

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

SIXTH YEAR. NUMBER 50. Whole Number, 297

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

ONE YEAR, 50 CENTS. IN CLUBS OF THREE, FOR \$1.25.

GREAT VICTORY FOR SOCIALISM!!

Nearly Twenty Thousand Votes for Social-Democracy Cast in the Milwaukee Municipal Election on last Tuesday. -- An Astonishing Result!

TEN SOCIALIST ALDERMEN ELECTED. -- FOUR SUPERVISORS, TWO JUSTICES AND TWO CONSTABLES!

SOCIALISTS ELECTED: 1st Ward--Frederic Heath, Albert J. Welch, 2nd Ward--Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, 3rd Ward--Emil Seidel, Carl Malowsky, 4th Ward--Edw. Schrantz, H. W. Grantz, 5th Ward--Nic. Petersen, 6th Ward--Frank Bonness, 7th Ward--James Sheehan, 8th Ward--Charles Jeske, 9th Ward--Gustave Geerditz, 10th District--Richard A. Beyer, 11th District--Carl P. Diets, 12th District--George Kirchner, 13th District--Philip L. Siegel, Mayor, Treasurer, Controller, etc.

farther ahead in the national election this Fall, achieving still further victories for the working class and probably invading the national congress at Washington! Milwaukee Socialists have elected nine aldermen and possibly ten and have sent four members to the board of county supervisors. These Socialist fractions, although well in the minority, will stand firm for our principles and constitute a source of annoyance and exposure to the misrepresentatives of the people sent to those bodies by means of the capitalist parties, and the working class may look for fun ahead. For the first time in the history of the American movement a considerable Socialist contingent has been placed in the council of one of the class of larger cities, and a great step forward has been achieved. For the first time in the history of Milwaukee, the fourteenth city in the United States in size, the overwhelming wage working class has representation in city legislation. The voting was by machine, and there was a good deal of vote stealing by the capitalist parties. An annoying feature of the result is seen in the vote recorded for the Socialist Labor party, which scarcely has an existence in Milwaukee. That moribund outfit was unable to even make ward nominations and its city ticket, as in the past, was put on the ballot by individual petitions made up of names which their owners, many of them, probably never signed. On former occasions this party had the habit of meeting in a saloon and transferring enough names from the city directory to their petitions to make up the required showing. Clearly dishonest and illegal, of course, but the party was too insignificant for anyone to care. This year the S. L. P. lever was just below and so close to that of the Social-Democrats on the voting machines, that many voters in their nervousness at voting with a

machine and also because of the partial darkness inside the curtains, pressed down the wrong lever. At the last election the S. L. P. had about 200 votes, some of which were also cast by mistake. The preceding election they had a larger vote, so that their last vote was a falling off. It would have fallen off still more this year, but for the circumstances we have spoken of. And even beside those who voted their ticket by their own carelessness, there were others who were confused into doing so by the old party inspectors, who reckoned every vote so sidetracked as a blow at our rising strength. And they were right, for had our party secured the 3,400 out of the 3,650 credited to the S. L. P. which were clearly ours by right, Victor L. Berger, our candidate for mayor, would have been close on the heels of the successful candidate, Rose, and way ahead of the Republican candidate, Goff. More than this, if this vote had not been diverted from us we would have elected from eight to ten more aldermen, and about five more supervisors, making a total of about nineteen aldermen and nine supervisors. The S. L. P. is of no use to itself and a nuisance to every-

body else, except the capitalist parties. The Social-Democrats had watchers in nearly all the booths of the city--in all of them most of the day, although in some instances our men were not as vigilant as they should have been, for Rose had taken a politician's advantage of the law, and appointed Rose Republicans and Rose Democrats as inspectors. The moment our challengers turned their backs, the Rose outfit was ready for any trick. In some of the wards, notably the Polish wards, the inspectors even went inside the curtains and pulled the levers for the voters who could thus be wheedled into voting as they directed, and the police stood by and not only did not interfere, but actually in some cases protected the fraudulent work when our people complained. In the Eighteenth ward, where the Democratic machine was confronted by a new situation, that of a large number of tannery workers who wanted to vote the Socialist ticket, almost superhuman efforts were put forth to get these men drunk and to in other ways swerve them from their purpose. The count was known quite early

in the evening. A perfect crush of eager and jubilant Socialists filled the Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street, in the evening, cheering and cheering the favorable returns as the men from the 124 precincts brought them in, and listening to speeches and words of cheer from members of the party. Victor L. Berger was greeted with tremendous applause when he stepped to the platform. "I congratulate you on the great victory. I congratulate myself that I was not elected, for if I had received the office it would have been the hardest job that any mayor of Milwaukee has ever had. The finances of the city are not in good condition. We could not have done what we wanted to. We would have been compelled to sweep out the dirt that Rose left. During the next two years we will show him that the workmen are capable of running the city. I predict that Rose's reelection will mean two years more capitalist graft. We have had to face this graft, their money, the influence of the redlight district, and the ignorant voters, but in spite of all this we made a splendid showing. The Socialist labor party had no literature, no meetings, and yet it polled over 3,000 votes. That means that many new voters voted for them by mistake, and this brought us a loss. We have done better than any other city. If we don't carry Milwaukee next time we will in four years. Economic conditions are with

us. Everything against us is crumbling. The laboring class is the only one to rule, and victory is ours. Nothing can stop us." HOW THE VOTES WERE CAST. MAYOR. Wards, S. Dem. Dem. Rep. First 257 938 819 Second 565 1,072 643 Third 116 1,045 438 Fourth 377 1,544 812 Fifth 581 1,052 551 Sixth 659 1,101 924 Seventh 192 723 687 Eighth 639 814 758 Ninth 1,112 1,081 863 Tenth 1,021 920 1,022 Eleventh 1,364 1,431 800 Twelfth 769 973 527 Thirteenth 910 1,104 916 Fourteenth 666 2,196 316 Fifteenth 624 935 1,196 Sixteenth 276 909 1,051 Seventeenth 580 711 774 Eighteenth 377 1,488 979 Nineteenth 626 877 655 Twentieth 1,427 909 971 Twenty-first 932 621 598 Twenty-second 730 631 684 Twenty-third 533 659 619 Totals 15,343 23,515 17,603

TREASURER. Hunger. Graebner. Dem. Rep. First 248 898 861 Second 561 1,058 691 Third 78 1,018 468 Fourth 372 1,521 873 Fifth 566 1,094 535 Sixth 663 1,090 927 Seventh 185 664 747 Eighth 584 954 675 Ninth 1,121 1,092 842 Tenth 1,044 918 969 Eleventh 1,340 1,604 995 Twelfth 775 1,011 480 Thirteenth 883 1,125 916 Fourteenth 669 2,247 268 Fifteenth 609 983 1,176 Sixteenth 256 864 1,106 Seventeenth 256 864 1,106 Eighteenth 370 1,481 986 Nineteenth 617 900 943 Twentieth 1,376 702 941 Twenty-first 912 632 597 Twenty-second 717 644 688 Twenty-third 506 783 544 Totals 15,984 23,948 17,513

CHRISTIAN COLLECTIVISM.

Jan Maclaren claims that Christianity is abandoning individualism. "There was a day," he says, "when a preacher could appeal to his hearer and awaken his heart to praise because God had saved him while thousands had been left to perish, but today the hearer would firmly suspend his praise for his own salvation till he knew what was going to become of other people. Dying people of, say, 1850, were solely concerned with the question of what would become of themselves on the other side; dying men of today forget themselves in thinking what is to become of their wives and children. Appeals to the individual to escape hell with its sufferings, to make sure of heaven for its joy, have very little effect. The tract which asks a by no means unimportant question, "Whither are you going?" is an anachronism, but any appeal for the service of others will secure willing and sympathetic attention."

cialism, because he thus secures the future of his own family. The capitalist hates Socialism, because under a Socialist system he would have to work for his own family. Now for the great Fall campaign! Socialism will fulfill the words of the prophet: "They will build houses and inhabit them. They will sow and reap what they have sown. They will not build houses and another inhabit. They will not sow and another reap. They will enjoy the fruits of their own labor." There are today 7,000,000 workers in this country employed in unproductive or wasteful employments. If these should be added, as the Socialists propose, to the real producers of wealth, the hours of labor might be cut over half, but if the labor could be utilized in supplying the wants of the nation in conjunction with the splendid machinery of modern wealth production in an orderly, systematic manner and each worker received the results of his labor a workday of five hours for 250 days each would produce more of the comforts of life than the present purchasing value of a \$3,000 yearly salary. But among the productive employments admitted here we retain many that are based upon our present corrupt tastes and conditions. With the soul of competition dead, how simple, free and beautiful could become the lives of the workers. Not in twenty years, according to Dun's Review, has it cost so much to live as now. There are many people who yield up an increased tribute to capitalism without enquiring into the reasons why living costs more while our productive ability keeps on increasing.

