

DON'T MISS A SINGLE ONE OF THE SPECIAL DEBS EDITORIALS.—SEND IN A SUBSCRIPTION TODAY OR A BUNDLE ORDER.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., June 27, 1903.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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AS TO THE GERMAN VICTORY.

REAL PURPOSE OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.— WHY THE CENTER DID NOT LOSE.

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 16, the elections for the reichstag took place in Germany. In more than half of the electoral districts the final vote was cast on that day, in 177 electoral districts there must be a second election. The main elections have established one great fact forever, which the secondary elections cannot change. It is of course quite impossible to say how many votes the Social Democratic party will win on June 24 in the secondary elections; that depends on the political consistency and judgment of capitalistic voters of the liberal parties, and therefore on very nebulous factors. But of one thing there is no doubt, that the gigantic success of the Social Democracy in the elections has exceeded all expectations.

In 193 electoral districts the German proletarian has either won or is running for a secondary election. No capitalistic party in Germany—not even the closely organized Catholic Center—can come anywhere near this result.

Most pronounced were the Socialistic gains in Saxony. Out of the 23 electoral districts into which that kingdom is divided, the Social Democratic party carried 12 in the main election, and it is one of the highest parties in the other 11 districts and will therefore take part in the second elections. Comrade Bebel was therefore well justified in calling Saxony the Red Kingdom. Just as remarkable was the answer the workmen of Krupp in Essen gave to the Kaiser's proclamation in the famous or infamous Krupp affair. The Social Democratic vote in Essen increased from 4400 in 1898 to 22,705 in 1903.

The Social Democratic victory stands out still more clearly, when we compare the total sum of votes cast for the party candidates. The cable dispatch reported two and a half million Social Democratic votes—the Social Democrats themselves, in the Berlin "Vorwaerts," claim three millions.

It is of course signifies nothing under such circumstances that the German Social Democracy have lost two seats. On the other hand they have gained twenty-four new ones at the first onset. They have carried fifty-four in all (in June 1903), that is, twenty-two more than in the first elections of 1898—with the "Stichwahl," the secondary election, yet to hear from.

Realizes it must be taken into consideration that the number of Social Democratic seats in the reichstag has always been in a monstrous disproportion to the Social Democratic vote; and this has never been clearer than in this election. Under the present division of electoral districts in Germany—they are still the same as they were in the year 1871—it is a total impossibility for the Social Democracy to have a representation in the Reichstag corresponding to their strength.

Berlin, which in 371 had 600,000 inhabitants and was entitled to six members in the Reichstag, still sends six, although according to its population it should now be entitled to 21 members. The same proportion holds good in most of the large cities of Germany, while the country districts have either not gained at all in population or have actually lost. Still the government refuses a redistribution of election districts, through fear of the Social Democratic strength, which is almost entirely in the large cities and factory districts.

To this trouble the Social Democratic party of Germany very little.

The German Social Democracy has never laid any special weight on having a few more votes at their disposal in the Reichstag, but rather on spreading and how far their principles have spread and are spreading among the masses. The essential point in the German elections for our side is always to show what progress the Social Democratic ideas have made since the last election, five years ago, among the masses of the people.

And in this respect the German Social Democracy has made a grand showing. But this is not all.

For to be a radical parliamentary revolution has not been effected by this election and is indeed impossible in Germany, as I have shown, until the "gerrymander" is abolished and a new division of electoral districts takes place.

From a parliamentary standpoint, therefore, the total result appears only as a slight shift to the left, as an increasing disintegration of the "Liberal" parties. Especially the so-called Progressive party, in Lassalle's time by far the main party of the nation, but which has since lost from election to election, appears to have been completely annihilated. Only with the help of the opposition parties in the second elections—the Stichwahlen—will they be able to show a few candidates into the Reichstag: a help for which the poor Progressive party must pay with the most ignominious bargaining and the denial of all liberal principles.

The Conservatives also—the party of the German Tories, the landed proprietors—as the cable dispatch has indicated, have this time lost considerably. The government played a bad trick on the agrarians, the large landed proprietors, whose excessive tariff demands on agricultural products were inconsistent for it. The government gave its consent to the introduction of a compromise in which the ballot must be concealed. And moreover this concealing of the ballot must be done in a separate room, somewhat as the Australian law prescribes in Wisconsin and other states, for example. One can imagine the wrath of the "Yunkers," the landowners, who never liked the secret ballot, even to the extent that it had been used in Germany before. In the eastern provinces of Prussia—Ost-Elbien—it has long been the custom for the large land-owner, the district president, the judge and the clergyman to rule the election by influencing or scaring the peasantry, and now across this additional difficulty to their keeping tab on their flock. The new envelope for the ballot has cost the Conservatives in Prussia at least a dozen seats.

The Catholic Center in this election has again been found to be the strongest of all the capitalistic parties. The backbone of the Social Democracy has hitherto been in Protestant Germany, and its main stay is still there. Outside of Munich and Mayence and a few of the large cities, the Social Democrats have made very little impression upon the Catholics in Germany. Little apparently has resulted from the revolt of the Catholic mining and industrial workers, who, it was said, would rise up against the "Hunger tariff." When it came to voting, the workmen belonging to the Center seem to have knuckled down again before the authorities of the church.

The Catholic party—the Center—indeed has lost nothing of its power. This is easily explained.

The Center has never been obliged first to form its organization, the highest part of labor agitation. This is already at hand, in the many Catholic churches, guilds and brotherhoods which embrace every age and both sexes. The Center is not obliged to train agitators. These it has in the clergy, who are paid by the government funds, who have plenty of leisure and above all things a tremendous influence over the minds of the people. The clergy in Germany are numerous, they are invested with extraordinary authority, for the most part they are sprung from the people, and are masters of a certain powerful oratory, as are only a very few workmen-agitators, and besides in many a workman's home they have an invaluable ally in the fanatically religious wife. What this means only those can understand who themselves have lived in a Catholic neighborhood. Moreover, in the societies led by the clergy, the Center has an apparatus for agitation which could not be more perfect.

However, the pretense that the clergy are protecting the most holy blessing of religion against the Social Democracy, that by fighting social justice they in some mysterious manner defend the cause of God against revolution, will not go with workmen forever. Indeed it will not go much longer. The clergy have already been compelled, some decades ago, to found Catholic societies. Many Catholic workmen in these unions are necessarily brought into contact with the Social Democrats of other Trade Unions, formed by workmen of all denominations. When the first shyness is overcome, the Social Democracy very soon finds out which is the true party of the people.

And only recall that August Bebel, the grand leader of the Social Democracy, when quite a young man, belonged to a Catholic workmen's society, and was an enthusiastic worker there.

The Center will have to answer in the future as in the past for the "Hunger tariff," and for the military and marine demands, and at last the Catholic workmen in Rhineland and in the Polish districts will revolt against the Center on national grounds.

The German Social Democracy can look with pride on the election. It has won a great success and is striding forward victoriously towards the triumph. For our American Socialists, the great brother party, the Social Democracy, and its splendid workmen, to serve as an example to us.

Victor L. Berger

A big sensation has been caused in Butte, Montana, where Socialist Alderman George Ambrose has started a fight on the capitalist mayor for selling indulgences to vice.

Every great world movement for human betterment has its heroes, some even who lay down their very lives for principle and the good of their race. Are you made of the stuff that heroes are composed of?

The employment of women, now so extensive because it is cheaper, means the breaking up of family life, which some of our glib defenders of capitalism claim is so essential to the stability of the nation. And they also refuse to see that women are avoiding matrimony because men get pay that does not suffice to maintain a family on.

The workers are in want. The non-producers have the wealth. No wonder capitalism has to control the press of the country to keep the people in subjection!

If the wage worker produces enough value in three or four hours to make up the wage he receives, what about the other hours of his work day? Ever think about that? During those other hours of the day the worker is simply paying a heavy tribute to capitalism. All that productivity goes to the capitalist class—not all of it to the employer, of course, who is only able to retain a portion of it as net profit, but it goes in devious ways toward the fortunes of capitalism, just as iron filings move toward a magnet. It is no defense of the employing class to say that the individual employer does not pocket all that is made on the worker's labor, the fact is that the laboring class as a whole is able under the capitalist system to only retain something like one-sixteenth of the wealth it produces. It cuts no ice how the balance is divided up by capitalism, the fact remains that labor is robbed of the bulk of its product and hence must stay poor. That's what we are kicking about. It is the monster injustice of the age.

The Labor Journal of Zanesville, O., is booming a Republican ex-justice for Congress on the Republican ticket on the old threadbare issue of "he is a friend of labor." The Labor Journal is the official organ of the Zanesville labor council, which is all the more reason why it should be ashamed to prostitute itself and sell out the political interests of the working people it represents.

