnest of this, just read what Senator Hale of Maine—one of our "representative" citizens—said the other day in Congress:

"If we are to become a great war power we will have to learn the lessons other nations have learned. * * * to depend upon some sort of compulsory service. No system of volunteering will answer our purpose."

Our citizen soldiery, as it is at present organized, is bad enough, but a compulsory standing army will be infinitely worse, even in spite of the fact that we may carry on a more or less successful Socialist propaganda in its midst. Futurology feels the need already of a big standing army, to intimidate the workers and prevent industrial troubles at home. The fact that we have foreign

in campaign times. The more the saloons are dosed with the predatory aggressions of Capitalism, the better. The harder it hits them the better, and the sooner they will take the side of the dispossessed in the great world fight for right and justice.

And even a chapter might be written on the "insecurity of the rich." The dog-eat-dog competition that is only now in its beginning, after all, builds upon the spoil wrested from the product of labor, but the struggle does not cease there. The possessor must fight to keep his booty. The big brigands of the commercial field are crowding some to the wall completely and obliging others to divide up. Where is the difference in principle between the plan of a highwayman, a hold-up man and the sugar trust, as given in the following case? In order not to have dangerous competition from the beet sugar industry the trust is entering the field itself. This is how it works: W. C. Penoyer, a leading beet sugar producer in Colorado, surrendered. "It is a case of sell or fight," said he to his fellow investors. "All that Have-meyer asks is one director and a guarantee of 5000 acres. Beyond that there will be no interference with local investors. If this proposition is refused, the trust will build a duplicate factory by the side of every independent factory and crush out all opposition." They decided to accept the trust's offer!

England, confronted by a total expenditure of \$800,000,000 thus far for its war to wrest the wealthy lands of the Boers away, has put a tax on bread to help raise more revenue. While the people have paid tribute to their oppressors before now, just as we in this country are at the present time paying tribute to the meat trust, still they have not had to do it directly, and indirect tribute is so neatly covered up that it was not felt or realized. Now, however, there is a good-sized howl going up, and the war was never so unpopular. The average Briton who swaggered about the streets of his home cities, cheering the soldiers as they departed, and ready to smash the head of the Socialist who refused to be taken off his feet by the blood-thirsty popular clamor but insisted that the poor man was being made game of, is now becoming penitent and getting his senses back. It is the poor class—the working class—after all, that pays for all wars. It furnishes the men that go out to kill and be killed and it pays the bills, and it is only when the bill is collected so brutally as England is now doing it that it even half wakes up to the game that is played on it.

A monster petition is being prepared by the voters of Illinois for the purpose of securing a referendum on the question of a revision of the constitution to permit a referendum on all important questions and the election of United States senators by direct vote. The signatures of 112,000 voters will be required. This is a fine commentary on the capitalist management of public affairs. It denotes the bankruptcy of public morality, which is but a reflection of the prevailing immorality in business. Government is in the hands of the parties of the respectable classes, yet the people are forced to such unusual means to get proper representation.

Who is the respectable class, if you please? The bribery that is so common

FAKIRISM DENOUNCED.

At a meeting of the State Federation Monday night the following resolutions were adopted:

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor to its affiliated unions and organized labor in general in the city of Milwaukee, greeting,

It has come to our notice in an unsigned circular which has been sent out that it is contemplated by some person or persons on the most flimsy of pretexts to inaugurate a new central body and thereby to bring about a division of labor's forces in the city of Milwaukee.

The leaders, the dishonest men who have been advanced to the front of labor, are the men responsible for this movement.

They are the men who would rule or ruin labor in direct violation of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

EXECUTIVE BOARD WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

On the same subject the following resolutions signed by A. J. Welch, the president, and J. E. Kagi, the secretary, were passed by the Allied Printing Trades council of Milwaukee:

Whereas, An attempt is being made by a few disgruntled political heeled and would-be labor leaders to form a new central labor body, to be known as the Central Labor Union, to usurp the place of the present Federated Trades council; and

Whereas, The parties at the head of this movement already have an unequal reputation as disruptionists and labor fakirs; and

Whereas, Their excuse for the step they have taken is that they do not approve of certain actions of the Federated Trades council in reference to politics, notwithstanding their claim that the majority of the unions are opposed to political action, in which case they have it in their power to change the policy of the council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades council, most emphatically disapprove of this despicable and underhanded method of correcting abuses, be they real or imaginary, such methods tending only to place the labor movement in a ridiculous light before the public, while at the same time sowing the seeds of disorganization in the individual unions; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this council and copies be furnished to one morning and one evening paper.

Suppose the capitalists do get possession of the entire food supply of the country, haven't they a right? What they pay for is theirs—and they are the boys that have the money, all right. And if they should decide to raise prices to the prohibitory point, who shall say them nay? They have a right to do with their own property as they please, haven't they? The present food squeeze is simply one of the natural developments of trade under the rule of the capitalist system. If you vote for that system by voting the Republican or Democratic party tickets, you have no kick coming.

Employees of the government are the servants of the people. The citizen who enters the public service should be disfranchised while in that employment.—Printers Ink.

Perhaps that was the view Roosevelt had recently when he issued his infamous order against employees of the government organizing to better the terms of their employment. Under Socialism the people would all be employed by themselves collectively and instead of being disfranchised would have the greatest possible voice in the government.

If the complaining saloonkeepers had risen up in their might and influence a year ago and demanded (and secured) a municipal ice plant, they would not be in the clutches of the ice combine this year. And if they do not make good their threat this year and compel the aldermen to act, they will be in the same fix another season. The start has to be made some time and the sooner the better.

There are many plans put forward by the helpless victims for fighting the squeeze of the meat trust. One plan is for the working people to stop eating meat, and Prof. John M. Latlin, the athlete who took the first prize in Vienna in 1873 as "the perfect man," says that fruits and grains are better for workers than meat and advises them to try it. Another plan is for the workers to eat eggs, but the rascally trust, and the law of demand and supply, has forced the price of eggs up also. Some wise fellow says we should eat the English sparrows, that are so plentiful in the city streets. We may hear yet of people eating rats and mice and cats and dogs, of which there is always an over supply, and some people in their impotent rage are so mad they would like to even eat the trust capitalists themselves.

Such a spectacle! In this cocky "land of the free" and "home of the brave" a few capitalists holding at bay the great overwhelming mass of the people and standing between them and their food—and many of those that are pinched severely longing for the time when they themselves may be on top and able to do the same thing! But the incentive and the power to profit by squeezing others will continue just as long as the workers allow the present system to continue.

those who would by organizing a new central body cause division, disruption and disaster in the labor movement in city and state.

The organized workers in the state and country have their gaze centered on the unionists of Milwaukee. They will hold to a strict accountability any or all persons who, directly or indirectly, endeavor to divide or disrupt the present unification of labor's forces in the city of Milwaukee.

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TIMELY THOUGHTS ON THE BALLOT.

All political struggles are class struggles. But the ruling and the ruled classes have never in history till now stood on exactly the same footing before the law. This is now the case in the United States. We must not lose sight of this fact.

Slaves and serfs had no political rights. Unless factors, outside of their own class came to their aid, they could accomplish their emancipation only by force. Actually, they never succeeded in this to any great extent. But wage workers in progressive countries have the same political rights as capitalists.