WERE THE COAL MINERS HEADED OFF!

A Prophetic Dispatch Fulfilled to the Last Letter. -- Operators and Labor Leaders Combine to Force Reduction.

Now that the threatened coal strike has ENDED IN A TAME SURRENDER OF A TWO YEARS' SCALE AT A REDUCTION OF WAGES VIRTUALLY FORCED UPON THE MINERS BY A COALITION OF THEIR LEADERS WITH THE OPERATORS, a certain small and obscure press dispatch--a mere word to the wise, yet sufficient at the time--takes on immense interest in its prophetic significance. The delegates to the late Indianapolis convention of Miners whom I had occasion to address will no doubt remember my words, and those who were angered because I told them in plain terms what has since come true almost to the letter will perhaps be willing to forgive me. But to the dispatch. Here it is just as it was sent out by the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Pittsburg under date of March 6 "and just as it appeared in the morning dailies of March 6": PITTSBURG, Pa., March 6.--THE POST TOMORROW WILL SAY: THERE WAS BY NO MEANS A HOPELESS SPIRIT AMONG THE RETURNING COAL OPERATORS FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION WITH THE MINERS WHICH CLOSED SATURDAY WITH A DISAGREEMENT. FROM THE BEST OF AUTHORITY THE POST WAS INFORMED YESTERDAY THAT THE BREAK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO INTERESTS IS NOT A PERMANENT ONE AND THAT BY MARCH 21, ANOTHER MEETING OF joint sub-committees WILL BE HELD QUIETLY. THE WHOLE MATTER WILL AGAIN BE DISCUSSED AMONG THEM AND A SOLUTION TO THE PRESENT DIFFICULTY SOUGHT. IT WAS FURTHER SAID THAT THERE WAS EVERY REASON FOR BELIEVING THAT THE ULTIMATE END OF THE WHOLE MATTER WOULD BE THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE LOWER RATE BY THE MINERS, OR THE 85 CENTS A TON BASE FOR PICK MINING, FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS."

Here we have it that the operators KNEW IN ADVANCE that there would be NO STRIKE and that the miners would accept the reduction and this they knew notwithstanding the fact that the convention, by a solid vote of the state, had refused to accept the reduction and virtually declared for a strike. Let us examine the situation a moment. The joint convention of miners and operators adjourned sine die March 5. No agreement had been reached. All negotiations were ended. A strike, so the papers declared, was inevitable. Only a miracle could prevent it. The miners and operators returned to their homes. Preparations began for war. It was at this juncture that the above dispatch went out from Pittsburg. It was doubtless intended as a "tip" to the capitalists and stock gamblers of the country, and was issued immediately upon the return of the Pennsylvania operators from the Indianapolis convention. Pittsburg, be it remembered, is the home of President Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Co. and floor leader and spokesman of the operators in all joint conventions with the miners. It is quite evident, therefore, that "THE BEST OF AUTHORITY" quoted in the above dispatch was none other than Robbins and it is equally evident that he knew what he was talking about for his prediction of surrender, made in face of the fact that the national convention had virtually declared for war, was fulfilled to the letter. The question is, did Robbins, chief of the operators, have an understanding with Mitchell, president of the miners? It must be admitted that it looks that way. Proof may be lacking, but the circumstances combine to make that conclusion almost inevitable. When the miners first met in convention President Mitchell and the other leaders were quite aggressive. They were going to sweep all opposition before them and get what they wanted, for they had an organization that could and would carry the day. A set of demands, including increased wages, was at once formulated and the performance began. Mitchell, taking the floor for the miners, proved by the facts and figures that they were asking only what was reasonable, that the financial reports of the coal companies showed LARGE INCREASES IN PROFITS over the preceding years, that the operators could well afford to make the concessions and that they, the miners, were "terribly in earnest" and that the United Mine Workers of America would under no possible circumstances "take a backward step."

As the fight progressed the leaders of the miners made one concession after another until they had finally surrendered everything. But the operators were not satisfied. They had come with love in their hearts and a make-to-order, warranted-to-fit reduction of wages in their grips, just because they were all in the same economic class and their interests were therefore identical, and to prove it they permitted their own leaders to scale down the bulging wages of the opulent coal diggers. But the delegates, having given up everything, balked at least. Even Mitchell's "masterful effort" in behalf of the operators fell flat. The reduction would not go down. The convention voted to fight and the delegates went home to prepare for hostilities. Now read the dispatch again in the light of what followed. As soon as the convention adjourned, the leaders of the miners began to work upon the rank and file, very many of whom are so pitifully ignorant that they look upon a union official as a Chinaman does upon his Joss. President Mitchell, from being "terribly in earnest" in behalf of the miners, became the special pleader of the operators. Oh, what a transformation! Mitchell, the labor leader, and Robbins, the labor exploiter, pooling issues and joining hands to force down the wages of the mine slaves! Oh, what a spectacle! With all possible haste the national and state leaders made their rounds among the faithful. The "dangerous" locals and districts were all visited and mass meetings held to save the operators. The slaves had instinctively rebelled against the wage cut and the rebellion must be put down by their own leaders if they expected the plaudits of the capitalist exploiters and the "well done" of their puttip, press, and "public." Alternate pleas, warnings and threats were turned on until the fires were put out and the day was saved for the operators. Only a little while ago Gompers warned the capitalists that reductions of wages would not be tolerated and solemnly enjoined his followers to resist them to the last. Mitchell, Shaffer and other lieutenants of Gompers are the active allies of the capitalists in enforcing reductions. Watch the developments! To conclude: The United Mine Workers of America has been struck by lightning.

Are men united in the trade unions that they may be divided at the polls? Is not the labor question a political question? Why should a good union man hesitate to vote for the Socialists when he knows right well all the promises that the two old parties make are "full dinner pail" promises--full of emptiness and wind. I do not see why union men do not stand shoulder to shoulder at the polls. Have they a right to vote as they please and betray their class and vote themselves into slavery? WM. KOSTERMANN.

If you voted against your class interests this time, make a resolve to be less stupid next time. The Chicago police force is in a disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency. But they serve the capitalist purpose when it comes to maintaining "law and order."

The class-conscious worker goes out to sow the seeds of Socialism. And some of the seed falls on the barren ground of capitalist reasoning and is choked by the weeds of ignorance. Other seeds fall on the stony soil of indifference, and because they find no depth of conviction, they sprout quickly and are scorched by the burning rays of capitalist conviction. But some of the seed falls on good ground and bears fruit a thousand-fold. Only recently Roosevelt publicly complimented Postmaster Gen. H. C. Payne for uncovering the wholesale fraud in the postoffice department, whereas every one at all conversant with the circumstances knows that Payne did all he could to head off the investigation, even going to the length of saying that anyone who charged that there was fraud in the postal service was trying to blacken the name of McKinley. For this he got a round of protests in nearly all the leading papers of the country. But Payne is a politician of the conscienceless class, blunted morally and hence just the man that the capitalists would push ahead in national politics. When he saw that the scandal in the post-office would get out anyway, he changed front and tried to make political capital out of the investigation which, of course, a politician like Roosevelt was not above assisting him in. But just the same it was known that Payne had it in for his first assistance, R. J. Wynne, who had been one of the first to make disclosures of department rottenness, and now he has begun to pay off the score. Wynne has had

the free and rural delivery department taken away from him and given to the fourth assistant postmaster general, leaving him only the division of salaries and allowances. And he may be still farther disciplined, for the capitalist politicians mean to make an example of him for the benefit of other officials who may be tempted to secure personal glory by disclosing rottenness in other departments. And our politics in this country is run by "good men" from the standpoint of the capitalists! Getting Russianistic! Jamestown, N. D., March 28.--C. L. Peterson, a member of the United States Emigration service, spent Thursday in Jamestown to secure and take back with him John Milstein who, with his wife and seven children, will be deported and exported to Siberia. Milstein was sent to the asylum some months ago from Fargo and Cass county where he was adjudged insane. He is not a native of this country, it is said two of his daughters, aged about 17 and 15, are public prostitutes, and the remainder of the family are helplessly poor. Two of his daughters, it is said, are in Minnesota and one in Winnipeg.