To hear some of the plute editors talk one would imagine that the Social Democratic party of Germany had changed to a sort of conservative affair instead of being in the lead as a Socialist evolutionary-revolutionary body. Just the same, the kaiser's teeth are chattering and he is passing sleepless nights, along with the whole outfit of capitalistic industrial main-owners.

In 1890 twenty-two per cent of the people of Milwaukee owned their own homes free of incumbrance. And in 1900 only sixteen per cent so owned the homes they lived in. Now, where does this Prosperity benefit the people? Please tell us.

The postoffice was plundered to pay off Hanna's political debts while McKinley was president. Payne, a known creature of Hanna, was put in the postoffice department by Roosevelt to get a political line on Hanna. Now the mix-up is complete. Lately the disclosures have gotten so far that there is talk of investigating the fraudulent work of the railroads in swelling the mails round weighing time and thus swindling the government out of many thousands of dollars they do not earn. This is a capitalistic robbery par excellence that the Socialist press has been calling attention for years, but without being able to get Uncle Sam's attention. If it is now investigated it will prove the old saying that when thieves fall out, honest men get their due. The price the people of this country have to pay for having their affairs governed by capitalism is past computation!

The Pueblo Courier, one of the brightest of western labor papers, has finally come out flat-footed for Socialism. It has been ostensibly Socialist for a long time, but did not want to break with certain elements in the labor movement in Colorado that were slowly but surely getting their eyes open.

For ages almost the red flag has been the flag of the down-trodden. At times when the down-trodden revolted against intolerable oppression and themselves resorted to the master class's game of blood shedding, their economic enemies sought to bring odium on the flag of the people by charging that it stood for bloodshed—as though the flag of any ruler did not sooner or later become saturated with blood brutally shed! Recently the goody-goody-ities of this country have been making a hysterical show for worshipping the United States flag, and in doing so they have "honored" a flag stained red with the blood of weaker island races. There are no blood stains on the red flag of international brotherhood, which makes it the queen among them all. The American flag was clean until capitalism got big enough to demand the subjugation of weaker races, and then the honored flag of Washington and Lincoln went down to a disgrace that it will not escape from till the Socialists get in power and reclaim it to decency and humanity.

ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.	
Previously Reported	\$311.05
J. E. Joyce, Milwaukee	.35
C. E. New York	1.00
F. J. Weber, Milwaukee	2.20
Total	\$314.60

Comrade James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., and a member of the Massachusetts legislature, was married last week to Clara Louise Stevens, by the Rev. G. E. Littlefield of Norwood. They make a wedding trip to northern Maine.

Another preacher has been brought to book by the capitalists who control the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus. The Rev. J. J. Spouse has been deposed from the ministry by the Saginaw Valley Baptist association for preaching against economic oppression. If they keep this sort of thing up they will drive the best men out of their pulpits.

The true Socialist would much rather meet defeat than gain ground by making use of Yankee political methods. We are only too willing that the capitalist parties should have all the politicians. We only want sincere, genuine men, men who when candidates of the party will represent Socialism, not their own personal ambitions.

Jack London, the author and Socialist, has written to an eastern magazine disagreeing with a Chicago critic who claimed that the "prophet of blood and vulgarity," Rudyard Kipling, was ceasing to be the literary idol of the bourgeois and that the Kipling cult was dead. London takes up the cudgels for Kipling in a way that cannot exactly be gratifying to that gentleman. When the Nineteenth century is sized up in future to see what the people of that period thought (not what they thought they thought), and to see what they really did do as against what they thought they ought to do, "Kipling will be read—and read with understanding." They would find Kipling to be the true singer of the Anglo-Saxon people, who "had caught the dominant note of the century in his blood and ur-satisfaction that will not let him rest, but sends him adventuring over the sea and among the lands in the midst of the sea. He does not know when he is beaten, therefore the term 'Bulldog' is attached to him, so that all may know his unreasonableness."

Kipling is representative of the age and race. He has sung of things as they were, and because of this his fame will live, London believes.

A FIERCE FIGHT AND GREAT VICTORY!

THE REBALLING GIVES THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS 81 SEATS!!— A TOTAL VOTE OF OVER THREE MILLION!

"GERMAN SOCIALISM IS NOW AN INSURMOUNTABLE REALITY WITH WHICH EVERY POLICY MUST RECKON AT THE RISK OF ITS DESTRUCTION," SAYS THE VORWAERTS OF BERLIN, THE ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Berlin, June 25.—The Social Democrats made unexpected gains on the second ballot taken today, running their total of representation in the reichstag up to 81 seats. They carried everything before them in the larger towns, electing their candidates in Munich, Carlsruhe, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and St. Erben. They also gained one seat in Freiburg, Dr. Ortel, an Agrarian, being defeated by over 3,000 votes, one seat in Mayence, one at Dortmund (where a national liberal was defeated), one at Hagen, one at Greifswald, one at Leipzig and one at Boehum. The Munich delegation is solidly Socialist.

The victory of the Social Democrats is regarded as more remarkable than that of Tuesday, as an increase of a fierce fight was made on them by a combination of the other parties—a supreme effort that failed, however. There was rebaloting in 180 districts. The result has caused great rejoicing on the part of the working masses.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—National Secretary Mably yesterday sent the following telegram to the Socialists of Germany:

"Congratulations from Socialist party of America upon splendid victory for International Socialism."

Over Three Million Votes!—Berlin, June 24.—Unofficial returns of the recent election for members of the reichstag gave the following figures: Socialists, 3,000,000 votes, an increase of 500,000 from the preceding general election of 1900,000, nearly 43 per cent. Center party, 1,752,816 votes, an increase of nearly 300,000 votes. National Liberals, 1,280,200 votes, an increase of 270,000 votes.

Berlin, June 23.—Probably very much against its will the Berliner

engulfed in the Socialist landslide. At Essen, where the kaiser denounced Socialist workmen last winter, the Socialists quintupled their majority. The workmen seem to have administered a rebuke to the kaiser for denouncing them as enemies of their own fatherland. In the last parliament the Socialists held fifty-six seats. Already they have won fifty-four and they stand a winning chance on many seats for which the second ballot will be taken next Thursday.

MAY CONTROL REICHSTAG.

The German election law provides that unless a candidate has an absolute majority over all opponents, another vote must be taken between the first two. The Socialists expect to win forty more seats on the second balloting. This will make them the strongest of all sections in the next reichstag. From the enormous gains of the Social Democratic party, the next reichstag will not be a creature of the kaiser's will. The masses of Germany seem aroused to the fact that an autocratic administration and popular representation are antipathetic. The election proves they are tired of the incessant strain of conscription, of the intolerable militarism, of being heavily taxed for the kaiser's ambitious naval plans. The Socialist leaders are jubilant at the success which is greater than expected. Three million voters supported their principles and candidates.

DEBS WRITES OF THE WEST.

A MISPLACED CITY—A DEMOCRAT WHO FOUND OUT WHAT HE WAS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT in the middle west is worthy of special note. One can scarcely exaggerate about it. A recent trip embraced a number of points in Missouri and Oklahoma. At each of these the attendance was large and the interest and enthusiasm all that could be desired.

At Chillicothe Mo., there is an excellent local and the comrades feel that they have the enemy on the run and will soon be the masters of the local situation.

The local at Milan, Mo., is composed of wide-awake comrades and the meeting there was most successful in point of attendance and all around results.

There was no branch at Stanberry, Mo., but they were all ready to organize with a good list when I left there. An unusual interest was developed in this meeting. It was a great event in local circles. On arrival, I was invited to address the pupils of the Normal School. The auditorium was filled and the faculty were seated on the platform. I was presented to the pupils by President Robbins and received with genuine enthusiasm. The address of three quarters of an hour met with such favor that at its conclusion President Robbins announced that the school would be dismissed for the day, at the noon hour, that all might have the opportunity to hear the speech at the public square in the afternoon.

The large park in the center of the city presented a lively scene at the hour set for the meeting. It was surrounded with saddle-horses and vehicles of all descriptions, the farmers having—

"Come as the waves come when navies are stranded: Come as the wind—come when forests are rended."

Many of them rode and drove long distances over rough roads to attest their interest in the Socialist movement.

The address was applauded from start to finish and at its close, an ovation ensued that lacked in neither vim nor vigor.

The grizzled old farmers crowded about and shook hands over and over again. They seemed to have particularly relished my exhortation of the Democratic party. There was some surprise about one old chap who was notorious for his dyed-in-the-wool, still-voting-for-Jackson brand of democracy. Another old chap taunted him with being on a Socialist platform. The charming candor of his profession delighted me: "All I have to say is that I've been a d—d old ass."

That was the way he put it and it would be mighty hard to improve upon it.

Another fine feature of the occasion was the large attendance of railroad men. The Wabash shops are located here. The meeting was held in the afternoon and the men wanted to attend, but were told that the rush was so great that they couldn't be spared. When they went home at the noon hour they washed and dressed up and went to the meeting, and the shops had to close down for the want of men to agitate the machinery.