For how long?—that is a question. In Saxony the right of suffrage has been recently so changed that workmen can have no hope of controlling the Landtag, however largely their party may be in the majority. Thus the government is preparing the way for a revolution. The capitalists are making similar efforts in an underhanded way in some states of the Union.

Lord Macaulay long ago predicted the downfall of Democracy in the United States. He was of the opinion that so long as the dinner pot of every American citizen was full, Democracy was a fine thing. But one day the American cities, like the cities of Europe, would be filled with crowds of hungry people. These people would by means of the suffrage stretch out their hands to the treasures of the rich. Then would come the critical moment for Democracy.

It cannot be concealed that this reasoning contains much that is sensible. And if the American bourgeoisie ever scents a serious danger to their rule and their freedom to exploit the working class, they will become most brutally reactionary. But it is not so easy to annul the people's rights. Battles in the street must take place before anything of the sort can be ventured with success. Provocations to these will not be wanting, and the time will come when Socialists, as in Germany, may have to warn the workmen against such temptations. But finally the people in arms will have to decide the question.

We have not yet gone so far. We now have in the United States not a rebellious working class, but one which WILLINGLY accepts servitude. So the work before us is only to fill the workmen with the idea of bettering their condition through politics and to incite them to carry this out by means of the ballot box. To enlighten the masses, to organize them in unions and politically in the Social Democratic party—nothing else can be talked of now.

It is even quite out of place to discuss the merits or demerits of universal suffrage. In the sense of the emancipation of the wage workers and under such conditions as exist in the United States, it has not undergone a serious test. We must await the intelligent application of it before a verdict can be rendered. That which has been gained by a thousand years of political development is not to be so lightly thrown away.

The workingman should also consider what an opportunity he has. He possesses, in due form, the means to win his emancipation in a legal, orderly and peaceable manner. If he uses this, it will not be his fault should the legal course of development nevertheless be disturbed. The fault will then lie on the other side. But there is a great tactical and moral advantage in having the legal right and in effectually defending it. Let the future bring what it will, the path to the emancipation of the workmen now leads through the polls.

The newspapers inform us that the American operations in the Philippines are viewed with approval by military circles in England.

"If all the reports from the Philippines are true," says the Chicago News, "it is nearly time for Spain to interfere in the interests of humanity."

And then read this from the report of Maj. Gardener in the Philippines: "Good sentiment and loyalty * * * formerly existed to the United States government among the people of this province. Of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of the barrios in trying TO LAY WASTE THE COUNTRY, so that the insurgents cannot occupy it; the torturing of natives by so-called water-cures and other methods—in order to obtain information; the harsh treatment of natives generally * * * this favorable sentiment is being fast destroyed. * * * IF THESE THINGS NEED BE DONE, they had best be done by NATIVE TROOPS, so that our people will not be credited therewith." (5)

And now read this: "It is to be hoped that the President will not be guilty of any such folly as that of appointing a commission to investigate the conduct of the war in the Philippines."—Army and Navy Journal.

From all of the above we get a good view of the Philippine situation. It gives the lie to the cant about "benevolent assimilation," shows that capitalism and its conquests is no different or more merciful when it operates in Uncle Sam's name than when under the name of John Bull, or Kaiser Wilhelm, or the Czar of the Russians.

"Probably the best indication of the importance of the wage-earning class is afforded by the greatest number employed (in manufacturing establishments) at any one time during the year. In 1900 this was 10.9 per cent. of the total population of the state."

This remarkable observation is found in the report of the Ohio state census officer to the government census bureau. This patronizing old humbug in his palaver about the "importance of the wage-working class" will not fool very many, for the people are beginning to see through the old buncombe phrases. In fact his own figures, as sent in to Washington, show that the importance of the average wage-worker in the state of Ohio during 1900 was but \$8.50 a week, which (ye gods and prosperity!) was just 5 cents a week higher than the average worker got ten years previously, according to the census of 1890.

But this capitalistic census taker is not referring to the "rise" in wages. What he gloats over in the quotation above is this: In 1890 there were 8.3 per cent. of the entire state population in the ranks of the mechanical wage workers, while in 1900 this was raised to 10.9 per cent. It makes him swell with Yankee Doodle pride to think that the number of Ohio people forced into wage slavery is increasing!

How was it with New Jersey, the home of the trusts? The statistics for the census of 1900 just given out by the United States census bureau show that the wage earners that year got an average wage of \$8.75. And just to show how much there is in all this capitalistic gabble about prosperity, we look a little farther and find that the statistics for

1890 show that the average worker in New Jersey that year received a weekly wage of \$9.20. Not only do the wage workers thus get less pay than they did ten years ago, but more women and children have been drawn into the factories—and everything costs more in the living line.

"Hit the food trust by hitting the tariff," bawls the Chicago American, the most inconsistent and also the most radical of newspapers of the country.

We have no objections to this, particularly. Probably anything that punctures the "sacredness" of the tariff is beneficial in the long run. But it occurs to us that we are a nation so singularly fortunate in the matter of food supplies and food resources, that a wall—a tariff wall, Chinese wall or any old kind of a wall—could be built round our boundaries so as to cut us off from the outside world, and still we would not only not starve, but have more than an abundance. And besides, it would keep in a good deal of food that gets away from us through the play of the food speculators, and their activity in foreign markets.

It is hard to realize that there are any "pauper" foreign meats that are kept out through the tariff. We raise more than enough meat now ourselves and it ought to be cheaper than any invading foreign meat; besides, our capitalists own the railways and could keep the foreign meat out. So the American's remedy is a poor one.

Sifted right down, the present food squeeze is inevitable under capitalism. But the people like capitalism, else a majority would not vote for it.

There are probably more Socialists being made today, proportionately, than at any previous time in the history of the United States. It is the condition and the expanding intelligence of the people that is doing it. The active Socialists themselves, limited in their efforts by their poverty, but generous with their self-sacrifices, play a small but yet a necessary part. Principally their function lies in maintaining a conscious, definite movement to which the newly-made can flock. It is their work to get the new Socialists into fellowship so as to push the battle line closer and closer to the enemy's works.

As long as production for mere profit continues great amounts of goods will be turned out for which there is no demand. Socialism will change this and regulate the making of things to the needs of the people, so that there will be no wasted effort, no time wasted that the people ought to have for themselves in enjoying the beauties of the wonderful world they live in, but now scarcely see.

If you don't like the increasing grip the trust capitalists have on your throats, please get off of the earth. It doesn't belong to you, anyway, and the rights of property are sacred!

Belgium's King, deservedly detested by his own countrymen for his oppressive measures and his disgraceful lady-killing, could turn the tables nicely on his people by coming to this country and christening a yacht. He could have an ovation from sea to sea with the liberty-loving Yankees prostrate on their bellies to do him homage.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902.

IS NOW OWNED BY THE COMRADES.

It is with a feeling of pleasure we have no wish to conceal that we present herewith the facts with regard to the new stock company that will hereafter control the publication of the Social Democratic Herald.

This places the paper where it can be regarded by each member of the party as party property, the party alone being benefited by its success financially.

A pleasing feature of the matter is the readiness and eagerness of comrades outside of Milwaukee and Wisconsin to take stock. A good many are already on the list.

AS A RESULT OF OUR AGITATION.