Every new vote for Socialism and emancipation from capitalism, is a victory! In a speech just before election Dave Rose thundered out that the Socialist organization was a menace to the business interests and that it must be disorganized. We wonder when he will begin the task! The capitalist mind cannot conceive of any higher ideal of human relationship than that of a kind master and a satisfied slave. But the socialist mind demands an ideal of society, in which there shall be neither masters nor slaves. Additional editorials on last page.

SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN. WHY THE FEW ARE RICH AND THE MANY POOR. By Allan L. Benson.

NOTE: Although these articles are copyrighted, Mr. Benson wishes us to state that Socialist papers are not thereby estopped from reprinting selections from them. — Editor Herald.

THE CAUSES THAT MAKE THE WRONGS.

Statistics issued by the United States government, as well as the observations of the most casual investigators, unite in establishing these facts:

That the great majority of persons in this country, including a fifth of the women and little girls, are toiling hard at productive industry for which they receive in wages only a sum sufficient to afford them a bare living.

That a few who are not engaged in productive industry are tremendously wealthy and growing wealthier.

"The rich few ARE engaged in productive industry," did you say and are therefore entitled to financial reward? Let's see. A man who is engaged in productive industry must necessarily produce something that adds to the world's supply of material wealth. Scheming to produce profits adds nothing to the world's supply of wealth. It benefits only the individual who does the scheming. And in the case of industry, it always hurts both the producers and the consumers from whom the profits are wrung, because it decreases wages and increases the price of the finished product. How, then, does Mr. Rockefeller, in his capacity of a railway king, perform any USEFUL labor, when he never throws a pound of coal into a locomotive fire-box, or handles a pound of freight? How does Mr. Rockefeller qualify for admission into the class of productive laborers by controlling the steel trust, when he never smelts an ounce of ore or forges a bar of steel? The world is poorer whenever a productive laborer ceases to produce, because the total product is diminished to the extent of the laborer's ability to produce. Will the world be poorer when Mr. Rockefeller "ceases to produce?" What is his "product" that will be missed? Steel is higher now than it was before he went into the steel business. The prices of kerosene and gasoline would shrink mightily if Mr. Rockefeller would only let go. And you can apply these identical tests to any great capitalist with the same results. The capitalists are scheming for PROFITS; they are NOT producing wealth in the sense that their activities are in any way connected with the production of the material things in which they traffic. None except the small capitalists are even entitled to "wages of superintendence," since the large capitalists always hire somebody to superintend their railroads, their factories, or whatever their wealth may be invested in. And these superintendents, however large their salaries may be, are truly "laborers," since they perform USEFUL labor to whatever extent they may assist in production. They are NOT laborers to whatever extent they may assist capitalists in exploiting labor. It is incorrect to suppose that only men who wear overalls are laborers. The president of the United States is a laborer whenever he is engaged in doing work that is USEFUL to the people; it's only when he is doing something else that he departs from the working class.

But to get back to what we have learned—that the many who are engaged in productive industry are receiving only a bare living for their reward, while the few who only scheme for profits are tremendously rich and becoming richer. Such a situation, on the face of it, constitutes a monstrous injustice, since it furnishes conclusive proof that the system under which we are producing and distributing wealth is robbing the producers for the benefit of the non-producers. For, bear in mind the clean-cut truth expressed by Ernest Crosby that "when a man gets something that he did not produce, it must necessarily follow that some other man produced something that he did not get." Nobody can get a dollar that he has not earned without wronging the man who DID earn it. The existence of a man who has MORE than he has produced, inevitably implies the existence, SOMEWHERE in the world, of men who have been deprived of something that rightfully belongs to them. From this truth there is no escape.

Then, there is another truth to which there is no exception—a truth that was made when the universe leaped from the mind of the Infinite. IT IS THE TRUTH FORMULATED INTO A NATURAL LAW THAT NOTHING SHALL HAPPEN BY CHANCE; that behind every EFFECT there shall be a CAUSE. And it is to THIS law that we must turn if we would discover the CAUSES that have produced the EFFECTS that we have come to know as poverty for the great working class and colossal wealth for the small capitalist class that is not engaged in useful labor.

What, then, are the causes that make the wrongs; the causes that we must REMOVE if we are ever to get rid of the EFFECTS?

Let's go back a little. MACHINERY DID NOT BECOME A FACTOR IN PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE WAS NOT A MILLIONAIRE IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL MACHINERY HAD BECOME AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRODUCTION.

Now it would be unwise as well as absurd to argue that merely because two conditions or two events appeared or transpired within a few days or a few years of each other, that one must logically be the result of the other. An epidemic of fever may be followed by the blooming of roses, but the closest investigation could hardly show that one event bore any relation to the other, even if anyone were so foolish as to make the investigation. But if it should be found that all of the fever victims drank the same kind of water, or lived in a section of a city where sanitary appliances were bad, these facts, related as they are to the subject of health, would furnish a reasonable basis for an investigation to discover the CAUSE that produced the EFFECT called fever. But even then, it could not with certainty be declared that either the water of which all of the fever sufferers had partaken, or the poor sanitary arrangements of their homes was the cause of the epidemic, unless the two circumstances could be connected by a chain of proof, not one link of which should be broken.

Let us therefore see if a chain can be forged that will positively link the coming machinery with the coming of the millionaire. It is the contention of Socialism that it was the introduction of machinery into industry that produced the millionaire. Here, then, we have a sharply defined allegation of cause and effect:

CAUSE—The introduction of machinery into productive industry.

EFFECT—The making of a very rich class, composed of those who OWN the machines, at the expense of those who do NOT own, but must nevertheless USE the machines to make a living.

Let us see if Socialism can prove its charge in this respect—for if it can, a long step will have been taken toward the discovery of a remedy, because the CAUSE of existing EFFECTS which we call wrongs, will have been found. What, then, is the first result of the introduction of machinery into productive industry? It vastly increases production, does it not? Everybody knows that it does. If the use of machinery did not increase production, there would be no incentive for capitalists to invest their money in machinery.

Now HOW does the introduction of machinery increase production? In at least three ways:

1.—By making possible the use of water, steam or electric power to perform tasks that must otherwise have been performed by human labor. The census reports for 1900 show that the aggregate motive power employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States amounted to 11,300,081 horsepower, as against a fraction more than 2,000,000 horsepower in 1870 and practically nothing in the early part of the nineteenth century.

2.—By enabling the individual laborer to produce much more with a machine than he could produce by hand.

3.—By enabling labor to be "divided," that is, enabling each laborer to work to advantage at some particular task connected with the manufacture of an article, instead of making the whole article himself. One man, for instance, could go into a shoe factory and, by using all of the various machines that enter into the manufacture of shoes, he could make a pair of shoes much more quickly than he could make them by hand. But 50 men, each performing one of the fifty odd tasks that enter the making of shoes, could make much more than 50 times as many shoes as any one of them could make if each were to perform all of the tasks of shoe-making instead of one of them.

Very well. Machinery having increased production in the ways just mentioned, what effect have these methods had upon the general character of industry? At least three effects that should be spoken of now:

1.—Since the "division of labor" means increased productivity and therefore decreased cost of production, manufacturing is now done on a LARGE scale, with HUGE factories, containing much machinery which, in turn, is operated by MANY individuals.