Many an old railroad veteran was in the crowd and contributed his share to the demonstration.

At Shawnee, Okla., I spoke to a great audience under the auspices of the Chautauqua Assembly. The occasion was made the "Labor Day" of Shawnee and by request of the Trades Assembly the merchants closed their stores and suspended business during the afternoon.

In the evening a reception was given by the Trades Assembly and it was my pleasure to meet the organized workers, and I can say without flattery that they will compare favorably with the most progressive of the country.

I know of no place of its size more thoroughly organized than this magic city of seven years and fifteen thousand people in the wilds of Oklahoma.

I have just passed the gauntlet of brass buttons, blue coats, fixed bayonets and shotted rifles at the stricken city of East St. Louis. The scenes mock language and defy description. The banquet of water and waste, despair and death is spread as far as the eye can reach in every direction.

And the human buzzard feeds fat upon this awful desolation and is shot to death with his beak buried deep and his claws running riot in his stark and ghastly victim.

This river bottom never should have been a city. It was by nature fit for frogs and fishes, not for folks, and the angry torrent that now lashes it seems like the rage of retribution.

The Indians never pitched their habitations there. They were too human to scab upon the toads and lizards in their native swamps.

The red man and his squaw, obedient to their savage instincts, trod the bluffs and camped upon the highlands, but their barbarism had to go before the march of Christian civilization.

June 15, 1903.

Equus 1. Orly

The Rev. W. M. Kellogg of Seattle, a representative of the National Economic League, made a colossal jay of himself in his debate with a Socialist bricklayer, Comrade Siebert, at the opera house in Seattle last Sunday. The place was crowded to the doors. The clerical apologist for capitalist cannibalism even went to the length of charging the Socialist working people with advocating free love and was properly hissed for the insult.

When a Republican like Henry C. Payne tries to transplant his methods of bribery in Milwaukee, where he had the support of our "leading" citizens, to Washington, where he has to run up against the jealousies of other and still smoother rascals, even the attempt to curry favor by planning a war on Socialism does not seem to help him.

Even today, if capitalism didn't restrict the output of industry so to boost prices up, there is enough and more produced than would be necessary under a just distribution to make every person rich indeed. But under Socialism all the forces of production will work so wonderfully and invention will be given such a chance that the world will be literally bathed in milk and honey. Have YOU any objections?

Not only is wealth getting into the control of the capitalist class but inside that class the fight for the possession of wealth goes on. Under the capitalist system how many, even among the rich, are secure from economic disaster?

When capitalistic concerns want to obstruct the sidewalks the police department hasn't a word to say. But how eager it is to vindicate the law when some Socialist speaker has gathered a crowd round him in a street meeting! Two Socialist comrades were arrested at Minne-

polis last week on this charge, but the court had to let them go—why? Simply because public sentiment is getting on the side of the Socialists.

Those fellows that insist that selfishness is the motive back of human conduct and that therefore they cannot be Socialists, do not stop to realize that Socialism is a higher sort of selfishness. Man-kind can accomplish socially what they cannot accomplish individually. Association is the ruling force in the world today.

The Whitehead & Hoag company, makers of buttons and badges, have been smart enough to sense the disadvantage of being tangled up in Parry's organization, particularly as organized labor is among its best customers, and the Social Democratic Herald has a letter from them in reference to Mr. Hoag's connection with the "Labor Intimidators," from which we quote the following: "A letter was received at our Milwaukee office under date of May 21, signed by Mr. H. W. Bistorius; also on this same day a copy of the Social Democratic Herald was mailed to our office. In this letter and also in the article in the Social Democratic Herald mention was made of our Mr. C. R. Hoag. This letter and the paper clipping were referred to Mr. Hoag at our Newark office, and a reply received on the 25 ult. from Mr. Hoag stating that he had severed his connection by refusing to be elected vice president for New Jersey of the National Association of Manufacturers, at New Orleans; further states that he did not attend the Convention." It is now about time to hear from the Stanley Rule & Level Co., man whose name is on the Parry organization's letter heads, if the Stanley people still want mechanics to continue buying their woodworkers' tools!

CAPITALISTIC HADLEY

Believes in Strike-Breaking by Col. lege Men. True to his class.

Some Yale students have taken the place of strikers in New Haven, and President Hadley when asked by the workmen to expostulate with the youths replied that every man has a constitutional right to work for what he can get.

So has every man, including any student at Yale, the constitutional right to get out on the campus and express his opinion of the president of that seat of learning. Suppose a student really should stand before the institution and make a speech to his fellow undergraduates, saying that the head of the university is a person of small caliber and narrow sympathies, subject to all the prejudices of the eminently respectable but not very human Mugwump, what would President Hadley be apt to do to him?

President Hadley no doubt regards with severe disapproval all persons who encourage the poor to be discontented with their lot, to contrast it with that of the more fortunate, and so foment class jealousy and class hatred.

But what can be more certain to do that than to spread the belief among the poor that the colleges are hostile to them in feeling and interest?

When the anthracite coal miners began their long strike last summer the

news dispatches recorded that not a few young men from various universities had volunteered to serve as strike breakers in a number of capacities. If they were rebuked or even advised against this course by their preceptors the fact was not made public.

President Hadley has no legal right, of course, to forbid any student from working where or at what he pleases, but President Hadley's position does give him the right to counsel the young men under his charge that they do ill when they take sides with capital against labor and thus cultivate among workmen and among themselves the notion that college men are an aristocratic caste.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

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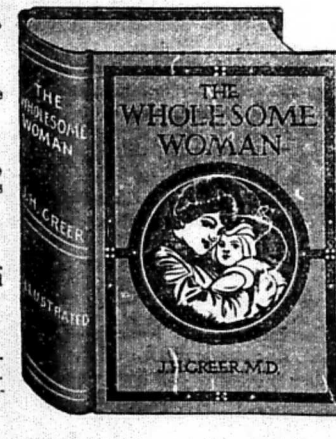
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Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

PAUL F. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. BERN. MCKANN, Treas.

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THE PROSPERITY-MAKERS; OR, THE TRAGEDY OF A MUSHROOM TOWN.

BY A WELL-KNOWN WRITER.



"It's Mr. Sharpless," she said.

CHAPTER XV.—In which Phillip meets with an accident and a letter goes astray. Jamie Duncan's caller.

When they came out upon the crag from which Thorndyke had first looked down into the narrow valley, they saw Kilgrow working in the field below, and Duncan summoned him by a shrill whistle. Thirty minutes later, the old mountaineer joined them on the cliff, and Duncan laid before him a plan which Phillip had outlined. It was a proposal that they should try to bring about a settlement of the claim by moral suasion before proceeding to extremities; and Kilgrow's presence at the conference would be necessary, since he would have to execute a quit-claim in case Sharpless and Fench came to terms.

"There's only one other thing to do," said Phillip, when he had exhausted his eloquence in the effort to convince Kilgrow that no harm should come to him; "you'll have to give me the power of attorney to sign a deed for you. Where is the nearest notary outside of Allacoochee, Mr. Duncan?"

"Duncan crossed his stubby chin and considered. 'There's auld Judge Garry, down at Glenco,' he suggested. 'How far is that from here?'

"It's mair than a good sixteen miles round by the valley pike, but I'm thinkin' it's no that far across the mountain. —How is that, Johnnie, man?"

"I reckon hit ain't more'n ten mile thoo' the gulch." Thorndyke looked at his watch. "Are you good for the tramp, Mr. Duncan? I'll need a witness."

Duncan signified his willingness to go, but it was with great difficulty that he persuaded the old mountaineer to trust himself within sight of the railway. When he finally yielded, they took up the line of march to the southward, with Kilgrow leading the way. After threading the forest of the plateau for three hours or more, they began to descend into a deep ravine, and Phillip heard the murmur of running water long before they came in sight of the swift stream gurgling through a leafy tunnel at the bottom of the gorge. They stopped at the margin of the brook while Thorndyke got a drink.

"Your mountain miles are good measure, Mr. Kilgrow," he said, taking out his watch again. "How much farther is it?"

The old man lifted his hat and scratched his head reflectively, with one finger. "I reckon hit might be 'bout two sights an' a horn-blow 'om yere." Phillip laughed and turned to Duncan: "I'm afraid you'll have to translate that for me."

"Ye'll be none the wiser when I do. Two sights—that's as far as ye can see, an' then as far as ye can see beyond that; an' a horn-blow—that's as far as ye can hear the serawin' o' a coo's horn frae the far end o' the second sight. D'ye ken the noo?"