The campaign agitation of the Social Democrats bore fruit last week when a large meeting of saloonkeepers and other business men met at Kaiser's hall in Milwaukee and met the holdup of the local ice combine with the following set of resolutions:

- "Whereas, nature has supplied Milwaukee with a superabundance of water to be used by all the people; and "Whereas, nature changes water into ice for the benefit of all the people; and "Whereas, both products of nature are created for the benefit of all the people—just like coal and other necessities of life; and

"Resolved, that we, the citizens of this mass meeting, demand that the winter's production of water-ice be also owned and controlled by the municipality and furnished at cost in the interest of the whole people; and be it further

"Resolved, that we demand that immediate action be taken by the common council to the desired end."

Collective ownership is in the air and the old prejudices are fast disappearing. A municipal ice plant would be a body blow to the ice trust, which would only laugh at a co-operative ice plant run by private citizens just as the coal barons laughed some years ago when certain men formed a consumers' coal company, one which soon passed into private hands and became a private business.

The action of the Kaiser's hall meeting will give the ice barons a fright, and an ice lobby will be sent to the common council at once to head the thing off.

A HASS MAY KICK A DEAD LION.

The late Altgeld is getting as much praise for dying poor as if he had done so on purpose.

So saith the kindly editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel. As good and sufficient answer to this we take the following facts from a Chicago newspaper:

An examination of Altgeld's assets at his death shows that he died practically penniless. A small dwelling house owned by his wife is all that remains to provide for her and Altgeld's young son.

Altgeld was a successful man. He was not only the greatest lawyer in Illinois, but one of the greatest in the United States. He built up a fortune through investments as other capitalists have done and as the present system gives them the right to do, and he invested it in a large office building—the Unity block. Now, a mortgage will be foreclosed and the Altgeld family will not get a cent.

The history of that mortgage is an interesting chapter in American anarchy. It is a page in the history of RESPECTABLE anarchy, not the anarchy which we usually read about.

Altgeld had attacked a great many thieves while he was governor. Many of these thieves were eminently respectable. They belonged to the upper classes

engaged in robbing the public through franchises, contracts, etc. The cry of anarchy raised against Altgeld was extremely convenient for the prosperous scoundrels who hated him. He had just built his office building and put into it the result of his whole life's work. If the office building could be made a failure Altgeld would be ruined. It was made a failure and he was ruined. The method adopted was very simple. Altgeld's big building contained offices to be rented to lawyers. All lawyers were notified that whoever took an office in the Altgeld building could not do any work for any corporation. All other business concerns were notified that any tenant in the Altgeld building might expect to find himself blacklisted so far as "respectable" business men were concerned.

In those blacklisting orders many names were used whose owners would be ashamed now to confess the part which they played in ruining a brave man.

When Altgeld died the entire state of Illinois had come to recognize him for what he was.

The governor of the state and every judge on the bench attended his funeral. There was sincere mourning, public and private.

It was too late to undo the successful work of the blacklisters. Investigation showed that their work had been perfectly successful. The fear of prosperous anarchy had kept people out of the Altgeld building so long that the property was swamped with mortgages made necessary by taxes and running expenses.

So long as the laws can be surrounded by the courts with an air of mystery and awe, so long will they be used to work injury to the people. As the laws are today—or rather, as the lawyers and the courts are—almost every law can be made to read in opposite directions according as it suits the purpose of the lawyer or the judge who is doing the interpreting.

At the city hall last week, City Attorney Runge, the ex-Populist, who is a "lawyer," said that the law did not regard such a paper as the Daily Reporter as a newspaper within the meaning of the statutes, and that its bid for the city printing must therefore be thrown out. The paper in question is published in the interests of the legal profession, and Runge gave a long list of court decisions to show that his opinion was correct.

It was an opinion favorable to the Daily News, whose figures were next lowest, but the mayor hates the News like poison, and being an ex-country judge, decided to himself take a hand at interpreting the law. Then he took Runge's list of court decisions and in a message vetoing the council's ordinance giving the printing to the Daily News, says: "Upon examination of the authorities cited by the city attorney, I find that each and all of them not only fail to sustain his opinion, but expressly hold to the contrary."

Thus our Foxey Grandpa mayor gives the News a job in the solar plexus, makes his ex-foreigner appear foolish, and does the Daily Reporter a service for which it can afford to be "grateful." There are lots of funny things going on in this old town.

The boarding house keepers have come up on their prices for food on account of the higher cost of provisions, due to the gamblers in foodstuffs. The following comparative table of prices of stuff in this market is printed by a Milwaukee paper:

Table with 4 columns: Item, April, 1901, April, 1902. Items include Potatoes, Pork chops, Beef, etc.

But while the boarding houses can go up on their prices, the working people who must pay for it must be content with their low wages. Whichever way you look at it, the prospect for them is dismal, and simply because by choosing to remain divided they are powerless.

Did you notice how careful the capitalist press was not to treat the Belgian revolt in its editorial columns? It was an embarrassing subject. A Yankee newspaper, even if it is serving our king-ly wealth interests, hardly dares to speak disparagingly of the effort of a foreign people to get the right of the ballot, yet it hates to speak well of Socialists, for the effect it might have at home.

The Herald will print from time to time the Socialistic platforms of the comrades in the various countries. The movement in this country can learn from them by comparing notes. The Austrian platform, which appears on the first page of this issue, is notable because of the number and nature of its demands. In some respects they are not as radical as those of our party.

That old gag about its being cheaper to move than pay rent will have to go on the shelf. The price of moving vans has been raised.

We still believe that hanging is too good for the man who permits himself to gamble in the food supplies of the country.

Brussels, April 22.—The status in Belgium today is an armed peace. But the government is anxious, and is keeping its troops massed at important points ready for the emergency if it should arise. The murmurs of discontent are only stifled for the time being, but the masses are not satisfied. The agitation for universal suffrage is sleeping—not ended.

THE WORLD-WIDE HUNGER PANG. By Prof. Max Nordau.

The cry for bread for the masses fills this latter part of the XIXth century. This cry is the sole import of that European (and American) policy which tries to turn the people from this engrossing idea by side issue of all kinds, by war, colonization schemes, expositions, dynastic comedies, parliamentary twaddle and civil service reforms, but it is constantly brought back to it by the pressure of public opinion which demands a consideration of the great, world-wide problem of the day, the question of how to support one's self. Never before were there so many property-less individuals as at present, men who do not know in the morning what they can get to eat during the day, nor where they can sleep at night. The slave in ancient Rome, the serf in Russia, were completely without property, but their actual physical wants were supplied, they had always food and shelter. The modern proletariat, or lowest wage-receiving class, has no precedent in history. His food is barely sufficient to sustain life and death from actual starvation is of daily occurrence in the capitals of the world. The writers on political economy have invented a phrase to quiet the uneasy conscience of the rich—the "iron law of wages." According to this "law" the wages paid in any locality are at least what is actually necessary to support life. This would be very fine if it were

only sustained by facts. But the misfortune is, that this famous iron law of wages is only a jesuitical play upon words. The optimistic political economist points with triumph to his iron-wage law, when he sees that the wage-receiver does not drop dead of hunger at the close of his day's work. But then comes the science of statistics and shows us that the average length of life of the wage-receiving class is a third and in some cases a half, less than that of the well-to-do landlords of the same nation, living under the same conditions of climate and upon the same soil. What robs the wages-receiver of the years of life to which he is entitled?