2.—The small factory, that is, the workshop of the individual, who used to make things WITHOUT machinery, has been driven out of existence, simply because it cannot compete with the large factory which produces more cheaply.

3.—It being impossible, WITHOUT machinery, to compete with those who HAVE machinery, and it also being impossible with a LITTLE machinery to compete with one who has MUCH machinery, it has followed as a logical and inevitable consequence of these facts that a large part of the population, unable to buy the expensive machinery that is necessary to production, has been compelled to seek to work for wages for those who DO own the machinery.

So, we have these important facts with regard to the effects of machinery upon production:

1.—The productivity of labor is increased. No less an authority than Mr. Gladstone said that owing to machinery, "the manufacturing power of the world is doubled every seven years." The United States census reports make the conservative estimate that machinery and the division of labor now enable one man to produce as much as six men produced a hundred years ago. Machinery is doing the work of 50,000,000 men in the little state of Massachusetts.

2.—Manufacturing can be profitably carried on only on a LARGE scale with MUCH machinery, to the man who has learned to USE machinery, but has not acquired enough wealth to OWN it, must work—if he works at all—for the man who owns the tools without which the laborer would descend to the ranks of the unskilled workmen.

Now let us see what effect the introduction of machinery into productive industry has had upon those who OWN the machinery and those who OPERATE it. In other words, let us see what effect the OWNERSHIP of the machinery by the class that does not USE it and the USE of the machinery by the class that does not OWN it has had upon the financial condition of each class.

Take a shoemaker, for instance: Being no longer able to compete with the machinery in the big factory, the shoemaker abandons his little shop and goes to the owner of the factory. To ask for what? Employment? Not a bit of it. The people who buy and wear shoes are the ones who really employ those who make shoes, since they furnish a market for their products and thus EMPLOY them in the true sense of the word. What then DOES the shoemaker ask of the owner of the factory? The public having created a demand for the shoes that the shoemaker is willing to make, is there anything plainer than the fact that what the shoemaker really asks of the owner of the factory is PERMISSION TO USE HIS MACHINERY?

Get this fact plainly in your mind before you go on. There stands the public demanding shoes.

There stands the shoemaker willing to make shoes. But the shoemaker cannot make shoes without machinery,

since other shoe manufacturers that HAVE machinery can make shoes with machinery more cheaply than he can by hand and therefore undersell him.

And the machinery that the shoemaker needs to make shoes is owned by the capitalist who owns the factory.

Is it not a fact, then, that what the shoemaker asks of the capitalist is NOT employment—for the public offers him employment when it expresses a demand for the product of his labor—but an opportunity to use the capitalist's machinery?

Do you see it?

Very well. What, then, does the capitalist say when the shoemaker applies to him for permission to USE HIS MACHINERY? Does he say, "Go ahead; the shop is open. Use my machinery as much as you like, furnish your own leather and take all you can make?"

Certainly not. Where would the capitalist, who does NOT use the machinery, come in if he were to have no advantage from the ownership of the machinery—in other words, if he were to have no opportunity to make profits?

What the capitalist really says—though he uses other words—is this:

"I will let you my machinery on these terms: That you agree to work for a wage that represents only a part of the value you can produce by your labor. The difference between what I pay and what you earn, I will keep as profit. I will furnish the leather you use and the shoes you make I will sell at a price that will also bring from the public not only a profit on the cost of YOUR labor, but a profit on the materials that you put into the shoes."

Do you see the tremendous advantage that the private ownership of the machinery of production by the capitalist class gives to that class?

Here is a nation filled with wage-workers who, under existing conditions, cannot afford to use the very tools with which they must work or starve. The tools are in the hands of the small capitalist class that says to labor: "You shall not use my tools unless you will consent to work for a wage that shall represent only a part of your product, while I shall keep the rest." The toilers MUST obtain access to the tools, or starve. Pressing HARD on one side are their necessities, to which they MUST submit. Pressing HARD on the other side is the capitalist class that owns the tools. WHAT CHANGE HAS LAFOR IN SUCH AN UNEQUAL CONTEST? Labor MUST gain access to the tools, AT ANY PRICE. In other words, a man who cannot afford to own the tools with which he has learned to work, MUST work for somebody else for a wage that represents only a part of the value of his product. And the census reports for 1900 give some interesting figures with regard to the part of its product that labor retains in the form of wages and the part that labor gives to capitalists for the use of their tools. The census reports say:

That the average American laborer's annual product is valued at \$2,450.

That the average American laborer's annual wage amounts to \$437.

The average American laborer therefore annually pays \$1,913 to one or more capitalists for the use of their tools.

Now don't dispute this statement on the ground that if the average "employer," so-called, were to make so great a net profit on each laborer who used his machinery that the owners of machinery would accumulate wealth even more rapidly than they do; that the annual payment by a firm of \$100,000 to labor must, if the Socialist contention be true, imply a PROFIT of four times that much, or \$400,000 for the firm. That would be true if the capitalist system of production and distribution were an ECONOMICAL system—if there were no waste of labor's products after it left the hands of labor. But the fact is that the capitalist system of production and distribution instead of being an economical system is a most wasteful method of supplying the world's material wants. Under this system, the products of millions of men are annually wasted in paying other men to do things that do not add to the world's store of wealth and therefore are of no value to society. How? We shall see:

The cost of making a reaping machine which the International Harvester Co., otherwise known as the harvester trust, sells to the farmer for \$120 is \$19. These figures were given to the writer by an agent of the trust with whom the writer is in confidential relations. The same authority also vouches for the fact that it costs \$5 to put the separate parts of the machine together AND \$40 TO SELL IT! The cost of making and selling the \$120 reaping machine that the trust sells to the farmer at a profit of nearly 100 per cent is only \$64 and the cost of selling the machine is NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS THE COST OF MAKING IT!

Is there anything economical about a system of industry that requires such a waste of human effort? Does the payment of \$40 for SELLING a reaper add anything to its value as a REAPING machine? How long could the government afford to sell postage stamps for 2 cents apiece if it were compelled to spend 4 cents apiece to sell them?

But the government is not trying to make a profit on the cost of carrying letters, you say, and therefore does not need to send out traveling agents to put them before the people or advertise "bargain sales" in the newspapers. YOU'VE PUT YOUR FINGER ON THE HEART OF THE WHOLE QUESTION!

It's the scheming for private PROFITS that causes one capitalist to send out "drummers" to get trade away from some other capitalist.

It's the scheming for private PROFITS that causes 1,000 grocery stores to exist in the city of Detroit with its 285,000 population when perhaps a dozen located in proper localities could satisfy the demands of the public much more cheaply.

It's the scheming for private PROFITS that floods every city with a proportionate number of useless stores of all kinds.

It's the scheming for private PROFITS that causes capitalists to spend millions of dollars each year to advertise their goods in the newspapers and magazines and to pay commercial agents for traveling the whole world over to sell them.

It's the scheming for private PROFITS that causes first newspaper plants, the machinery of which probably cost a million of dollars, and the most costly part of it (the presses) are in use not more than four hours out of each 24, to exist in a city like Detroit, when one plant, costing half as much, owned by the people, through the government, could print even more newspapers than are now printed.

And it is this scheming for PRIVATE PROFITS, that in the first instance is so costly to the capitalists themselves, that in the end falls bodily upon the shoulders of labor. For the cost of selling a thing is always added to the selling price, which the consuming class, which, broadly speaking, is also the producing class, must pay. Even newspaper-making is subject to the same rule. With most newspapers selling for a cent a copy, the unthinking believe they are getting their newspapers at a low price. It is not true. The modern method of newspaper-making is to saddle most of the cost of production upon the merchants who advertise, since a cent will not pay for the paper and presswork represented in a 10 or 12 page paper, to say nothing of the cost of collecting the news of the world and editing it. But the merchants who pay outrageous prices for advertising promptly shift the burden to the working class who buy newspapers, by charging more for the goods that the merchants advertise in the newspapers. Every merchant that amounts to anything financially or commercially, makes a large annual appropriation for advertising and in making his goods every one of them adds the cost of advertising to the cost of the goods. If he didn't, he would be forced out of business very quickly.