"Perfectly," said Phillip. "I hope we'll get there before dark." They did, but it was afternoon when they came to the end of the third division of distance and saw the scattered houses of the little village on the railway. Judge Garry's house was pointed out by a passing teamster, and Phillip, going in for information, found that the judge was in Allacoochee, but was expected home at five o'clock. They waited, Duncan with Scotch resignation, the mountaineer with an indifference born of long practice in the art of doing nothing, and Phillip with true Anglo-Saxon impatience. When the judge made his appearance, the business was quickly dispatched, and Duncan and Kilgrow started on their return over the mountain, leaving Thorndyke to go to Allacoochee by the evening train.

The train was due at eight, and while he was waiting on the porch of the tavern where he had eaten supper, Phillip was able, for the first time since the finding of the deed, to go back to the events which had immediately preceded that piece of good fortune. He had Helen's letter in his pocket, and he read it again in the thickening twilight. It was a good letter, after all, he admitted; sensible and practical, and showing forth in every line the nobility and true-heartedness of the writer. None the less, she should have known—she would have known, had she really loved him—that her proposal could be accepted only on the condition he had imposed—that a single sentence of warm affection from her at such a time would have outweighed all the acts of self-abnegation that could be crowded into a lifetime. And yet he could not help wishing that he had not been so prompt to return cold formality for kind-hearted common sense. She would doubtless be glad enough to be free—oh, that, of course; but he might have been as frank and informal with her as she had a right to expect him to be—as their long friendship and engagement demanded. And just here a brush from the nettle of shame stung him. How could he ever hope that she would attribute any but the basest motive to his letter? Would she not always accuse him in her heart of having been glad of the pretext afforded by his loss for breaking openly an engagement which had been long ignored in secret? He was sure she would, and he checked himself impatiently when he found that he was setting the contempt of the woman he had asked to release him above the love of the woman who had saved his life.

That thought brought back to him Elsie and the present. Had she really

saved his life? Was it quite beyond doubt that she was the one woman in the world who could lead him out of himself into a sphere of usefulness and accomplishment? It was by no means as clear and well-defined as it had appeared to be on that day when he had sat up among the pillows and fancied himself inspired. Nevertheless, as he had accepted the help, he must abide by the choice of that day—and he would, come what might.

No matter which way it turned, the train of reflection led quickly to discomfiting conclusions, and Thorndyke was glad when the sound of a distant whistle assured him that he could presently pass from the depressing atmosphere of introspection into temporary oblivion of action. It was but a step across to the railway, and he was tired enough to postpone taking it until it became a necessity. The whistle sounded again, and he sat lazily watching the eye of yellow light starting southward from the signal lamp over the station, while the rumble of the approaching train floated up the valley on the evening breeze. Had he known that Glenco was a flag station for the 'night train, and that he was the only passenger, he would have bestirred himself when the lamp flashed red and then back to yellow again in answer to the engineer's call for signals. After that it was too late: there was a rush and a roar, a discordant clanging of the engine bell mingled with the hissing of steam, and before he could cross the street the train had thundered past without stopping.

Circumstances, and the power to pick and choose among the possibilities, have much to do with one's peace of mind. Half an hour earlier Phillip had debated with himself the necessity for hurrying back to Allacoochee that night. The small hotel was clean; the supper had been of the kind which prophesies a wholesome breakfast; and he was weary enough to call it a day's work and go to bed. None the less, when he realized that his last chance for reaching Allacoochee had faded into a distant star and two red eyes staring back at him down the long stretch of straight track north of Glenco, he was immediately possessed with an impetuous devil of impatience. As a matter of fact, since there was an early train in the morning, it could make little difference whether he slept at Glenco or at his room at the Johannsburg; but it was a part of his plan that he should reach Allacoochee at once, and go he must, if he had to walk. So much he said to the hotelkeeper, who was at a loss to understand the impatience of his guest. A man might walk, he said; it was only ten miles. And then, again, a man might ride, if so he were willing to pay for a horse. Phillip caught at the alternative and offered to pay liberally. The horse was found, and after many minute directions about the road, which were qualified, repeated and amended until they were hopelessly obscure, Thorndyke rode away in the darkness.

Having set out in haste, he had ample time to repent in leisure. The road, little used at any time, and practically abandoned since the opening of the railway, soon led away from the valley and ran in tortuous windings and in-

genious doublings over a spur of John's mountain. At the top of the spur it speedily lost its identity in a succession of wood roads, and, after following several of the latter to their vanishing points, Phillip gave up the struggle and determined to let the horse find the way if he could. In common with un-questrian mankind in general, Phillip shared the belief in the inerrant path-finding instincts of horse; but after another hour of hesitant wandering, during which time he had been thrice garroted by low-swinging branches, and impartially bruised about the legs by the efforts of the horse to squeeze between close-growing trees, his confidence in the sagacity of the animal began to waver. From doubt to certainty is but a step, and Phillip's faith in horses went the way of all delusions when the rugged beast stumbled on the edge of a ravine, slid helplessly to the bottom, and ended by throwing his rider into a heap of stones.

Phillip was half stunned by the fall, and when he came to himself he found that he had gained a sprained ankle and lost a horse. Remembering ruefully the maxim about great haste and small speed, he got up with some difficulty and continued his wanderings afoot until the pain in his ankle became unbearable. After that there was nothing for it but to sit down and wait for daylight, and he was about to resign himself to this comfortless alternative, when he heard a cock crow. Chickens argued inhabitants, and Phillip dragged himself painfully in the direction of the sound until he came to the log cabin of a mountaineer. It was but a miserable hovel of a single room and a loft, and its indwellers were doubtless Bedouins in other respects than in their hospitality; but of the latter Phillip soon had grateful assurances. He was taken in and cared for; the man making up a fire in the crumbling stone fireplace while the woman bathed his swollen ankle and called a half-grown boy from the loft to go out after red clay for a poultice. And afterward they would have made him take the only bed in the cabin if he had not insisted upon sleeping on the floor before the fire.

When Phillip awoke the next morning he found himself as completely a prisoner as even Sharpless could have desired. Walking was out of the question, and his host had neither a horse nor the disposition to go to Glenco to procure one; though his offers of hospitality were as generous as he knew how to make them. Phillip guessed at the man's reason for not wishing to appear in Glenco when the mountaineer offered him a potation from a jug drawn from his hiding-place beneath the puncheon floor, and forbore to press the point, contenting himself with a request that the boy might be allowed to carry a letter to Allacoochee. The permission was given, and Phillip wrote a note to Duncan, telling him of the accident and urging him to spare no pains to keep Kilgrow out of the hands of Sharpless and his emissaries during the enforced armistice. This he inclosed in a line to Protheroe, in which he begged the young engineer to deliver the message to the Scotchman. Not having an envelope, he took that from Helen's letter, drawing his pencil through his own name and writing Protheroe's above it; and, after many explicit and precise instructions, the boy left the cabin on Thorndyke's errand. An hour afterward he was sitting contentedly on a boulder by the side of the Allacoochee road, waiting in tranquil idleness for the chance coming of some team whose driver would relieve him of the necessity for further exertion. He found a proxy in the course of the forenoon, and in due time the letter was delivered, not to Protheroe, but to Mr. Jenkins Fench, who answered the bearer's inquiry as to the whereabouts of the engineer, and who kindly volunteered to convey the message to that gentleman's office on the fourth floor of the Guaranty building.

Duncan slept through the forenoon of the day following the journey to Glenco, being no longer a young man, and having spent rather more than half the night on the mountain with Kilgrow. He was eating a late dinner when Elsie, from her place at the window, announced the arrival of a visitor.

"Who is it, then?" asked Duncan, whose mind was burdened with premonitions of legal processes and writs of surrender all pointing toward the precious document left in his custody. "I think he's coming here; it's no one we know. Yes, he's hitching his horse. He's a big man with a smooth face."

Duncan guessed Sharpless, and proceeded to fortify his caution by greater deliberation with his dinner. Elsie answered the visitor's knock, and presently came in with a square of cardboard. "It's Mr. Sharpless," she said. "Do ye gang in an' sit wi' him the whiles I'm finishin' the bit dinner."

Elsie obeyed dutifully, but she stood in such awe of Kilgrow's arch-enemy that the suave lawyer had extracted no more than a half-dozen monosyllables from her when her father came to relieve her. "Mr. James Duncan, I presume," said the visitor, affably, rising to greet the farmer. "The same," replied Duncan. "Sit ye doon, Master Sharpless." And in the exchange of civilities Elsie gladly made her escape to the kitchen.

"I drove over to see you on a little matter of business," said the lawyer, rightly judging that he would lose ground in any attempt to measure circumlocutory swords with the Scotchman. "I come from Mr. Thorndyke, and he refers me to you for some information in regard to John Kilgrow."

"Aye?" queried Duncan, who thought hardest when he said the least, and who was prepared in advance to discredit the statements of the town company's attorney even if they should appear to be self-evident truths.