This band of robbers, for whom the whole community toils, is powerfully organized. It has, in the first place, the making and administration of the laws in its own hands, as it has had for centuries. The state law that calls out the police is not sufficient for the millionaire. He makes superstition his ally and gets from religion an extra padlock for his money-chest, by smuggling into the religious formulas which asserts that property is sacred, and every covetousness for our neighbor's property a sin to be punished with the fires of hell. They have suppressed the morality of nature and invented another, which they set their philosophers to tabulating, their poets to singing, and their poets to singing. The rich man still considers his employe, who works for him and supplies him with his luxury, merely as a kind of domestic animal, as the nobleman, centuries ago, looked upon his vassal, neither of them recognizing in him a complete human being, their equal in any way.

TO WRING YOUR HEART.

The Bad Fruit of a Bad System.

Where Will She Go?

"I was called upon the other day," said Constable Whitlock, "to perform a very unpleasant duty. It is the most holy in the rear of the basement of the hotel on South Hazel street, amid filth and foul atmosphere, on a dirty, greasy couch lay Mrs. Ed Dickson. She was the woman, you remember, who was burned by a gasoline explosion some time ago. She is in the room alone, and I have had anything to do with her a part of it—had served notice on her to vacate. I served the first papers, and, of course, if she refuses to go it will devolve on me, as unpleasant as the task will be, to put her and her few belongings into the street. I have had anything to do with since I have been constable. And it is right here in Danville, too, which makes it all the more to be deplored. She promised me that she would get out and not wait to be ejected, and I hope she will."

WHERE WILL SHE GO?—Danville Free Citizen.

A New York dispatch says that while James Carey, a letter carrier, was making his afternoon delivery along Park Row last Wednesday a man staggered against him and fell. When Carey tried to raise him up he said: "I am so hungry I can't stand." He was dead when the ambulance arrived. The doctor said death was due to starvation.

A True Hero.

John Harberg, laborer, 58 years old, committed suicide last week in order to save a \$3000 life insurance to his wife and children. The policy would have been sealed down to meet assessments in a few days' time, so the old man determined to make away with himself while it was still worth its face value.—Ex.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

There is a lot of silly twaddle going the rounds about an effort to secure social purity in the army. The secretary of war has issued a stinging rebuke to the army officials who have introduced in the Philippines the European method of making social vice safe. The letter says "the only really efficient way in which to control the diseases due to immorality is to diminish the vice which is the cause of these diseases." How useless is this method of "controlling vice." Why do not the people do the one thing that will get rid of the social evil in the army—that is, stop war? In short, can a man or set of men who are such mental perverts as to be willing to shoot down their fellow men under the guise of "war" be expected to have any regard for the morality of themselves or the purity of women? There never was a war since the world began that did not leave behind it a slimy trail of diseased and wrecked human beings, who really had a worse effect on future generations than the dead left lying on the field of battle.—Col. Chronicle.

It will be interesting to watch the attempts of capitalists to monopolize wireless telegraphy for profit. As it is not yet quite certain that this can be done we are now hearing protests from all sides that the invention was intended for "all humanity." If a Socialist were to make such a proposition he would at once be met with the retort that the inventor must be rewarded. However, a few years more and the growth of Socialism throughout the world will reach the capitalists that not only wireless telegraphy but all other inventions were intended for all humanity, and the inventor will run no risk of starvation either.—Chicago Socialist.

What a billion dollar Congress or a billion dollar trust really means is aptly shown by the calculation made by M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, that only that many minutes have elapsed since the beginning of the Christian era.—Exchange.

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

Rough Riding versus Trusts.

In his address on President Roosevelt and the trusts last Sunday at the Metropolitan Club, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills said:

"The trust has come into existence as the outgrowth of the industrial evolution. The millionaires who recently told the President that this was the case, told the truth. When the President said in reply to them that it was such men as the millionaires who were responsible for the growth of Socialism, he, to be right, combined and to restore and to make perpetual the cut rate wars between the great lines of railways. The railways propose to be left alone to combine in defiance of the law and of the President and to take from the people all the traffic will bear."

"If the President could have his way, he would wreck the roads. If the roads have their way they will absorb the business of the world, not only in transportation, but in all lines of industry and commerce."

"Collective ownership of the roads is proposed, but to own the roads alone will in no way benefit the great body of the workers. The workers would still depend on privately-owned, trust-managed shops to produce, and privately-owned, trust-managed stores to house and exchange, and on privately-owned, trust-managed banks to move the goods that all must buy. The power to compel the workers to accept for themselves only that part of what their labor creates, would be shifted, but the process of compelling the workers to produce all and to have for themselves only a part, would go on just the same."

"If the President has his way the outcome will be a collapse in business. If the trusts have their way, however, the trust itself will collapse first and then the trust itself must collapse. If the policy of collective ownership be undertaken only when the raw materials and the shops wherein the raw materials are also collectively owned and managed by and in the interest of the workers, then will collective ownership avail anything for the workers of the world. This is Socialism. The trust involves perfect equipment and perfect organization for the gain of the few, so organized that the day of its victory is a day of disaster for us all. Socialism involves the same perfect equipment and organization, but the day of its triumph is the day of emancipation for all mankind. "If you don't want Socialism, disaster is the outcome of every other choice."

Insecurity the Lot of All.

When we hear of the millionaires organizing trusts, we are all liable to object and say they ought to be satisfied with what they already have. But did you ever stop to consider what would happen if they didn't do that? Well, the tide of wealth is so strongly set toward these millionaires that if they didn't "invest it," waste it or give it away, the body politic would very soon be drained of its circulating medium, and death would ensue. How many such people are bleeding into their coffers, shown by the fact that, with all Carnegie is giving away, his wealth is actually increasing. These rich men must do something with the floods of money from their broken hearts—that is pouring upon them, or they will be drowned in it; they cannot invest such fabulous sums in small businesses, therefore they are compelled to trustify. But each trust is a monopoly that adds to the stream pouring upon them. They are helpless in the work of ruin as we are in preventing it. The people are being crushed by their wealth faster than it is coming back to them and it can almost be figured out mathematically how long it will take to empty them entirely. They who now have ten, twenty or fifty thousand dollars are blind in their fancied security, for it will be only a few years till they are as utterly emptied as the poor man is now.—Push.

The unions are the grammar schools of Socialism, and within the next ten years every intelligent laborer in the land will join the host of toilers for industrial emancipation; and the church that opposes the might movement will sit in sorrow and desolation amidst the ruins of plutocracy.—Father Tom McGrady.

Wanted, a number of bright young boys, used to selling papers on the streets, to handle the Social Democratic Herald Saturday mornings and afternoons. No charge for the papers to the boys; all the money they take in is profit to them.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ON TRIAL.

Just take a bird's-eye view of the way private enterprise manages affairs. Observe how every manufacturer, every merchant, strives in every possible way—by glaring advertisements, by underselling others, by giving long credits, by sending out an army of drummers—to beat his rivals. Not one here and there, as you suppose the season a favorable one; all of them receive orders in greater number than they expected. These orders stimulate each one of the manufacturers to a more and more enlarged production far ahead of the orders received, in the hope of being able to dispose of all that is being produced. But mark! the production of all these manufacturers is, and must necessarily be, absolutely planless. It depends altogether on chance and the private guesswork of these "enterprising" individuals, who are all guessing entirely in the dark. That means that all their production, all their commerce, is the result of mere gambling. To the thoughtful observer nothing will seem more inevitable than that this planless production must end in the market being at some time overstocked with commodities of one kind or another; that is, that it must end in "over-production" as to those goods. In that branch of the production of goods, consequently, all wages come down, or a great manufacturer fails, and a smaller or greater number of workmen are discharged.