And this criminal waste of human energy results through the operations of the capitalist system of production and distribution. The municipal officers, or the chamber of commerce of a city, by offering a bonus, or some other inducement, to a manufacturing establishment from another city. The great rejoicing in the city that gets the factory. But in other city, there is a dismantled factory and the men who were in it are out of jobs unless they care to go to the other city moving with the factory. Great waste is the result. Factories are established to make something for which demand could be supplied far more economically by existing establishments.

NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY! WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED? A new propaganda booklet, designed to interest non-socialists and prepare the way for a study of Socialism. BY VICTOR L. BERGER. THIS OFFICE.—Per copy 2 cts. Per hundred 50 cts. Per thousand \$4.50.—THIS OFFICE.

PAUL C. MUELLER, Pres. R. RAASCH, Sec. BERN. MCKANN, Treas. CREAM CITY FUEL CO. WOOD, COAL, SLABS & EDGINGS. Office and Yard: 31st and Brown Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS. KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box. Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Union-made Cigars. It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN. BEER. OF THE UNITED STATES. Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

United Hatters of North America. This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put, now in a hat loose labels, Loose Labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges exactly as shown in the illustration. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges and are using them in order to get rid of their stock-made hats. The John B. Stephens Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern. JOHN A. ROFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary, Room 12, 17 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

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, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. 1. As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 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 as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

It's Always pure. Please Take Notice. The office of the Social-Democratic Herald will be open hereafter Sunday mornings from 9 to 12 o'clock noon. : : :

LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS on the Materialistic Conception of History. The greatest socialist book that has appeared since Marx's Capital. Written by a socialist professor in the University of Rome, published in the leading countries of continental Europe and translated by Charles H. Kerr from the latest Paris edition. Extra cloth, gold stamping, 248 pages, \$1.50 postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

RUSKIN College. Literary Department of Ruskin University, Chicago, Ill. and London, England. 810 per term of 10 weeks. Collegiate course conducted by A. B. and Key Wood. Residents and correspondence courses. Residents and correspondence courses in American with industrial departments, offering courses in Sociology taught by Socialists. Buildings \$100,000; campus 110 acres; picturesque woodland lake and mineral springs; thirty-three minutes from Chicago depot. Full term begins Sept. 15th. GEORGE M. A. MILLER, Jr., D. D., President. GLEN ELLYN, ILL.

Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing. JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 602 Chestnut St., cor 6th., Milwaukee, Wis.

SHUR-ON. IF THINE EYES. Offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call at.....

Julius Lando's Optical Institute, 419 East Water Street and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

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

Ten Cents.

Table listing names and political affiliations, including 'FOR SOCIALISM!' and 'Plurality'.

The big meeting of the Milwaukee campaign was held at the West Side Turner hall, Fourth street, on Friday evening before election...

country al men are supposed to be political equals. The president of the league is Thomas J. Neacy of the Filer & Stowell foundry...

dire things that would happen to the business interests in case we triumphed. It undoubtedly had some effect and the result is one we are not displeased at...

in an indirect way. If it is correct that the relative strength of the three candidates for mayor may be placed in their order, first Rose; second Berger; third Goff, then the solution is plain...

Table titled 'SOCIALIST VOTE FOR MAYOR IN 1900, 1902 AND 1904' showing ward-by-ward vote counts.

THE VOTE ON THE BONDS. Yes. No. Viaduct, Wash. av. \$420,000 14,378 7,207 Dock 200,000 11,378 6,242...

Millionaires Dangerous to the Country. Mann, the Great Educator, Took Strong Ground Against Them Fifty Years Ago. as we now look back upon the predatory chieftains of the dark ages...

As to Mortgaged Farm. Allan L. Benson says in his Socialism Made Plain: "Every time a mortgage is paid on a Kansas farm, the world knows it the next morning..."

ings said: "Mr. J. W. Smith was in town and paid the mortgage off his farm." Five years more passed and again the debt was increased \$600...

men to office, but to answer the question "What shall the policy of the government be?"—and that the election of men to office is but an incident of and not the purpose of the election...

An Appeal to the Womanhood of America. Let our women in every state carry on the agitation against warfare by listing the women opposed to it. The world has reached the greatest crisis in its history.

HERE YOU HAVE IT! Here is a positive eye-opener—just the thing you have been looking for, to get at the every-day citizen who wants to read Socialism in every-day language. You must not miss this...

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body...

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. At the recent municipal elections in Florence, Italy, twelve Socialist candidates were elected. During 1903 the Social-Democratic party in Holland published 36,000 leaflets on various questions...

Wisconsin Fund. Previously reported \$123.40. A. Brandwig .25 L. B. Hanna .20 F. Hornick .25 J. M. Crook .25 F. W. .10 L. E. .15 H. Vogel .10 D. White .100 Old Soldier .100 W. B. Cockerill .300 Chas. A. Schaub .50 G. Lansing .40 J. H. Fairbrook .20 P. M. D. .40 Total \$131.35

Books on International Socialism. ALLEN, HENRY E. A Study in Government \$0.05 ARBUTHNOT, John. The Evolution of Socialism 1.00 BELLAMY, Edward. Plutocracy or Nationalism, Which? 1.00 BERNETT, John. What We Do Do 1.00 BAX, E. S. The Ethics of Socialism 1.00 BURNETT, John. The Evolution of Socialism 1.00 BURNETT, John. The Evolution of Socialism 1.00 BURNETT, John. The Evolution of Socialism 1.00...

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary; Emil Seidel, John Doerfer, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

MR. GOMPERS HAD A FINGER IN THE PIE!



On request he furnished capitalists in Milwaukee with reports of the attacks he had made on Socialism, and they got out big posters, under the impression that Gompers' word would have weight with Milwaukee Trade Unionists!

THE PRESS ON THE MILWAUKEE VOTE.

Think the Social-Democrats Drew Most from the Republicans, although Democratic Candidate for Mayor Ran Behind the Former Party Strength.

The following is from an editorial in the Milwaukee Sentinel: For the fourth time David S. Rose, a Democrat, has been elected mayor of Milwaukee, normally a Republican city.

that Wilke was nominated by petition and that the Social Labor party carried on no propaganda and was not considered in the campaign, it is evident that the claims of the Social-Democratic leaders are well founded.

The Milwaukee Free Press said editorially: The vote for the Social-Democratic candidate is what elected Rose. It was drawn largely from the Republicans—enough of it, with what stalwarts went for him, to give him his unexpected plurality.

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations. 2. Democratic management of such collective industry. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

The Remarkable Milwaukee Campaign.

Well, the big battle is over, and Socialists all over the country can expand with pride at the result. For their information, it may be in order for us to make a running review of the campaign just closed, for it is full of cheer and full of example.

Meantime our campaign was prosecuted with a vigor that made the capitalist parties catch their breath. Work for our principles, the kind of work that the old parties could not get at any price, was contributed by our army of comrades without thought of remuneration.

Said the editor of the Evening Wisconsin: There was nothing like a landslide for the Social-Democrats in yesterday's election; but they certainly made great gains, and they drew votes from both of the old parties.

The Milwaukee Journal said editorially: There is a feeling of satisfaction with many, not members of the Social-Democratic party, that that party is presented in the council.

Under the heading, "A Remarkable Showing," the Milwaukee Daily News says editorially: Though the Social-Democratic vote failed to reach the figures predicted by the leaders of the party, it has shown a remarkable growth.

Faerber's Bargain Store

OPENING SALE OF MILLINERY A nice line of hats and flowers at very reasonable prices. Dry Goods, Notions and Wrappers at specially low prices.

Blatz Wiener Beer Milwaukee's Banner Brew. It isn't talk that counts, it's quality—Quality that stands pat, at all times, for honest criticism.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET

Fresh, Salted and Layton Smoked Meats. 863 KINNICKINNEG AVE., Phone South 600

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2304. H. W. BURTON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.20. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

was a ray of cheer. The only disappointing moments came when reference was made to the Tenth ward, where the Social-Democrats elected two aldermen and came close to defeating Frank Lenicheck for supervisor.