"Yes," Mr. Thorndyke was obliged to leave for New York this morning, and before he went we had a conference about the matter in which he has been representing John Kilgrow. I have need tell you that, as professional men, we soon came to a satisfactory understanding, and Mr. Thorndyke was quite willing that I should settle the claim with his client direct. He referred me to you for the particulars, saying that it would be necessary to approach Kilgrow through you on account of a foolish fear on the part of the old man touching some ancient difficulty with the revenue people."

"Did Master Thorndyke gie ye a bit of a letter to me?" asked Duncan, warily.

"I spoke of it, but he said it wouldn't be necessary. He was very much hurried, and there was little time to spare."

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He was called home by tele-gram. Duncan." Understood."

Duncan ruminated thoughtfully for some minutes, considering now so much what he should say as he could say the least and learn the most. "An' what is it ye'll be wantin' o' me, Master Sharpless?" he finally inquired.

"Nothing more than that you will see Kilgrow and arrange a meeting. I should be glad to entertain him in Allacoochee, but if he does not wish to come to town I can go to him, if he will appoint a time and place."

"But I'm na sure I'll see auld Johnnie in the next twal'month," objected Duncan.

"Why, I understood from Mr. Thorndyke that he lived here near you somewhere."

Duncan shook his head. "He has a house in these parts that I ken."

Sharpless tilted his chair and slipped his hands into his pockets. "I understand your reluctance, Mr. Duncan," he said, with a smile that had softened more than one recalcitrant witness. "You will pardon my not mentioning it sooner, but I had not thought of asking you to serve us in this matter without compensation. It will be a thousand dollars in your pocket when you bring Kilgrow to my office in Allacoochee."

Duncan's solemn face gave no indication of the strife stirred up within him by the lawyer's shameless proposal—a furious struggle between cautious shrewdness and righteous indignation. For the first, and perhaps the last, time in his life, wrath got the better of prudence, and he burst out in a storm of broad Scotch invective that put a speedy conclusion to the interview.

"I'll bribe auld Jamie Duncan, will ye? I'll tilt yersel' back in yer chair an' sit in hoose an' pit a price on yer frien'! Lat me tell ye, ye d—n'd Attorney, ye d—n'd lawyer, there's na good comin' o' ye, ye scoundrel o' ye! Ye'll be a man o' peace an' a s—n't!" (To be continued.)

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN GERMANY

At the recent German elections the Socialists have made a record. They have elected 56 members to the Reichstag, and 105 to the State Parliaments. This is the largest number of Socialists ever elected in Germany. The Socialists have also won a majority in the Prussian Parliament, and in the National Assembly.

The International Socialist Review.

Edited by A. M. SIMONS. This periodical, now entering upon its fourth year, numbers among the contributors the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. It gives each month a discussion from various points of view of questions incident to the transition from capitalism to Socialism, but intelligent criticisms of the Socialist position by writers of other schools are welcome.

Subscription rates, 10 cents per annum in advance, \$20 per page per issue. No discount for time or space. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.

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workingman any right to... is it right that he be always... for a shorter workday?

These are questions which have been... the world for centuries. They... which the workingman... answered to his own satisfaction,

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This is the chief reason the workingman... is constantly striving to shorten his workday. The shorter the workday...

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Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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eral public. If he is constantly at his... trials, trying to earn more money, he gets to thinking that the only good...

A man of this kind is generally unprepared when death does come. He has spent his time in working, and his family does not know what to do when he is taken away from them.

Trade Unionism, Like Socialism, Makes For Peace.

Professor John H. Gray of Evanston voiced what seems to be the crystallization of public opinion when he said that trades unions, with all their mistakes, had saved society a great deal more trouble than they had ever caused it.

No question could come up today, no trade union strike is possible, that would reproduce the scenes of 1877, says Ethelbert Stewart of the United States department of labor.

else. The men said, "While the injunction holds we will obey it." No doubt they bit their lips, but they obeyed the law, no matter how unjust it was.

It is just as well to remember that there are strikes where there are no unions; and that the worst labor troubles we have ever had in this country have been caused by unorganized labor.

Certainly under trades unionism, however strong it may become, it will never become necessary to mix local questions up in a general riot, as was done then under unorganized labor.

Class Privilege Doomed.—Like a huge tidal wave the Socialist vote in Germany, on Tuesday, inundated some of the strongholds of capitalism and lapped high upon the throne of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Maddened by the result in Germany, the capitalist press says the Socialists received a "set-back" in Denmark, securing only 16 seats in Parliament.

Keep things moving! Order a bundle of Heralds today.

What We Social Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, 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...

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.

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 working class...

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 fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged...

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat.

As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities...

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements...

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Ohio Socialists adopted the torch as a state emblem—the very incendiary idea!

Comrade C. N. Coulter of Brodhead, Wis., has joined the forces on the Michigan soap box circuit.

Comrade Ben. Wilson, one of the Social Crusaders, is making addresses in British Columbia.

The Massachusetts legislature killed the amendment offered to the election laws granting the Social Democrats representation on election boards...

National Secretary Maily is back at headquarters at Omaha again. But this ought not to be a signal for our spectacular irrepressibles. Give him a chance.

The Canton, Ill., Daily Leader prints several columns of Comrade Debs' speech in that city and quotes the Rev. Mr. Sowerby who told the meeting that it was the most masterful speech he had ever listened to.

The State Referendum in Indiana resulted in the re-election of James Onal as State Secretary and the election of S. M. Reynolds as National Committeeman and Matt Hollenberger, alternate.

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The Social Democratic orchestra of Milwaukee mourns the loss of one of its leading members, Frederick Brockhausen, Jr. Comrade Brockhausen last week had to submit to an amputation of the first finger of his right hand, in order to stay the ravages of blood poison.

The International Socialist Review thinks the Socialists should not pay attention to Hearst's presidential aspirations, because even if he were nominated the Democratic party thinks the Socialists should not pay attention to Hearst's presidential aspirations...

Comrade Untermann of the Appeal to Reason informs us that he did not write the item which we published in the Herald.

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criticised week before last, but that it was from the pen of Comrade Rieker, hence he thinks we could not get his measure from that incident.

Branch 7—For delegate: Eugene V. Debs. For alternate: Victor L. Berger.

Branch 2—For delegate: Victor L. Berger. For alternate: Eugene V. Debs.

Branch 10—For delegate: Eugene V. Debs. For alternate: Victor L. Berger.

Branch 23—For delegate: Victor L. Berger. For alternate: Frederic Heath.

Branch 4—For delegate: Victor L. Berger. For alternate: Eugene V. Debs.

ACROSS THE FERRING POND. Socialism is continuing to spread in the Austrian army.

There are nineteen Social Democrats in the Copenhagen city council, besides the members of the executive commission.

The Independent Labor party of England is still talking of conducting a weekly paper. A proposition to take over Keir Hardie's Labor Leader is under consideration.

The Independent Labor Party News of England commenting on the growth of Socialism in Massachusetts claims that if the rate of growth is kept up that state will go Socialistic next year.

The Social Democratic party of Denmark has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. In 1871 there was a section of the famous International in Denmark.

The Independent Labor Party of England recently held a Socialist picnic at Leicester, which closed with a grand wind-up at which there were speeches of Keir Hardie, Will Crooks and J. Ramsey MacDonald.

The London Clarion reprints Father McGrady's article on "How I became a Socialist," which appeared in the Comrade.

The current issue of The Socialist of Japan announces the death of the wife of the editor, Comrade Inatayama, due to a disease of the brain.

The Vote Canvassed. Omaha, June 21.—To the Social Democratic Herald: The local quorum of the Socialist party met at national headquarters today and canvassed the returns of the national referendum on headquarters and quorum.

Opposed to War.—The recent convention of the Western Federation of Miners has adopted a resolution declaring against war. Delegate Mooney introduced it and it reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners most emphatically declares against and condemns war, as it has been shown that modern warfare is a scheme to enthrone privilege and to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and in which the property of the rich receives more consideration than the lives of the poor."

If every general assembly of the churches in America would pass such a resolution and do as much to live up to it as will the members of the W. F. M., war would be a thing of the past in two generations. But will they do it? And if so, why are the churches silent on this question?—Colo. Chronicle.

Kerosene costs about one cent a gallon to produce and we suckers are paying 25 for it. Is it us or is it Rocky, old chap, who is donating all this money to colleges and religious institutions?—Fueblo Courier.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD OF LAST YEAR. \$1.50 PER VOLUME. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

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A New Family Medical Work. YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK. Dr. J. H. GREER, Chicago.

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VAIL, Charles H. The Socialist Movement. 1.00
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Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
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 Directors.—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms,
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 FREDERIC HEATH, EDITOR.
 Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the
 Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

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

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The Inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social Democrats.

As to Socialism and Atheism.