But one branch of industry depends upon another; one branch suffers when another is depressed. The stoppage of production at one point, therefore, necessarily shows itself at another point in the industrial network. The circle of depression thus grows larger and larger from month to month, failure succeeds failure, the general consumption diminishes, all production and commerce are paralyzed. We have got the crisis. To the workers who are waiting for relief and working in the dark everything seemed to be going on as usual; it has naturally come on them like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

Vast quantities of stored-up goods now have to be disposed of at great sacrifice, to ruin not alone of their owners, but of many others who wait to speculate, likewise, to sell under cost price. Then it is we hear from everyone in every calling this the strongest of all condemnations of this social "order" of ours: "We have too many competitors; half of us must perish, before the other half can live. All the result of our private enterprise. When such a crisis has lasted for years, when such sacrifice of goods and standstill of production has finally overcome the "over-production," then the inevitable demand at length calls for renewed production; and society commences to recover slowly, but only to repeat the story. "Producers wait to indemnify themselves for what they have lost, and hope to "make" sufficient before another crisis comes on. Because all producers act in like manner, each one trying to outflank the other, another catastrophe is invited. It responds to the call, and all the machinery accelerated, and with more damaging effects than any of its predecessors.

These crises very much quicken the absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones, for the capitalist with large resources is the only one capable in the long run of withstanding this rough treatment of outraged nature. The smaller capitalists the crises swallow up like veritable maelstroms. These crises very much quicken the absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones, for the capitalist with large resources is the only one capable in the long run of withstanding this rough treatment of outraged nature. The smaller capitalists the crises swallow up like veritable maelstroms. These crises very much quicken the absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones, for the capitalist with large resources is the only one capable in the long run of withstanding this rough treatment of outraged nature. The smaller capitalists the crises swallow up like veritable maelstroms.

Again, we saw how the workingmen were driven out of their employment as producers, how the small employers were pushed out of their business by this cut-throat competition. In nine cases out of ten they have only one refuge left; that of squeezing themselves in between producers and consumers as shopkeepers, saloon keepers, "agents," "dealers," and lodging house keepers, that is, of becoming parasites. "It may seem hard to speak thus of persons who by no means lead an enviable existence, who honestly try to make some sort of a living, whose life often is a treadmill of drudgery, and, if different

As to the Clericals.

There is quite extensively a notion that the organized Catholic Church is a barrier to Socialism. The language of many a dignitary of the Catholic Church justifies, and the language of the Deputies of the Catholic Church in Belgium, "tends further to strengthen the notion. Probably the attitude of the Catholic or Clerical party in Belgium may be quoted as further confirmation. We hold otherwise. What is going on in Belgium is proof that the Catholic Church, much as it would like to, cannot for all time control the masses by their injury. The masses in Belgium now out in general strike, and the many more in sympathy with them, have been brought up Catholics, at least most of them. A time was when these clericals controlled all these people. Do they today? Nay, more, are they not former "priest-ridden" Belgians further emancipated from their former spiritual masters than the "parson-riden" proletariat of Protest England, across the channel? Obviously no priestly or other pulpiter influence can for all time dominate the masses. The Catholic Church in America will at the right moment be found by them to be a hollow reed to lean on.—New York People.

The navy department has ordered the construction of thirty new torpedo boats.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CITY OF ANGELS. By the Rev. Standard Pubs. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price 40 cents. Those who have read his former works, or better yet, those who have conversed with him personally, know the deep earnestness with which Comrade McGrady is consecrating his spare moments to the cause of the dispossessed. This serious determination to strike the hardest possible blows at the system that is robbing the great mass of the people of their right to live manly lives, is manifest throughout the pages of this new book, relieved here and there by flashes of that native wit that is part of the inheritance from his "old sod." Father McGrady devotes his new book to an exposure of the fallacies of the so-called Christian Socialists, as set forth in a recent work by Bishop Montgomery of California, and does some effective pleading for the Socialists. The book contains strong arguments in favor of unionism and should be widely circulated.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA. By Frederic Heath. Standard Pubs. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price 50 cents. This is the matter contained in the Red Book, bound in cloth for reference library purposes. Every Socialist who has a library should have the book, as the historical facts it contains cannot be gotten elsewhere.

Laurence Gronlund on Capitalistic Management.

from that of the workingman's, is only different in this, that while the latter struggles for the necessities of today, the former struggles for the threatened necessities of tomorrow.

Let us pass over to our farmers. They, as yet the majority of the working population of the United States, are still the great conservative force, the break so to speak, on the wheel of progress. Is it likely that they will continue to be? We shall see. True, the prosperity of the western farmer, especially, was and is not of a character to excite the envy of anybody. His whole life, and more particularly that of his wife, was one of toil. He had to break the lands and clear the forests. His family had to subject themselves to all kinds of privations for a lifetime of dreary years. The social life of the farmers' wives was a mockery of our civilization; their sisters struggling in the cities had, at least, the comfort of suffering in company. To the family of the farmer, sugar, tea, and coffee were, for a series of years, luxuries, especially when droughts and grasshoppers destroyed the fruits of his toil, generally as severe as that of his horse. And his reward? That of vegetating and "raising" a family, as we so expressively term it; yes—and of being the owner of his farm.

But his ownership is, even now, one frequently in name only. The capitalist has got hold of him also. Very many of the western farms are covered with mortgages, which their nominal owners have no hope of ever raising. The time will come when the farmers will learn that Socialism is the only refuge alike for them and the other working classes, and their eyes may be opened to the advantages of the co-operative commonwealth.

Thus even the farmers of the United States, as yet the most solidly yeomanly the world has ever seen, are becoming the victims of private enterprise to fully the same extent as the workingman and small employer.

But our big capitalists have a still more powerful sledge hammer than that of competition ready at hand; to-wit, combination. They know that though competition and combination are opposites, they yet may come to mean the same thing—to them. They have already found that while competition is a very excellent weapon to use against their weaker rivals, combination pays far better in relation to their peers. It is evident that it is combination they mainly rely upon for their future aggrandizement.

Combination consists in one or several capitalists, in one or several lines of a third on the condition of participating in the feesings. We have already mentioned one such instance. We read of another instructive instance in an article published in the Atlantic Monthly way back in 1881, and headed, "The Story of a Great Monopoly."

It tells how Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads and Vanderbilt "pooled" their interests with the Standard Oil Company; how they agreed to carry, and did carry its oil at much lower rates than the oils of other companies, and in many cases absolutely refused to carry the oils of the latter. It tells how, by such a combination, the fleetings of the "Standard" swelled to such an extent that, starting with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, it paid to its stockholders a dividend of \$1,000,000 a month, and had then piled up in undivided profits and other forms a capital of \$30,000,000. Truly a "great monopoly," very dangerous money one could think, for Pennsylvania and the public at large.

"By the same tactics," says the writer, "the railroads can give other combinations of capitalists the control of the lumber, cotton, iron and coal of the United States. In Europe such alliances between railroads and corporations would be impossible. But in the United States, where private "enterprise" runs rampant, where the "let-alone" abomination is carried to its highest logical pitch, such alliances are certain to be a prominent feature of its future.