Chicago Chronicle.—The Social-Democratic vote in the Milwaukee election appeared large and much fear was expressed in the last few days that Berger would carry the city.

OUR SAFES Costing less than one cent a day. Are stepping stones to thrift and happiness because they preclude worry and conserve the product of your labor.

Citizens Trust Company Perles Building, Cor. City Hall Square, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Have you the necessary pluck to invest \$2.00 in five Herald postal cards, which will bring you back \$2.50?

SENT ON APPROVAL TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE Laughlin Fountain Pen Guaranteed Finest Grade 14k SOLID GOLD PEN

THE GERMAN HEALING INSTITUTE HEALS SUCCESSFULLY GOUT AND RHEUMATISM IN EVERY CASE and Agrees to Return Money if not Successful.

O. BANNER, German Graduate, Naturalist Physician. 1016 WALNUT STREET, MILWAUKEE.

Walter F. Ladwig 145 Third St., Opposite Palm Garden, Try Our New \$2.00 Milwaukee Razor. Everyone Guaranteed.

New Goods Bright as Sunshine is the Stock of CLOCKS JEWELRY and Silverware L. Sachs THE JEWELER, 418 National Ave.

F. TRENKAMP & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Honest Soaps. No free premiums. No catch-penny schemes in order to sell our soaps.

H. REUTER & CO. (Successors to M. Grassler) Theatrical Costumers. Stock Companies, Amateur Productions, Fraternal Organizations and Masquerades.

ROBERT BUECH, Lincoln Avenue Barrel House, 98 1/2 Clinton St., Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2304.

HELP! For all those whose eyes are itchy, Headache, Distress, Clouds of Vision, Pain about the Eyes, Heavy Eye Lids and Floating Spots. Dr. G. H. GREF, O.D., 218 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOW ABOUT THAT \$2.00 BILL? Or are you one of the fellows eternally "kicking" but never "hustling"? Let's have it to-day. We'll mail you five subscription cards.

Our Goods are Reliable AND Our Prices ARE THE LOWEST LOUIS A. MANZ, 508 Chestnut St.

AND. BUEHLER, PRINTER 614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone White 908.

Teeth Extracted ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c. DR. YOUNG, 412-414 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL. CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL

OUR UNION LABEL THE ONLY ONE TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS, AND CLOTHING. LEARN TASK FOR IT and also see that your Laundryman has it.

SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON ALL Whether Smoking, HOME GRINDING, or WHITENING.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee
 HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.
 The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.
OFFICERS:
 JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
 FREDERIC HEATH, 614 State St., Sec. Secretary
 HENRY HOPPE, 2419 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
 GUSTAVE BECHT, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer
 M. WEISSFLUCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms
 Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!
Federated Trades Council.
 Regular meeting, April 6.—Delegate Arnold in chair, Delegate Neuman vice chairman.
 New delegates were seated from Beer Bottlers, Marble Workers, Laundry Workers, Carpenters No. 522, Brewery Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Shipwrights.
 The Rev. J. B. Dysart of the Children's Home society was granted the floor.
 Delegates from Aurora corset makers given floor. Told of bad labor conditions in the Kabo factory, Aurora, Ills. Girls and boys getting 40 and 60 cents a day.
 The organization committee reported on its work.
 Delegate Victor L. Berger was called on and referred to the election, saying that for once organized labor stood together. Remarks were also made by the chairman.
 Report of Executive Board. Delegates requested to take note that Willard Steel Range Works of St. Louis and Eureka Range Works of O'Fallon, Ills., were unfair. Communication from W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers pronouncing statements about Mother Jones false and libelous. Notice that Hauser, Brewer & Fath Coopers Co., and J. M. Schott & Sons Coopers Co., of Cincinnati, are unfair. Cooks' Union 554 announced themselves in favor of reserve fund. Tailors' Union 86 reported that Casey & Stresen-Reuter had locked out their employees. Books for quarter showed a total of \$313.36 in receipts and \$668.63 in disbursements. Balance on hand last quarter \$1,111.49. Present balance \$756.22. Business agent requested to assist Laundry Workers in a label demand. Stage Employees announced intention to affiliate with council. Communication from Fanners' unions of California asking that use of non-union leather be discouraged. Report adopted.
 Business Agent's Report. Number of grievances for quarter 162; addresses made 58; briefs and contracts drafted for unions 26; unions organized 2; unions under way 1. The business agent called attention to the menace of Chinese labor, the growing boldness of employers' associations, etc. Report approved.
 The chair appointed Bros. Weber, Berner and Reichert as the Committee on Labor Day.
 Bro. Handley reported for the grievance committee on the jurisdiction trouble between the Wagon Workers and the Upholsters. It was agreed that the men at Abresch's should temporarily remain in the Upholsters' union. Approved.
 The Label section reported progress on the game of cards to be made up of the different labels. Delegate Sheehan reported that his committee on the Pfister & Vogel trouble had attended to the matter. Communications. Letters read from the striking Aurora, Ills., corset workers. Letter from P. F. Collier & Son, publishers of Colliers, saying they could live without the patronage of labor men who objected to the Washburn-Crosby flour advertisements.
 On motion it was decided to abandon the card system and return to the old form of roll call.
 Delegate Healey stated that the shoemakers were investigating to

find if any member of their union wrote the letter in the Sentinel signed "Union Shoemaker," and attacking the labor candidate for mayor.
 The council then went into executive session to consider the resolutions that had been passed at the former meeting denouncing the Sentinel for insulting Colorado labor leaders and Mother Jones.
 Regular session resumed. The following resolution was reported and given to the press:
 Whereas, The Federated Trades Council at its last regular meeting, held March 16, adopted a set of resolutions denouncing the Milwaukee Sentinel for publishing an editorial on March 10 abusing Mother Jones and misrepresenting the Colorado situation, and
 Whereas, These resolutions were interpreted by some people as meaning a boycott against the Sentinel, therefore be it
 Resolved by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee that said resolutions did in no way intend to place the Sentinel on the unfair list, nor could the Federated Trades Council take any such action, since the Sentinel employs in all its mechanical departments union labor only.
 Receipts for evening \$67.77. Disbursements \$113.60.
 Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss.
 In the Matter of the Estate of Margaretha Gross, Deceased.
 Letters of Administration with the Will annexed on the Estate of Margaretha Gross, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Rosa Wipperf, by this Court.
 It is ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until including the first Tuesday of October A. D. 1904, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Margaretha Gross, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.
 It is FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Margaretha Gross, deceased, be given by presenting a copy of the same to the undersigned, at the regular court thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of December 1904, and to all creditors are hereby notified thereof.
 It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of all the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.
 Dated this 30th day of March 1904.
 PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.
 RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss.
 In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Katharina Brandau, Deceased.
 WHEREAS, An instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Katharina Brandau, deceased, late of Milwaukee County, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court, and whereas, application has been made by Michael Brandau praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State, and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to Michael Brandau.
 It is ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of May A. D. 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
 AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.
 Dated this 18th day of March, 1904.
 By the Court,
 JOHN C. KAREL, Register of Probate.
SUPERIOR COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
 Gottlob Henry Bannkecht, Plaintiff, vs. Ida Bannkecht, Defendant.
 THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendant,
 You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.
 RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
 P. O. Address, 140 North Avenue, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

ROBERT LAMBERT, SAMPLE ROOM, 428 FOWLER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone White 9325.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.
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 H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
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 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
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 Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
 The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
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 The Kreiger Saddlery Co., Green Bay.
 The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
 Kunz & Bresser Brewing Co. of Manitowish.
 The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
 Pampert & Wiggemore, better known as P. W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
 The J. Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stores.
 The Janesville Clothing Co., 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
 Charles Hebebrand, 182-184 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
 The Carroll Coal Co., of Green Bay.