A writer who signs himself "Atheistic Socialist" writes to the People's Press of Chicago to make this query: "Why do such papers as the Social Democratic Herald, the Labor Union and others beat about the bush instead of coming square out as advocates of Atheistic Socialism?"

And the writer goes on to say that there is an International Atheistic Socialism. We think he is mistaken.

Socialism is an economic question. As such it has no more to do with speculations or faiths about a hereafter than has the study of mathematics. To speak of either Atheistic Socialism or Christian Socialism is just as foolish as it would be to speak of a Baptist multiplication table or Presbyterian geometry. We have no idea that the coming of Socialism will put an end to speculations as to the source of life or the possibility of a further spiritual existence after death. Certainly, if Socialism proposed to forbid such speculations it would be but a new form of despotism.

Atheism means "no-god-ism." Where will our critic find an official utterance of the International Social Democratic party denying the existence of gods? It has taken no such attitude, not even in countries like Germany where the church has gone into politics and forced a fight. And whatever the personal views of the editor of this paper may be on the subject of religions and creeds—and he has positive views on that subject—he believes his duty to the cause requires him to avoid mixing his views on religion with the Socialism he expounds.

The capitalistic priests and ministers of the church would like only too well to have us take the attitude that this critic of The Herald urges. It would then give the semblance of truth to their lies about Socialism being against religion. This they would use with renewed zeal to frighten away from us just the people we are most anxious to reach, just the people who stand most in need of our message of economic salvation. Capitalism, through such agencies, would be only too glad to split our forces on the religious question.

From the foregoing it ought to be plain that this paper, as an accredited mouthpiece of the International Socialist movement, is hewing close to the line.

Commenting on the elections in Germany, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "There is mourning today in the palace at Berlin. The Kaiser's particular enemies, the Socialists, made large gains in the elections just held throughout the German empire. The Kaiser recently said of the Socialists that they were unworthy of the name of Germans. This of course was due to the assaults which they have been making on some of his pet schemes, especially his high tariff, his militarism and his foreign adventures, like that of a few months ago in Venezuela. On the other hand Prof. Mommsen, who is a somewhat higher authority than William II. on a question of this sort, declared recently that the Socialists were the only party in the German empire which "has any claims to political respect." The Socialists will be much stronger in the new reichstag than they were in the old one, but the gerrymander which time has brought in the empire, and which requires more than twice as many votes to elect a member in the Socialist localities than is needed in the rest of the empire, will prevent them from going to the head of all the parties in that chamber."

with their fragrance and gave us all a cheer that was a cheer. One comrade that dropped in, as he gazed on their beautiful red color, said they looked like boxes full of Socialist emblems. They were grown in Comrade Watson's own garden.

The Herald acknowledges with appreciation a two-year subscription from Citizen George Francis Train, together with a Whitmanesque little poem in harmony with the same. It reads as follows:

GO IN AND WIN! NEVER SAY DIE!
 KEEP UP SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CRY!
 To secure Psychic Success Some day,
 In sweeping Old Party Frauds away,
 As Wisconsin's doing Today,
 Here is my Sub for Initial Year,
 And for Another Year Career,
 With Regards to Debs and Berger,
 AS ARGONAUT and PIONEER!
 Citizen George Francis Train,
 75 years young.

The letter is written from Stamford, Conn., where the veteran has been tasting the bitterness of official restraint as part of the comedy entitled "Small-pox as She is Fought." He refers to his quarters dryly as the "insulation" hospital.

In answer to an inquiry: The Socialist headquarters in Boston are located on Washington street. The state secretary is Comrade Dan A. White, 907 Winthrop building, Boston.

A New Development.

Paris, May 30.—At present there is being held at Chalons an unprecedented congress. It is composed of the representative Catholic youth of France and is under the presidency of Cardinal Perraud. It is in brief a Catholic Congress of Socialism—the first one ever held. Equally noteworthy is it to find a Cardinal who is at the same time one of the Forty Immortals presiding over its sessions.

Cardinal Perraud, so far from attacking Socialism, simply upholds it, and sounds a bugle blast to recall the men of toil to Christian Socialism.

Thus Socialism is gaining apostles from the most unexpected sources.

When the right to strike is taken from labor unions the unions disappear. They become armies disbanded; they are as capitalistic combines deprived of their capital—Farm, Stock and Home.

Stirring up Denmark.

Copenhagen, June 16.—The general election of members of the Folkething, the lower house of the Danish parliament, was held today. Herr Hage, the finance minister, was defeated by a Social Democrat named Schmidt. The government chose to go to the country nine months before a general election was due in order to test public opinion on the two years' administration since King Christian appointed the first ministry from among the members of the left after a long succession of right ministries.

The crucial point in the campaign was the people's verdict on the reform in the system of direct taxation, and the extension of communal suffrage. It was on the former point that Finance Minister Hage was unseated. The final result of the polling shows: Left Reformists, 74 seats; Social Democrats, 16 seats; members of the Right, 12 seats, and moderate members of the Left, 11 seats.

Every new subscriber is a victory!

ANOTHER PARRY SPASM!

BUT IT ALSO HAS ITS EMBARRASSING SIDE.



IS THE GREAT SOCIALIST-HATER WORKING FOR SOCIALISM AFTER ALL?

For insurance against strikes will simply force the workers to take up the ballot as their chief weapon! Such a business!!

A LITTLE STORY.

Once upon a time there was a little preacher man who during a nap had a dream.

And he dreamed that he had a great mission to perform—even like Moses.

And he arose, rubbed his eyes, yawned, put on his plug hat and took a long gaze at what he supposed to be the universe, but imagining everything to be unsatisfactory, he went forth to dwell among the Bean-eaters, where in due time he started a little church, wrote a new decalogue and made the wonderful discovery that any gospel is good enough to die on. But, just as his parishioners were trying to decipher the hieroglyphics, he had another dream and he saw a vision of a New Jerusalem (minus the harps, wings, crowns and golden streets) and in due time—following his inclinations—he landed in "Buckskin," Tenn. He gazed in astonishment when he saw a little saw mill, some razor-back hogs, and a few natives (?) with large aspirations, and a small press; he rubbed his eyes thinking that he was still dreaming; he waved his magic (?) rod, but this had no effect on the environment, so he sat down with a grimace and lit "The red light," but as the natives and other folks had seen this light before, he growled in disgust and becoming tired of eating cow-peas (having acquired the refined taste for beans), the law of affinity brought him in juxtaposition with a fellow sufferer of the fair sex, and as misery loves company—the little press faithfully recorded a wedding. After the wedding he moved to "New Babylon," where he got a job from a man who had a big press and also large aspirations.

body with "the crime of credulity," but having severed his connections with his former associates, he became lonesome, so he sought the acquaintance of "Organized self-help." Now a comrade in a movement of appreciation presented him with a bouquet of asparagus and a request that he should write a few nursery rhymes—but strange to say—this made him very angry, and with the help of a man by the name of Sam Gumbo (who did not know what, and how much he (Sam) wanted, but like Oliver Twist wanted more), he gathered a lot of contradictions, a few epigrams and quite a number of fibs, he loaded them in a blunderbuss labeled "Common Sense" and fired the whole damn business at his friends and enemies alike—and the report of the explosion could distinctly be heard for fifteen inches around with a microphone.

Conclusion.

This little preacher man lived to a good old age, and finally died disgusted, because those whom he accused with the crime of credulity would not believe him.

Wm. L. Benesi.

An Alleged Socialist
 has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the gospels. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he does not know what he is talking about. We will send two great books in paper covers for ten cents each. For \$1 we will mail the two books in substantial cloth binding and will also send the International Socialist Review one year to any one who has never been a subscriber. Address CHARLES H. BURNETT, 55 FIVE AVE., CHICAGO.

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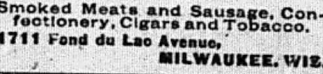
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Table listing names and pledge amounts: L. Hunger, Milwaukee, \$2.00; Con. Ruelh, Milwaukee, .75; Frank Pier, Milwaukee, .30; A. G. Nilson, Milwaukee, .45; James Davis, Milwaukee, 1.50; Miss H. H. Hulendorf, Milwaukee, 3.00; F. Daulton, Milwaukee, .75; Frank Meyers, Milwaukee, .90; Jos. Meyrie, Milwaukee, .45; C. P. Dietz, Milwaukee, .45; H. J. Borchardt, Milwaukee, .30; Hy. Schmidt, Milwaukee, 1.50; Herm. Buech, Milwaukee, .75; Gustav Rogahn, Milwaukee, .30; H. W. Roth, Milwaukee, .90; John Proszman, Milwaukee, .25; Julius Felska, Milwaukee, .30; Jos. Knott, Milwaukee, .30; Martin Mies, Milwaukee, .75; Total, \$15.50.

To the Comrades

Circumstances compel me to retire from the saloon business in 701 Winnebago st. on June 30, and I wish to thank all my friends for the patronage bestowed upon me...