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THE INCREASE OF SUICIDE.

A writer in the London Clarion tells of this satire on civilization which is as cosmopolitan as capitalism itself.

Perhaps the most ghastly portent of modern civilization is the frightful prevalence and abnormal growth of suicide.

Suicide is usually the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disease. Weariness of life is prevalent.

The great increase of suicide bears significant testimony to the increasing bankruptcy of life. Bankrupt in health and hope and joy and honor, the wretched victim drinks the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

In the purgatory of suicides are to be found all forms, modes, shows of grief, all ages and ranks of life. The child suicide, young in years but old in sorrow.

For a long period the rate of suicide has steadily increased. In 1861-5 the total number of suicides (male and female) was 6715, an average of 1343 per annum.

In 1861-5 there was one suicide to 347 deaths. In 1895-9 there was one in every 188. Where there used to be 100 deaths from suicide in proportion to the general mortality there are now 175.

And now we come to a terrible fact. The younger the age the greater has been the increase in the rate of suicide.

100 there are now 201. From 15 to 25 years of age, where there used to be 100 there are now 256.

The saddest thing of all is the existence and increase of child suicide. CHILD MINERY IS THE GREAT-EST CRIME OF CIVILIZATION.

Since 1861 nearly 400 children from 11 to 15 years of age have put an end to their wretched lives.

When children commit suicide at an increasing rate we need not be surprised to find that the aged do likewise. Even the very latest period of life THE BURDEN OF EXISTENCE IS UNBEARABLE.

Such, then, is a brief resume of the increase of suicide during the last thirty-five years. But this does not exhaust the subject.

According to the Criminal Returns, we find that in 1857-61 the average annual number of attempts to commit suicide known to the police was 272.

The increase in suicide is not confined to England. Amongst the chief nations of the continent and in America, the evil has attained to far greater proportions.

In 1791 the carpenters of Philadelphia demanded a ten-hour day and went on a strike to enforce their demand.

The National Congress of French Miners has passed a resolution by vote of 124 to 105 to the effect that the miners must proceed to obtain an eight-hour day by an immediate strike.

So long as the present economic state lasts, so long will suicide keep increasing. The only remedy for suicide are health of mind and body and enjoyment of life, and these are possible only when the state is organized to perform its true function—the perfecting of the conditions of life.

Life and Death.

By Ernest Crosby. So he dies for his faith. That is fine—More than most of us do. But say, can you add to that line That he lived for it too?

In his death he bore witness at last As a martyr to truth. Did his life do the same in the past From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died For a wish or a whim—For bravado or passion or pride. Was it harder for him?

But to live—every day to live out All the truth that he dreamt. While his friends met his conduct with doubt And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead, Never turning aside? Then 'twould talk of the life that he led, Never mind how he died.

An Industrial Paradox.

There are more doctors being turned out than can secure patients. There are more lawyers graduating than there are clients.

There are more bookkeepers, stenographers qualifying than there are positions. There are more mechanics, electricians and engineers than there are places to fill.

There are more laborers than there are holes to dig. There are too many farmers producing too much to eat.

There are more houses built than the people will occupy. There is more clothing produced than the people can wear out.

There is an overproduction everywhere. Yet thousands and thousands die from the want of food and medical care.

News of the Labor Movement Throughout the World.

The Glass Struggle.

THE "STUDENT REVOLT."

News of the Revolutionary Movement in Darkest Russia.

St. Petersburg, via Frontier, April 28.—It is stated that the Czar will shortly give Russia a constitution similar to that elaborated by the late Gen. Melikov.

The internal situation in Russia is very grave, but the Czar is kept in ignorance of it.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The peasants in the Poltava and Kharkoff provinces, where 18,000 are reported to be participating in riots, have organized the land-owners, and the stewards are fleeing for safety.

Some particulars are now at hand with regard to the revolutionary "students' riots" which took place in Russia in February and March.

The tension in Moscow became extreme, the reports say, as not only the students' organization repudiated the by-laws, but the professors also.

On account of the industrial depression in Middle Europe, throngs of emigrants are passing through the North German seaports.

The recent failure of the Banca Pisana of Pisa, Italy, is a great bank failure in that city within less than ten years.

One thousand glass workers have been displaced at Elwood, Ind., by the installation of glass-blowing machines.

An American at Vienna, Austria, recently died and bequeathed a large sum of money to the poor.

The following is the report from St. Petersburg: "Again a bloody slaughter of students by the police and house-porters."

At St. Petersburg. The following is the report from St. Petersburg: "Again a bloody slaughter of students by the police and house-porters."

The custom clothing makers' union of America has been granted a charter by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

A bottle-cleaning machine is one of the latest labor-saving devices. Bottles are run backward and forward automatically in a "bath" of chemical solution.

Here is a typical press dispatch: A party of men armed with Winchester left Bristol this afternoon for the Southern Virginia coal fields.

There were a number of communications received which took their regular course. The receipts were \$65.67 and the expenses amounted to \$60.10.

Anything for human rights is constitutional.—Charles Sumner.

men to demonstrate their rights on December 15 and 16, and the crowd was badly handled by police and cossacks.

Prague, April 27.—The Manufacturers' Association here has decided to lock out for eight days all employees who are absent from work on May day.

Iglesias Free. Porto Rico supreme court has acquitted Santiago Iglesias, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment last December for "attempting to raise the price of labor."

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE County. County Court—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louis Weyrich, deceased.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Louis Weyrich, deceased, will be examined and adjusted before this court, at its next regular session.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge. RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—Gustav Arendt, plaintiff, vs. Mary Arendt, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear with in twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid.

DR. THEODORE BURMEISTER, Plaintiff's Attorney. P. O. address, 404 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Eleven pianos sold the first day of the closing out sale of the Schubert & Epeneter stock.

Never in the history of Milwaukee or any other city has an opportunity like this presented itself, whereby piano buyers could secure good pianos at such ridiculously low prices as you can at this closing out sale.

We bought this large stock at our own price for cash and we are in position to offer the instruments out to the public for less money than the dealer can buy them for at the factory.

We give you a factory guarantee with each piano and personally guarantee them ourselves.

Your credit will buy as low as all cash, one price to all, and that price less than factory cost.

New upright pianos in various makes that dealers sell at \$200 to \$250. Sale price \$117 to \$127.

Elegant "Russell," "Lindell," and other \$300 and \$350 pianos marked to clear out at \$175, \$187 to \$257.

The Crown and Newellham pianos have stood the test of time, and are among the best pianos of today.

We offer the finest and highest possible grade of \$425 and \$475 Cabinet Grand Pianos for \$227, \$243 to \$298.

Several very handsome Cabinet Grand Pianos, the best makes, with hand carved panels and marquetry fronts, regular retail price \$500 to \$600, sale price \$308 to \$343.

Terms—\$25 cash, \$10 per month will buy any piano in the house; \$20 cash, \$7 per month will buy many of them.

We will ship pianos any where to reliable people on the above terms.

Used uprights, "Malcom Love," dark case, \$75; "Rogers & Co.," white case, \$85; "Booth," \$105; another oak case, \$145; "Kimball" rosewood case, great bargain at \$155.

Payments to suit. Square pianos ranging in quality from good ones to practice on to some very fine toned instruments will go at your own price, \$25 to \$75; \$5 per month.