Financial Report of the Secy.-Treas. of the Wis. St. F. of L. for the quarter ending March 31, 1904.
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 8 \$17.48
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 9 1.68
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 82 2.69
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 141 4.20
 Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222 4.10
 Butcher Workmen's Union No. 43 1.60
 Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 205 12.40
 Bartenders' Union No. 64 4.80
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 82 2.69
 Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 141 4.20
 Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222 4.10
 Butcher Workmen's Union No. 43 1.60
 Bakers and Confectioners' Union No. 205 12.40
 Bartenders' Union No. 64 4.80
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 9 36.00
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 90 2.30
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 81 6.64
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 277 8.26
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 207 3.20
 Brewery Workmen's Union No. 154 3.32
 Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72 15.00
 Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 25 6.00
 Brewery Makers' Union No. 7 7.80
 Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 247 2.66
 Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 213 43.20
 Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 649 4.08
 Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 161 5.46
 Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 657 5.82
 Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 600 6.11
 Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 33 6.12
 Coopers' Union No. 85 2.04
 Coopers' Union No. 84 2.28
 Coopers' Union No. 35 8.22
 Core Makers' Union No. 446 6.00
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 341 2.20
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 61 4.30
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 135 4.40
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 477 1.20
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 25 10.20
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 329 3.18
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 182 3.68
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 304 3.30
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 323 2.40
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 212 1.72
 Cigar Makers' Union No. 245 4.20
 Electrical Workers' Union No. 135 3.00
 Federal Labor Union No. 83 3.00
 Federated Trades Council Wauke- sha, refunded 2.55
 Federated Trades Council Madison 5.00
 Federated Trades Council Neenah 5.00
 Federated Trades Council Green Bay 5.00
 Federated Trades Council Apple- ton 5.00
 Federal Labor Union No. 1485 3.14
 Federal Labor Union No. 8002 3.60
 Federal Labor Union No. 9449 2.92
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 15 3.00
 Iron Molders' Union No. 280 2.28
 Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 21 5.40
 Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 50 6.00
 Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 80 0.98
 Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 55 2.74
 Journeymen Hosierymen's Union No. 52 80
 Longshoremen's Union No. 230 2.40
 Laborers' Protective Union No. 10070 1.52
 Leather Workers' Union No. 54 6.00
 Musicians' Union No. 8 15.00
 Musicians' Union No. 205 1.16
 Metal Polishers' Union No. 45 6.52
 Millwrights' Union No. 1519 2.10
 Machinists' Union No. 251 3.00
 Machinists' Union No. 234 5.96
 Machinists' Union No. 66 25.88
 Machinists' Union No. 470 0.70
 Machinists' Union No. 438 1.20
 Painters and Decorators' Union No. 86 1.38
 Painters and Decorators' Union No. 374 2.58
 Painters and Decorators' Union No. 316 3.00
 Painters and Decorators' Union No. 356 90
 Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 208 24
 Retail Clerks' Union No. 240 5.4
 Retail Clerks' Union No. 640 0.40
 Shipwrights, Joiners & Caulkers' Union No. 32 5.48
 Typographical Union No. 183 3.00
 Typographical Union No. 10 4.32
 Typographical Union No. 23 20.00
 Typographical Union No. 448 3.50
 Trades and Labor Council, Fond du Lac 3.75
 Trades and Labor Council, La Crosse 1.25
 Trades and Labor Council, Kenosha, refunded 3.55
 Trades and Labor Council, Superior 5.00
 Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18 4.80
 Teamsters' Union No. 618 3.00
 Total receipts for quarter 8523.91
 Bal. on hand Jan. 1st, 1904 8273.75
 Total 16797.66
 Expenditures during quarter 4614.3
 Bal. on hand March 31, 1904 8563.23
 Deposited in German-American Bank Green Bay "Defense Fund" 91.00
 Total 8654.23
 Expenditures.
 H. W. Bistorius, attending semi-annual meeting of Executive Board at Milwaukee 66.30
 P. A. Peterson of Manitowish same 20.44
 O. N. Calaf of Superior, same 40.03
 A. J. Welch, same and other services 8.05
 Frank J. Weber, same 3.50
 Secy.-Treas., same 6.50
 Hall rent, Free Germania Hall meeting 10.00

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 No. 4037.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
 Philipp J. Schlosser, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Louis Weyrich, deceased, Plaintiff vs. Fred Thoman, Thoman, his wife, John Thoman as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Casper Thoman, deceased, and Eugenia Francis Thoman and Fred Thoman, both minor and children of said Fred Thoman, deceased; Maggie Rost, nee Thoman, John Rost, her husband; Charles Becker, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Rosa Becker, deceased; the minor child of said Rosa Becker; Charles Becker, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Rosa Becker, deceased; Frank Gieblich, John Gieblich and Edward Gieblich, all being children of the said Gieblich, a deceased daughter of said Casper Thoman, deceased, and August Johannsen, Defendants.
 Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.
 By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was entered and dated March 22nd, 1904, I shall expose for public sale at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park, in the South East corner of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on
 Monday, the 16th day of May 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to-wit:
 The following described parts of the West Twenty (20) acres of the South East Quarter (1/4) of the South East Quarter (1/4) of Section Eight (8), in Township Seven (7) North, of Range Twenty-two (22) East, bounded as follows to-wit: First—Commencing at a point, being Twelve hundred and Eighty seven (1287) feet West and Three hundred and Twenty-seven (327) feet North of the South East corner of the aforesaid section, thence thence North One hundred and Eighty (180) feet, thence East Two hundred and Ninety-seven (297) feet, thence South One hundred and Eighty (180) feet, thence West Two hundred and Ninety-seven (297) feet to the place of beginning. Second—Commencing at a point, being Eleven hundred and Four (1104) feet West and Two hundred and Sixty-seven (267) feet North of the South East corner of said Section Eight (8), running thence North Sixty (60) feet, thence East One hundred and Fourteen (114) feet, thence South Sixty (60) feet, thence West One hundred and Fourteen (114) feet to the place of beginning. Third—Commencing at the East corner of said Section Eight (8) being Twenty (20) acres, and Three hundred and Eighty-seven (387) feet North of the North East corner of said Section Eight (8), thence West Three hundred and Thirty (330) feet, thence South One hundred and Twenty (120) feet, thence East Three hundred and Thirty (330) feet to the place of beginning. Fourth—Commencing at a point, being Three hundred and Thirty-three (333) feet wide on the East side thereof and less that part taken by the City of Milwaukee for crossing First Street, all of said real estate being in the Twenty-first (21) Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin.
 Dated Milwaukee, April 2nd, 1904.
 FRED TEGMEYER, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.
 RICHARD ELSNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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 BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPAR MY PRICES WITH OTHERS LUDWIG BERG 317 3rd ST. Milwaukee, Wis.
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 420 East Water Street & 183 Third Street.
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 Comrades give me a call.

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 THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
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 ...JEWELER...
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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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 Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot.
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 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
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 TAILORS AND FURNISHERS..
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 Deutsche Apotheke,
 840 MITCHELL STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
 Phone Blue 9211.

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Select or Ambrosia
 BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.,
 Try Our Tonic "EDELWEISS-MALTINE"
 446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.
 Phone So. 104.

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 \$2.00 Hats \$3.00
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 Grinder and Umbrella Maker.
 Recovering Umbrellas a Specialty.
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 A L E B U S T I N G
 Soda and Mineral Waters
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 Surely have the best TEA and COFFEE at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

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 Four doors west of Third St.

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 Tempanola, 10 cents, National Sport, 8 cents,
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 ...DEALER IN...
 Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
 No. 25 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Store closed Sundays.
 Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order

No Reason Why You Can't Get The UNION LABEL
 On All Your Made-to-order Garments.
MIES YOUR TAILOR
 at 784 Kinnickinnic Ave.
 Will Fit You Up.
 LOCATED AT THE BRIDGE.

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 Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
 Cream City Beer on Tap.
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Have Your Clothes Made to Order by Union Tailors.
WE GIVE THE LABEL.
AUGUST ROHM & CO., Tailors,
 284 West Water Street, Corner Cedar.

A GAS RANGE
 Means comfort and cleanliness in the kitchen and incidentally economy.
 We supply gas ranges this year for \$14.50 including gas connections; also comfort and cleanliness. We sell through hardware dealers or direct.
 The exhibit-room at Gas Office contains a full line of gas cooking appliances. We are prepared to demonstrate their worth.
MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT CO., 182 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

STAR THEATER.