CHEAP FOURTH OF JULY RATES VIA CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.

Tickets will be sold July 2d, 3d, and 4th, good returning until July 6th, at one fare for round trip.

THE STATE BOARDS.

Notice to the Milwaukee Delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention to be held in Manitowoc July 14-15. In order for the delegates to be at the opening of the convention they must leave from the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Depot at the foot of Wisconsin St. 6:55 o'clock A. M. or the day preceding the convention 7:30 P. M. The fare round trip will be \$3.70 single tickets. For further information watch this paper.

The State Board is about to take up the literature campaign with energy. They have decided to issue 10,000 "water tank" leaflets at a low figure. This will be followed up by 50,000 other leaflets in German and English.

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The financial question was discussed, the secretary reporting that the dues received barely sufficed to pay the organizer's salary, and that bills for printing and other expenses remained unpaid.

Secretary's financial report for May was as follows: Balance May 1st, \$1.50; Dues received, 1 of Town of Greenfield \$.90; 4 of Two Rivers, .30; 3 of Two Rivers, .180; 1 of Two Rivers, .180; 5 of Milwaukee, 12.60; 1 of Glidden, .60; 1 of Plymouth, 3.60; 1 of Wausau, 1.20; 23 of Milwaukee, 4.50; 21 of Milwaukee (back dues), 3.15; 1 of Plainfield, 1.95; 7 of Milwaukee, 3.60; 1 of Plymouth, 6.00; 1 of Oshkosh, 3.30; 1 of Brillion, 2.25; 4 of Green Bay, 2.10; 2 of Milwaukee, 7.00; 13 of Milwaukee, 6.50; 1 of Wausau, 6.90; 1 of Neenah, 7.80; 1, 2 and 4 of Janesville, 9.00; 1 of Menasha, 1.80; Total, \$91.95.

Monthly pledges, John Braun, Two Rivers, .75; Kiel pledges, 4.50; Total, 5.25.

Agitation Fund, Wm. Baumann, Milwaukee, .50.

1 of Glidden, 1.20; F., 1.00; Sale of leaflets, 2.65; Credited Branch 1 of Waupaca, .50; Total receipts, 104.55; Expenditures, Paid J. Reichert, 101.55; Dues of Glidden transferred to Agitation Fund, 1.20; Balance in hands of secretary, 1.80; E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

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DR. H. C. BERGER, Physician, Office Hours—10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 2 P. M. and 7 to 8 Evenings. Office: 12th St. and Garfield Ave., Tel. Clark 14. Residence: 752 Eighth St., Tel. North 112.

C. Gruenewald, SALOON, 333 2nd Ave., cor. Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Brewing Co.'s Beer. Fine Wines Liquors and Cigars. Warm Lunch from 9 to 11.

Typographia No. 10—Meets at 323 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. E. Kuehnel, Sec'y, 803 Booth st. Uphosters' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Hugo Treu, Sec'y, 240 Scott st. Walters' Union No. 59—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. W. Mc Donald, Sec'y, 306 Grand ave. Wood Finishers' Union No. 115—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 319 3rd st. J. Hager, Sec'y, 280 Jefferson st.

SECOND ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC GIVEN BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, TO BE HELD AT SCHLITZ PARK, MILWAUKEE, SUNDAY, JULY 19th, 1903. EUGENE V. DEBS WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS.

\$85.00 WORTH OF PRIZES GIVEN WITH TICKETS FOR THE Monster S. D. P. Picnic, SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee, Sunday, July 19, 1903. A COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE with choice of 30 inch Brass Tube or 12 Records, total value of \$25.00 furnished and partly donated by Columbia Phonograph Co., 391 East Water Street, will be presented to the individual selling the greatest number of tickets for this occasion.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES FOR THE PICNIC. A FARE AND ONE-THIRD FOR THE ROUND TRIP on all roads from all points in Wisconsin where the going rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured for the Monster Picnic of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, to be held at Schlitz Park, Sunday, July 19th, 1903. Tickets will be sold on July 18th and 19th, good to return leaving Milwaukee until and including July 20th, 1903. Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction. CONCERT, GAMES AND BALL IN THE EVENING. ADMISSION 10 CENTS, TO BALL 25 CENTS. DON'T MISS EUGENE V. DEBS' GREAT ADDRESS!

O. R. PIEPER WHOLESALE-RETAIL

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Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 323 Chestnut st. Cora Smith, Sec'y, 505 Hanover st. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday. J. Goldstein, Sec'y, 925 Vliet st. Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Fred Jackson, Sec'y, 241 Howell ave. Glove Workers' Union No. 9632—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. Mary T. Vanatter, Sec'y, 480 Milwaukee st. Horse Shoers' Union No. 11—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand ave. Nic Schwinn, Sec'y, 432 Eighth st. House Smith and Bridge Mens' Union No. 8—Otto Klein, 709 32nd st. Iron Moulders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut 2nd st. A. Winter, Sec'y, 1088 2nd st. Iron Moulders' Union No. 121—Meets first and third Thursdays at Bruemers' hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, sec'y, 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at National ave. and Grove st. John Merz, Sec'y, 336 Florida st. Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. E. B. Duffy, Sec'y, 1117 Prairie st. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 86—2d and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th st. H. F. Heck, Sec'y, 426 Jefferson st. Lake Seamens' Union—Wm. Michelsen, 282 Lake st. Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y, 163 Mason st. Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—H. Bark, 1079 N. Pierce st. Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. E. E. Thomas, Sec'y, 1120 16th st. Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Frank Schmeling, Sec'y, 141 Chambers st. Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. F. J. McCormack, Sec'y, 200 Greenbush st. Machinists' Union No. 432—c. o. F. W. Wilson, Grove st. and National ave. Machinist Helpers' Union No. 10402—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 274 Third street. Fred. A. Wendt, Sec'y, 812 38th st. Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. John A. Burger, Sec'y, 1120 Walnut st. Millwrights' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. B. Kasten, Sec'y, 555 24th st. Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets first and third Thursday at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. Wm. B. Walters, 628 Greenbush st. Sec'y. Marine Cooks' Ass'n No. 52—Jos. P. Naughton, Sec'y, Develnar Flats. Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st. W. H. White, Sec'y, 318 State st. Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. Thomas, Sec'y, 614 State st. Ornamental Wire and Iron Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st. Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y, 505 15th street. Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday at Heim's hall, 526 Chestnut st. Walter Lay, Sec'y, 2425 Elm st. Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 319 Third st., cor. Prairie, first and third Wednesdays. Louis Baah, Sec'y, 923 Orchard street.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y, 612 3d st. Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Henry Heuer, Sec'y, 660 Linus st. Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 526 Chestnut st. J. Braun, Sec'y, 1116 9th st. Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Tuesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st. Plumber Laborer's Union—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' headquarters, S. W. cor. 3d and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Sec'y, 1346 Fond du Lac ave. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Frank R. Wilke, Sec'y, 554 Madison street. Steam Engineers' Union No. 139—Jas. F. Hess, Sec'y, 623 Linus st. Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. R. A. Walker, Sec'y, 502 Prairie st. Steamfitters' Helpers' Local No. 43—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 13th st. and Fond du Lac ave. Wm. Oehlhafer, Sec'y, 1516 Chestnut st. Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie streets. Wm. Rogge, Sec'y, 139 Hadley st. Shipwrights, Joiners' and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. J. E. Doren, Sec'y, 438 2nd ave. Suspender Workers' Union No. 10833—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Miss Lizzie Dorlogel, Sec'y, 508 Sheridan Lane. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union—Meets 4th Sunday at 421 E. Water st. Frank Knitke, 578 19th st. Stationary Firemen No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at State and 8th sts. H. C. Kuhn, Sec'y, 810 Central ave. Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Walnut and 3rd sts. Emil Kissling, Sec'y, 704 1st st. Theatrical Stage Employees' Union—Chas. Joergenson, Sec'y, c. o. Academy. Tile Layers' Union—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 12th st. and North ave. Ed. Behling, Sec'y, 822 14th st. Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at State and 3rd sts. Ed. Puls, Sec'y, 1157 7th st. Truck Drivers' Union No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. John Caney, Sec'y, 871 11th st. Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Geo. R. Foster, Sec'y, 967 6th st.



Notice of Removal.

We beg to announce to our friends and patrons and to the Piano purchasing public in general that we have removed from the Alhambra building to our spacious and commodious new warerooms

**Nos. 177-179 Third Street,
Just North of Grand Avenue.**

where we shall be pleased to welcome one and all who wish to purchase first class, reliable and fully guaranteed instruments on suitable terms and at the lowest possible prices. We carry the largest assortment of reputable Pianos in the state and our past record for honest dealing will also bear us out in the future.

At the present time we have on exhibition and offer for sale at our new warerooms a large variety of first class instruments at SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES, to which we call the attention of those who are contemplating the purchase of a Piano.

Our prices and terms are such as to place a fine Piano within the reach of all.
Please Call and Convince Yourselves.

KREITER PIANO COMPANY,

177-179 Third Street, A Few Doors North of Grand Avenue.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Up-to-Date Pianos, Organs and Piano Players.



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We make it, to sell Clothing we can absolutely warrant in every Detail. Only this kind of Clothing can continue to bring and keep us the Patronage of the Public. No matter what the Price may be, our Guarantee is there.

SUIT FROM \$7.50 to \$20.00.

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Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing.

CORNER THIRD AND STATE STREETS.

DAY LIGHT CLOTHING STORE. WHERE THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The courts make a boast that there are not two kinds of justice for the rich and the poor. Of course it isn't true, but we will let that pass at this time. But how is it with industry? Is there the same justice in industry for one person as another? Let us see.

Last month a man with a wife and six children, working at a machine in a knitting works that had been reported out of order, had his hand crushed by a pair of rollers. He was hurried to the Emergency hospital where the hand was cut off. From there he was taken to the Knowlton hospital. When he got out he went to the firm and requested a life job at \$9 a week. He was refused. The proprietors told him they had paid \$36 for the amputation of his hand at the Emergency hospital beside the other hospital's expense, and paid his salary meanwhile. So they ordered him out. He went to the Emergency hospital and learned that work done there was not charged for, as is of course the case. It had been lied to.

So much for this common work slave. Now for the contrasting case: A \$50-a-week straw boss, who has a bank account of \$20,000, recently resigned his job at the same knitting works and went east to accept another position. How did the firm treat his going away? They sent a

secret representative round among the girls and children and got them out of their meager wages to make up a pot of \$52, and bought the departing boss a watch charm! Just think this over a little, and contrast the two rewards.

The Oshkosh Northwestern the other day paid a tribute to Comrade Howard Tuttle, who was in that city in the pursuit of his occupation. In its heading the paper goes after him in this fashion: "Incidentally paints opera house scenery for a living and extols the virtues of the Social Democratic party during his spare moments." Continuing it says:

"Mr. Tuttle is very enthusiastic over the prospects for the future of the Social Democratic party. He said regarding the matter: 'The country is uneasy. There is a spirit of unrest from the east to the west. There is something wrong and every one is ill at ease. There is a storm coming and every one knows it, although some are so blind they will not see it until it strikes them. Socialism is opposed because it is not understood. No man is secure who is in the ranks of the toilers. He wears out and another younger man takes his place. His experience is no benefit to him. A younger and more energetic man is more valuable, even though he be less experienced. The individual is now worse off than the Indian was, for he could in a week prepare for his living for a month, and now a man can scarcely prepare in a month for a week.'"

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OUR SPECIALTY.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

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NEW HATS TO ORDER.
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have made rapid strides from year to year, until now it is recognized as one of the leading wholesale and retail piano houses in the northwest. It has several prosperous state branches which, like the main establishment here, are all enjoying a fine reputation for honest, up-to-date business methods. Those who are contemplating the purchase of a good and reliable instrument will do well to call at its establishment, 177-179 Third Street, before making a purchase. The terms of sale are such that no one need be without a piano. The public is cordially invited to visit the new warerooms and inspect the vast assortment of pianos, organs and piano players now on exhibition and for sale there.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
Beginning Saturday, June 20th, Perc Marquette Line Steamers will give week-end excursions to Ludington and Manitowish at \$1.50 for the round trip, dock 68 West Water Street. Telephone Main 717.

Better Values.

The quality of our merchandise can not be excelled. We give you the best value for the least money. On our Hat shelves you find the best Hats for \$2.00 that others sell for \$2.50 and more. The Spring and Summer Suits are all of the latest patterns, nobby styles and perfect in fit. Furnishings for men and boys complete in all lines.

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FOND DU LAC AVENUE,
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A Chance to Buy \$4. & \$5. Shoes AT \$2.95.

We purchased a short line of Manufacturers Samples, the sizes run from 6 1/2 to 8, they are good shoes at a cheap price, and when we say they are \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes, you can rely on our statement, because we only advertise that which we have. A call will convince you.

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Bay View Attention!
Nearly all my shoes are union-made. Every thing new and abby.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. M. HANSEN,
990 Kinnickinnic Ave. Next to Bank.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
and get into the local branch, if you are a Socialist. What do you think of a man who won't pay 5 cents a week for his party?
Do your DUTY, and do it NOW.

I'LL ATTEND TO MINE,
which is to get more Socialists to attend to their business.
CUT THIS OUT, SIGN IT, AND MAIL IT TO ME THIS MINUTE.
W. R. GAYLORD, State Organizer.

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the principles and endorse the platform and constitution of the Social Democratic Party; and renouncing allegiance to and severing all connections with all other parties, do hereby apply for membership in the Social Democratic Party.

Ward..... Name.....
Residence.....
DOUBLE THE MEMBERSHIP BY OCTOBER 1.

BASE BALL.

Sunday, June 28th.
MILWAUKEE vs. KANSAS CITY

WESTERN LEAGUE PARK,
16th and Lloyd Streets.
DOUBLE HEADER
First Game called 2 P. M. Sunday.
Weekdays 3:30 P. M.
Ladies Days Tuesdays and Fridays.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
\$1.50
MANISTEE and return,
\$1.50
LUDINGTON and return,
SATURDAY NIGHTS.
VIA PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
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Daily at 9:30 P. M. for
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GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS
For Chicago, 9 a. m. daily. For Racine, 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowish, 8 a. m. daily except Monday. For Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Escanaba and points on east shore of Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.
Office and Docks, Foot of Sycamore Street.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
91 WISCONSIN ST. DOCK 68 WEST WATER STREET.
Manistee, Ludington, Travers City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points East, 7:30 p. m., daily.
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CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.
SATURDAY NIGHT EXCURSIONS
TO
Grand Haven and Return, \$1.50
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Boat Leaves Dock Foot of West Water St.
AT 10 P. M.

Barry Line Steamers
Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.
FARE 75 cents.
Excursion on Bay every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. from Grand Ave. bridge; return at 6 P. M. Good music and refreshments on board. **FARE 25 cents.**

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MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt 836 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 1220 Cohl Spring ave., Secy.

THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. E. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Ed. Rapp, 403 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street. F. Ramthall, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, Third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Stutz, 503 Broadway, secy.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. John Knudson, Secretary, 434 Fifth avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 433 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Sec'y, 847 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Krosling's hall, corner ninth avenue and Orchard street. E. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 807 Kinnickinnic avenue. George Russell, Sec'y, 608 First ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Fred. Buenger, 993 Bullum street, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home avenue, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1029 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursdays at Odd Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues. Edw. Behlendorf, Secretary, 230 Barrill street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Green-wich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baier, Secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, Secretary, 1224 Twenty-second street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Buf-fum St. cor. Chambers St. Victor L. Berger, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North avenue. George Moerschel, Secretary, 917 Thirty-seventh street.

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R. KOMOROWSKI, Mgr.
Wholesale & Retail Fresh & Salted Meats, All Kinds of Sausages.
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Milwaukee Brewing Co's Beer on Tap. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

D. J. LEONARD,
196 REED STREET.
Popular Lunch Room.
Try our 10 and 15c Meals.

Grand Flag Dedication.

BAKERS' UNION No. 205
Union Park, 13th and Wine Streets,
SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, 1903.

Parade from Heim's Hall, Chestnut Street, at 2:30 P. M. Unfurling of Flag and Dedication Address at 3:00 P. M. CONCERT AND BALL to follow.
All Trade Unionists and Sympathizers cordially invited.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS. AFTER 6 P. M. 25 CENTS.

BASKET PICNIC

ARRANGED BY THE
Fourteenth Ward Branch S. D. P.

At KARTH'S GROVE, (formerly Dsler's)

Leave Wm. Preiss Hall, 9th and Forest Home Avenues, 9 A. M. sharp.
Sunday, June 28th, 1903.

ADMISSION INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS \$1.00 A COUPLE.

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DEPARTMENT STORE,
WEST WATER STREET,

Are Making a Bid for Your Trade.

YOU WILL FIND THIS STORE
A SAFE PLACE TO TRADE.

Blue Trading Stamps Are Given Away.

ATTEND THE
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GILBERT
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PIANOS UNION MADE.

The best Pianos for the least money at the

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These houses are constructed of the best material and will be sold on very easy terms; small amount down and balance monthly or quarterly to suit purchaser.

We also have for sale some very desirable farms in the northern part of this state, \$7.50 to \$12.50 per acre.

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\$150.00 will buy a good five-room house, No. 1150 22nd St. in very best condition—water, sewer—lot 40x120 to alley. All improvements in street. Easy payments if desired.

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A. A. HANSEN,
312 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone 9841 BLUE.