New and used organs worth from \$40 to \$125 will be closed out from \$13 to \$57; \$6 cash and \$4 per month buys them.

Attend the sale Tuesday. First callers will have the best choice. Every instrument a bargain, and bargains go quickly.

Store open every night until 9 o'clock. J. B. THIERS & CO., 309 Grand Avenue.

Store open every night until 9 o'clock. ASTIGMATISM is not always an hereditary defect of eyesight; it is often acquired through the habit of squinting, or by persons engaged in very fine work.

But, whether hereditary or acquired, Astigmatism can be corrected by carefully selected glasses. L. SACHS, THE JEWELER, Eyes examined free. 414 National Ave. Mail orders for Jewelry and Watches promptly attended to. Send for Prices.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL. John Reichert, Corresponding Sec'y; Emil Brodde, Recording Sec'y; Nels Anderson, Business Agent; Gus Esche, Treasurer.

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at Kaiser's Hall, 288 Fourth Street. Metal Trades Section meets first and third Monday.

SOCIALISTIC GLEANINGS.

What the collectivists are doing throughout the world.

The Vote Round-Up.

Following are the Socialist officers of Standard township, Arvonia, Mich. at the recent election: Supervisor, Joseph Labarge; clerk, Nelson Rashott; treasurer, Louis Labarge; highway commissioner, Dean W. Thrasher; justice of the peace, Isaac Molinoux; member board of review, John Howland; school inspector, William J. Francis; constables, William Gibson, Julius July, Joseph Chantrey, Charles Howdin.

The Home Field.

Saginaw, Mich., is being systematically organized by our party. Socialist Reason is the name of a paper started at Port Scott, Kas. Unions and Socialists at Los Angeles have joined hands to enforce the law against child labor.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Amount reported to April 19. Includes entries for Eleventh Assembly district, New York, and others.

Donations to national propaganda fund received as follows: Amount reported to April 19, \$308.33. Eleventh Assembly district, New York, 1.00.

The Twelfth ward branch, Milwaukee, will give a social at 5:30 of the hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue, Saturday evening, May 10. Tickets \$1, supper and refreshments free.

NOTICE.

The North Side Social Democratic baseball team (Milwaukee) will practice Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock, two blocks west from the north terminal of the Third street car line, at Eighth and Davis streets.

Across the Herring Pond.

In Esbjerg and Silkeborg, Denmark, Socialists were victorious. A monument to the memory of Liebknecht has been erected in Berlin.

Socialists of Holland now control seven members in Parliament and 25 in municipal bodies. There are thirty Socialists in the Italian Parliament. The group form 6 per cent. of the total number.

The Socialists of Germany have arranged to print a juvenile paper, called the Cottage. It will appear twice a month from Dresden. The announcement was made at a party convention at Luebeck.

The Socialist Women's Union of Norway conducts a school which has for its main object the education of women speakers for the agitation among their own sex and for the Socialist and labor movement.

In Chent, Canton Waadt, Switzerland, March 23, the Socialist candidate, Alexis Capt, was elected member of the provincial council (Kantonsrat) with 379 votes against 368 votes received by his radical opponent.

The railway employees in Italy went on strike. The government resorted to calling them back to their regiments. This proved unavailing, however, and the Socialists were strong enough to force a settlement favorable to the strikers.

In Copenhagen, March 25, in the election of common councilors, the allied Socialists and liberals with an average of 33,000 votes defeated the conservatives who had 7,000 votes. Three Socialists and four liberals were elected. The common council of the capital city of Denmark now consists of twenty Socialists, twenty-one liberals and one lone-some conservative.

The Irish Socialist Republican party was founded in Dublin in May, 1896. Of the election just held in Dublin the Workers' Republic says: "Eight hundred voters were cast for Socialism in the only two wards of this city our finances allowed us to contest. These votes were cast for no milk-and-water, rate-paying, ambiguous 'Labor' candidates, but for the candidates of a party which in the very stress and storm of the war had insisted its standard bearers to refuse to sign the pledge of the common promise of electoral duty, and to stand or fall by the full spirit and meaning of its revolutionary policy."

Disturbances have begun again in Calabria, Italy, says the Coming Nation. This time in Ajello, afflicted with malaria, lack of work and starvation. On March 22 the people held a meeting, at the close of which they went through the streets shouting "We are dying of starvation! The right to live is sacred! Down with the government!" There were various conflicts with the police who dispersed the crowds. The common council met the next day and decided to publish a manifesto advising the people to be calm, and to inform the government that if public works are not begun within a month the common council will resign in a body and will not guarantee the public peace.

The labor union of Milan, Italy, appointed a committee to study the question of houses for the working people in that city where small tenements are scarce and rents are high. The committee published its report, recommending that in order to relieve the workers from paying high rents for uncomfortable and unsanitary dwellings, the municipality should build workmen's houses, for which commissioners should be appointed. The aim of the committee, which comprises some of the most energetic Socialists of Milan, is the municipalization of all the workers' houses, which would secure much more health and comfort for that class which forms the majority of the population.

James S. Roche of California has been made an assistant to Secretary Greenbaum at the national headquarters at St. Louis. The Missouri Socialist says the business at headquarters "has grown so large and complicated that it has been found necessary to divide it into eight departments." These departments are, it says, the correspondence, financial, organization, lecture, bureau, information bureau, referendum, supply and mailing departments. The national secretary seems to have powers of making work and expense not dreamed of when the national convention made financial provision for a headquarters, and fixed the salaries.

Secretary Greenbaum's financial report of his office for March is at hand. He began the month with \$172.88 balance on hand. His receipts for the month were \$704.37, expenses \$705.04. The heaviest expense items were: National committee meeting in January, \$90.71; Secy. Greenbaum's salary, \$83.33; stenographers, \$75; Roemer's pacification work in Utah, \$50; office equipment, \$42.50; printing, \$33.57; postage, \$12.93; Roche (the new assistant) California to St. Louis, \$60; Roche, salary, \$30; stenographic convention report, \$75; rent, \$24; on account, Springfield N. E., indebtedness, \$27.29; incidentals, \$11.83.

FROM THE WORKERS.

Make 'em brief. Write only on one side of the paper, please.

UTAH.

Ed. Herald.—Hope you will continue your fine paper. I think the only chance is to keep pounding away. You may be able to knock off some of the scales from our eyes.

DANIEL STARK, CALIFORNIA.

Ed. Herald.—I regard your paper as the most rational in the entire Socialist press of the country, and in perfect accord with the evolutionary progress of the cause of humanity. If our views of a just human social relationship are ever to be realized it will be by a natural growth, as it is evident to anybody capable of thinking that the co-operative commonwealth cannot possibly spring into existence with one bound, as the result of political victory, but must be realized as the climax of a perfectly natural economic evolution. Fraternally yours, H. HAUCH.

WISCONSIN.

Social Democratic Herald.—Keep right on with your paper. It is the best I ever saw and bound to win in the end. Yours forever, R. OGE.

CALIFORNIA.

Dear Comrades.—You publish an able paper and I hope to take it as long as it is published. It is only a question of time when the victory will be ours. Most truly, R. E. LA PETRA.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dear Comrades.—I greatly enjoy the Herald and have been especially pleased with the recent tributes to John P. Altgeld, a man whose honor and nobility cannot be too highly praised. Yours sincerely, ELIZABETH D. TROWBRIDGE.

LOUISIANA.

Editor Social Democratic Herald.—You are liable to lose some subscribers from Algiers, La., as your paper suits them well. Your municipal platform took well. C. LUSTED, Sr.

Milwaukee Agitation Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Branch, Amount. Includes entries for Branch 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries for Previously acknowledged, Barbers' Union, No. 50, City, etc.

Ready for It.

The nation is quivering with Socialist impulses. It permeates every avenue of human activity. Among the rich the Socialist impulse is forming trusts and monopolies, to get away from the fight and friction of industrial war.

A new world of thought exists that was unknown twenty years ago. The world is moving up a notch higher. This has not come about by mere chance or accident. It is the result of absolute law inherent in the nature of things. The law of agitation is purification, life—its opposite is stagnation, death. Oppression has existed before—oppression worse than the present—but through centuries of it no remedy was brought about. Agitation was prohibited, investigation-gagged and thinking made dangerous.

The National Platform.

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize the need of a political party.

ELECTRICITY-STRUCK. I Can Cure Any Case of Stricture Without Torture. Electrically properly used is the best of all remedies for KIDNEY, BLADDER, PILES, RHEUMATISM and NEUROSES. Consultation Free. G. L. BETTS, Electrician, 119 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS. 347-349 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis. PHONE 6495 BLUE.

Mechanics' Tools

The Phillip Gross Hardware Co. has always been at the head of the list when it comes to high-grade, durable tools. A complete range of them for every trade is here—all warranted to give perfect service. And a guarantee from Gross' means something more than words. "If it's from Gross, it's Good." Phillip Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 GRAND AVE.

Union Barber Shops.

Before getting shaved or having your hair cut, see that this card is displayed. M. FRANK, Select 10 cts. and Free Cuba and Santa Rosa 5 cts. Cigars. 682 Scott Street.

PHIL. C. KAMMERER, The Southern. First-class work guaranteed. 452 Reed St., corner Scott.

AUGUST LEIDGEN, Good Treatment and Good Workmanship. 1506 Green Bay Avenue.

FRED. H. LEIST, Proprietor, The Ideal. Hair Goods a Specialty. 430 Greenfield Ave.

HERMAN C. MUNDT, Good Cigars Always on Sale. Aseptic Shop. 168 Lloyd Street.

ALB. ROGHAN, Shaving and Hair Dressing Parlor. Fine Line of Union-made Cigars. 510 Eleventh Ave.

WM. SMITH, Favorite Antiseptic Shaving Parlor. 835 Kinnickinnic Ave.

JOHN VOLK, New Outfit. Renovated Shop. 276 First Avenue.

Money Saved. PIANOS

At Manufacturers' and Less Than Manufacturers' Price Clearing Sale.

\$1.50 PER WEEK.

This is the Best Opportunity Ever Offered to Piano Purchasers.

Piano Buyers Nowadays Demand Instruments of Absolute Merit.

We are prepared to prove to you the superior qualities of the pianos now on sale if you will only give us the opportunity. We sell you a good piano where dealers ask \$250.00, \$275.00, \$300.00, \$350.00, for \$130.00, \$135.00, \$155.00, and \$200.00. Another big lot \$400.00 and \$450.00 Pianos now closed out for \$225.00 and \$250.00.

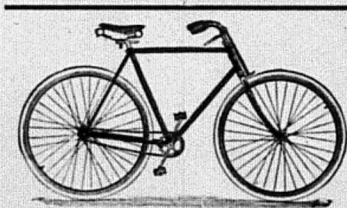
Remember the Kreiter Piano Co., The Largest Piano Business in the Northwest. This sale takes place at our retail warehouses. 330 Grand Ave., Alhambra Bldg.

ALL of the Badenia HAIR RESTORER.

disposed of at the recent Fair and Carnival has given SATISFACTION. If troubled with GRAY HAIR, DANDRUFF or FALLING HAIR, Badenia will remove the trouble by destroying the cause.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Badenia HAIR RESTORER CO. 430 Greenfield Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Bicycles

at \$8.75, \$12, \$15, \$25, \$30 and \$35. Morgan & Wright Tires \$4.25 per pair. Goodyear Double Tube Tires, per pair, \$3.50. Single Tube Tires \$2.25 per pair. Padded Brown Pattern Saddles each 30c. Crown Chains each 30c. New 1902 Hubs per pair \$1.00. Adjustable Handle Bars 40c. Genesee Pedals 50c. Cork Grips per pair 50c. Hand Pumps, each 10c. Etc., etc. HUSEBY CO. 454-456 Grove St. & 503 1/2 11th Ave.

FISH, OYSTERS & CRABS SPICED FISH A SPECIALTY. F. TEWS, 373 First Ave.

THEO. SCHELLE, 310 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE. Good Reliable Workmen's Watches at \$4.75, \$6.50, \$10.00.

HOME CURE FREE. This means just what it says. During 40 years' practice I discovered an infallible cure for Seminal and Nervous Debility, and will send a full curative course on trial, to be paid for if satisfactory.

Dr. Washington B. Jones, 400 No. Third St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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WILMOT BUSINESS COLLEGE Hathaway Bldg., Mason & Broadway. Shorthand and Bookkeeping taught in half the time required in large Colleges. Plenty of teachers. Individual Instruction. Shorthand dictation in 3rd or 4th lesson. Modern Methods. No better school anywhere. Few as Good. Trial Lessons Free. Call to-day. Positions for graduates without charge. Day School \$8.00 per month. Night School \$4.00 per month. English reading and writing to Germans.

TEETH EXTRACTED Absolutely Without Pain or Danger.

New Teeth—Best and finest manufactured in the world, fit guaranteed or money refunded, \$8. Fine Fillings—That stay in and do not turn dark, cost no more than work done by inferior workmen or students. Crowns and Bridge Teeth, \$5. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and desire nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-416 Germania Bldg. Hours—8:30 to 6. Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone—813 Black.

We have a new subdivision of 41 LOTS on the HAWLEY ROAD, within easy walking distance of the Allis-Chalmers Shops, which we are offering at from

\$250 to \$400 EACH. Call for particulars. The C. W. Milbrath Co., 101-103 Old Insurance Bldg.

DRINK Schlitz The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

JOHN DOERFLER SALOON 701 Winnebago Street.

ADOLF HEUMANN "Der Bürgermeister" SALOON 567 Clinton Street

GENUINE \$5.00 Oil Painting FOR 98 CENTS From May 1st to May 25th only. Mail photo or call personally. ALBERT FOX, ARTIST. ROOM 16, 115 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE.

I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES WITH OTHERS. LUDWIG BERG, 317 3/4 ST. OPPOSITE STE. WITTEL MILWAUKEE. Union Made Clothing a Specialty.

CATARRH SHOULD BE CURED BEFORE IT DEVELOPS INTO BRONCHITIS OR PNEUMONIA AN AMERICAN CATARRH CURE ONE BOTTLE CONVINCES. Is the result of 30 years' study and treatment of the disease. One bottle convinces the most skeptical. It is always ready for use, needing neither douche nor atomizer. It restores the hearing, cures the hawking, cough and expectoration, removes the headache and nose-bleeding; increases the appetite, produces sound sleep, invigorates the whole system and increases the vitality. Sold by Druggists. Also delivered by mail \$1.00 on receipt of \$1.00.

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