Commencing To-morrow Matinee. PRICES: 10, 20, 30c Ladies Matinee Friday

CRYSTAL THEATER.

175 Second St., Near Grand Ave. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

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Ernst Kreiter's Concert Hall 790 THIRD STREET, Near North Avenue.

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Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

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Dealer in Hardware, Mill Work, Molders & Machinists Tools, Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.

WANTED:

That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bakery. ALVIN FLEISCHER, 922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

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HIRSIG & REHM, 189 Third Street. Clothing & Gents' Furnishings

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Established 1882. Formerly Tschank's Restaurant. Mrs. C. ELDERSON, Prop.

An Everyday Store.

This is an everyday store, reliable, dependable all the time. We never sell \$4 shoes for \$1.85.

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International Truss & Artificial Limb Co.,

405 Chestnut Street, MILWAUKEE.

RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER.

Specializes: Probate, Corporation and Real Estate Law. All Legal Business Done.

Your little merchant likes your dimes and dollars, all right, all right, but just open your eyes and see what he thinks of your class, Mr. Workingman.

Assistant Secy. W. E. Clark, of the national Socialist headquarters, Omaha, writes us that Pearce, the new Milwaukee superintendent of schools, is a book trust man, a smooth politician, and a believer in teaching war to public school children.

FOR SALE. \$1000 Lot 30x120 Cottage and Barn on Dousman Street, near Auer Ave.

FOR SALE. HOUSES, LOTS & FARMS. Improved and unimproved farms in all parts of the state for sale or exchange.

BERNAT & COBUS, Room 30, Citizens' Trust Building, Corner Ocaida and Market Streets.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Highest Cash Price paid for Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Tools, Etc., etc.

For Sale or Exchange. 94 acres near Boltonville with good house and barn, @ \$80.00 per acre.

WM. JANDT, Tailor, AND DEALER IN Gents' Furnishings.

COUPON. Cut this out and bring it to THEO. SCHELLE, 316 WEST WATER STREET, You will get something for it.

Dr. CLAUDE F. RAY, DENTIST, MASONIC BUILDING, Opposite Court House Park.

FOR PHOTOS GO TO The Wollensak Studio 500 NATIONAL AVE MILWAUKEE

GOOD COAL. Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.

One Hundred Subscriptions..... \$10.00 Can You, Your Branch or Local Invest \$10.00?

Social Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO., MANUFACTURER OF Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters

A LETTER FROM MARCELLUS WAIT.

Reminds the Tannery Workers of Milwaukee of some past Occurrences and their Lessons.

We regret that the following letter was received too late for our last issue. However, we are pleased to assure Comrade Wait that the Milwaukee tannery workers did their share toward making the labor vote a big one.

Philadelphia, April 4.—Editor Herald: I see through your valuable paper the workers of Milwaukee are making a noble fight for social liberty.

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ED. E. PLUM HATTER & FURNISHER HATS - CAPS GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. 491 E. Eleventh Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

police with your strike, and to get him to use his good office as mayor to settle the strike? Do you remember his answer to that committee? I do. His answer was: "I can't see my way clear to interfere," yet he could see his way clear to use the police to break the strike.

I ask you, brother leather workers of Milwaukee, those questions to refresh your mind when you go to the polls on election day.

Marcellus Wait, General Organizer Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER. "A Gambler's Daughter" comes to the Alhambra next week, beginning Sunday afternoon.

STAR THEATER. Next week at the Star Theater will be seen Robie's Big Show, Knickerbocker Burlesques.

CRYSTAL THEATER. A big bill of leading performers is promised at the Crystal next week.

A basket social has been arranged by the Woman's Socialist club of Milwaukee, to take place at Harmon Hall, First avenue and Mineral street, April 27.

Anybody can talk Socialism, but only the Socialist who studies can talk it in a way that will make Socialists.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following members have been nominated as delegates or alternates to the National Convention at Chicago: Victor L. Berger, H. E. Briggs, Emil Seidel, E. Ziegler, Fredric Heath, F. W. Playsted, F. C. Young, E. Berner, E. H. Thomas, R. Elmer, W. R. Gaylord, R. Meister, John Doerfler, Sr., W. C. Acker, E. T. Melms, Jacob Rummel, Wm. A. Arnold, Eugene H. Rooney, F. Brockhausen, Carl P. Dietz, Jas. Sheehan, W. Flamm, Wm. Maman, Max Grass, H. W. Bistorius, Geo. Russell, N. Peterson, Howard Tuttle, (Branch 4), Fred. Weingart, Wm. Tewa, F. J. Weber, Jacob Hunger, F. C. Belau, F. Rehfeldt, Aler. Fisher, A. J. Welch, Herm. Hansen, Ben Baumle, J. J. Handley, Chas. Dippel, L. Sachs, Wm. Goeltz, Ed. Rapp, R. Sattler, Jas. Galbraith.

All of Milwaukee. H. E. Ward, Pittsville, E. R. Evans, Brodhead, W. H. Phelps, Janesville, T. J. McKeigue, Janesville, J. W. Born, Racine, Fred. C. Koepke, Manitowoc, Adolph Kummerow, Two Rivers, Max Silverman, Superior, H. M. Parks, Superior, Ira Cross, Madison, Chas. Bryant, Madison, E. Wilkerson, Racine, Frank Sanders, Plymouth, Jos. Baumgartner, Sheboygan, W. G. Campbell, Green Bay, Geo. Gallwitzer, Waukesha, J. M. A. Spence, Green Bay, J. J. Ammann, Kiel, Wm. Kaufmann, Kenosha, Wm. Swartout, Kenosha, R. O. Stoll, Eau Claire, Walter Tanke, Kenosha, H. Luther, Sheboygan, Sam. Ritchie, Racine, Henry Ammann, Kiel, E. W. Deuss, Sheboygan, J. A. Zinkgraf, Sheboygan, John Geis, Plymouth, Jos. Rech, Kiel, Louis Mechelke, Cascade, Ernst Mechelke, Cascade, Dan Hoan, Madison, M. Bidinger, Racine.

Wisconsin is entitled to eleven delegates and eleven alternates. Each member of the party should vote for 22 of the above-named nominees.

Carnival Tickets. Previously acknowledged ... \$1,414.00 A. Goetz 1.00 E. Kiefer 1.00 Wm. Goetz 1.50 R. Muck .50 F. Novak .50 Fred. Ruehl .50 Total..... \$1,419.00

Wake up! Get your acquaintances to wake up. The Social Democratic Herald is the best alarm clock. Why not give it a trial and see?

Mr. Railroad worker have you seen The Railway Employee's Journal

If not, you have missed the only weekly newspaper published in the interest of Railway and Express Employees in North America.

THE NEW TIME. Brightest, Cheapest Weekly Socialist Paper on the Coast. \$1.00 A YEAR. Write for free sample.

ALHAMBRA WEEK STARTING MATINEE TO-MORROW. The Big Scenic Melodramatic Success Res'd Seats 25c A Gambler's DAUGHTER NEXT ATTRACTION: KIDNAPPED IN NEW YORK.



UNDECIDED! Well! It's not such a hard matter to decide the Clothes Question. A little shopping round and watching the advertisements will do the business.

A New Offer TO GAS STOVE BUYERS. By a new arrangement with the Milwaukee Gas Company the following Gas Stoves have been reduced to a minimum price at which they will be sold to all customers.

WIZARDRY THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH. Is the wand which summons to instant presence the sweet and dulcet harmonies of music and song.

McGREAL BROS. 173 THIRD ST. MILWAUKEE. BARRETT'S A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor

THE FITWELL. The title of "THE FITWELL" does not come to us by mere chance, or accident, WE DESERVE IT!—Our Clothes do FIT WELL. OUR SUITS and TOP COATS are the finest in Milwaukee at prices that cannot be duplicated. \$7.50 to \$18.00

SOLVAY COKE. When you pay \$5.60 for a ton of SOLVAY COKE. You pay for a ton of fuel that is all fuel. A fuel that is clean to handle; makes a hot, lasting fire; has little ash, less dirt and absolutely NO SMOKE to grime your home or soil your new-washed linen.

Barrett's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic