

tion, it is hoped that this national convention will be a working convention and not a talking convention. We are posed to be a party of workingmen and not of lawyers politicians. The delegates from Wisconsin at least are wn expense. We have neither time nor money to spend of hearing some delegates from Podunk or Jerkwater to use hollow phrases and practice their oratory on us. platferm, J will say again that it ought not to be to its essential parts. It is practically the same as the So-form of all civilized countries. To cut off the so-called demands," that is the working program, would mean that analyses outside the pale of a political party and become a sect. I at once cut ourselves loose from the international Socialist the world, which has a working program in every country. o do not believe in a political movement it would be far to come out and say so, instead of trying to paralyze it impotent and useless. A political party without a program shility—it also opens the door for every fakir and crook, pretend to believe in the so-called "final aim" as for the unbut meanwhile could practice any sort of crookedness. At resonally have my doubts about the honesty of many of the Some no doubt are simply ignorant, but the "knowing no business to stay in our party if they want to be consistent. it understood that I have no objection if one or, anof the working program is put in the foreground and made "so to speak. This is simply a question of tactics. But may to the proposition to cut out the working program ene nothing but a declaration about some change that is to

us in some mysterious way in the future—for they do not dere in a revolution effected by guns—then it is a case where antity effects a change of the quality," to speak with Hegel, platform ceases to be a Social Jemocratic platform as internainderstood. And it is insane arrogance in some of these people at we have to go ahead of the international movement and Warx, Engels and Kautsky are back numbers. At any rate that class of impossibilists are simply anarchists in

(whether they know it or do not know it), and there is abto room for them in our party.

is for the real Social-Democrats and especially the old Socialists, et expect that there will be very much difference of opinion then. If they can have their way, the convention will not last the two days. That is plenty of time to nominate a presi-tricket and put up a platform in conformity with the interand Socialist movement. Any difference in theory or tactics and new departure ought to be fully discussed for at least a year or in the Socialist press and then

a party convention called that purpo

When the devil quotes Scripture what bothers Rex!-Ed. Herald.] At the bok out! The capitalistic sub" quoted Socialist "authori-Finals the situation will be very much changed for men." people of Massachusetts on the family question, a temporary scare. Now to do the same rk in Milwaukee, although in the ir platforms. The dishonesty ian is shown when he deie Engels say that in the future monogamic family will disap-and make way for a condition which will gradually give to the more unconventional ine of the sexes and a more public opinion regarding nor and female shame.

**************** LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. Whitelaw Reid's words, which of

were never denied.] Where never denied.] here is no such thing as an ordent press, unless it is out a country towns. You know and I know it. Not one of you is express an honest opin-M you express it you know mund it will not appear in I'm paid \$150 a week to homest opinions out of the I am connected with.

connected with. of you are paid similar for doing similar things, and allow honest opinions tinted in one issue of my Ma Othello, my occupation be gone. The man who e so foolish as to print opinions would be out on the looking tor a job. The of the newspaper man is the newspaper man is the truth, to lie outwillify, to fawn at the mammon and to sell his and his race for daily what is about the same is salary. You know this now it, and what foolery toasting an independent. We are the tools and vasi men behind the s are jumping-jacks. ur talents, our possi-all the property of We are intellectual are all

discussed, including the electric lighting plant, are clearly things that MUST WAIT." - Evening Wisconsin, (Milwaukee.)

Must wait? Why! Because the ditor who penned the above treacherous sentence owns electric lighting stock or has friends and associates who do? Why must it waitso that the year and a half which the present city lighting contract has to run, will go by with nothing done and the city will be unable to save itself from making a new con-tract with the electric lighting company which Rose and others of his ilk will try to force the city into, same as they did in the case of the

that has been sucking our city treasury dry these many years. The Wisconsin will bear watching.

In the comic opera of the Mikado the Lord High Executioner smilingrecounts some of the entertaining forms by which he finishes off some of his victims. One of them is by immersing them in boiling oil, which he describes as a death "lin-gering, but humorous."

In Milwaukee last week a night capitalistic fortune. watchman in a packing house met a horrible death by the bursting of

TO THIS WE HAVE COME! If it be true that "the average wage-earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage-earner," as a prominent la-bor leader claims, whatever may be the cause, then organized in-dustry has ceased to be the ald and helper of demacracy. For democracy requires as the first necessary requires as the first necessary of its existence mobility of condition. The moment the average man of any class ceases to aspire, and accepts his condi-tion as fixed, that moment he ceases to express himself in the spirit of democracy.-Pres. Tucker of Dartmouth College, in Washing-ton's Birthmay address.

street railway and in spite of the not yet dead. Every day such deaths frantic protests of the citizens! The Wisconsin's claim that we should working class as its portion—deaths

had her picture taken wearing jewelry representing a million dol-lars in value. In the wails and her bishop, on account of his cleri-cal pull," may be able to wreak his agony of the poverty which their fleecing produces rises the compla-cent smiles of these creatures of

a horrible death by the bursting of a vat of boiling lard. He was pin-ned down by the debris and slowly cooked so that when rescued his flesh read it. Pass the good tidings fell away in shreds, although he was along !

to live!

Editor John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, pays his respects to Bishop Matz' call for the shedding of the blood of the So-cialists, by saving that the bishop "has grown desperate because the people have appropriated to themselves the liberty of using their mental faculties to probe the greatest problem that confronts humanitv. To stem Socialism he would fire his congregation with the spirit of war, notwithstanding the fact that the Fifth Commandment contains the imperative mandate: "Thou shalt not kill." He would kindle in the hearts of men and woon account of the increase of taxes, the feelings of the great money-mad is fareical. That isn't its real rea- capitalist class has any concern in son. How could it he? How could the matter. The railroads alone kill to passion and prejudice and if he son. How could it be? How could the matter. The railroads alone kill to passion and prejudice and if he had lived but a few centuries ago he company is holding up the city, and pling, exhausting and stunting be therefore the citizens, with a terrib-sides, in all of which the victims do company is holding up the city, and therefore the citizens, with a terrib-ly high price for an inferior quality of light—and that if we can escape from this, there would be a lowering of taxes! The editorial of the Wis-under the capitalist system men are the company will work midst all sorts cheap and will work midst all sorts slaves. He would incite men to arms a daily newspaper, claims to re-present the interests of the city and mouths of the little ones at home ous of the courage of this corporaits people, and at the same time and furnish luxuries for the capital- tion brave, standing in the van and writes in the interests of the class ist class. Note the contrast between hurling anything except harmless that has been sucking our city the above and the following item: Mrs. George Gould, an ornament in the "quality" of this country, has to bow in meck submission to the

vengeance upon friendless and penshifts the example in the sunlight. Above the sell grave vards with the ability of sell grave yards with the ability of the most up-to-date real estate shark, and he may be able to raise another \$52,000 under the pretense of building a cathedral to be blown

in on Cripple Creek mining stock, but with all his cunning cleverness,

ward march.

[A short time ago Clarence S. Darrow was billed at Terre Haute, Ind., to give a lecture on William Randolph Hearst in the interest of the Hearst move-ment. One of the local daily papers published the statement that the Socialists were sorely disappointed at the turn Mr. Darrow had taken, as they had always claimed him as a member of the Socialist party. Thereupon another local daily sent a reporter to interview Eugene V. Debs as to what he had to say on the subject. The interview he gave was only published in part and, as this has been quoted and more or less garbled in the reproduction, we now publish the original interview of Comrade Debs in full as follows:]

"There has been a decided misunderstanding as to Mr. Darrow's tical affiliations. It is true that he has at times publicly addressed political affiliations. and temporarily affiliated with Republicans, Democrats, Populisis, An-archists, Single Taxers and Socialists; it is not true, however, that he has ever been a Socialist, that he ever pretended to be, or that he ever had any connection with the Socialist party. It is therefore quite evi-dent that there is no ground for the assumption that the Socialists are surprised or disappointed because of Mr. Darrow's espousal of the Hearstocratic section of the Democratic party. The Socialist party has never claimed Mr. Darrow and Mr. Darrow, beyond his well known Socialistic tendencies, has shown no sign of joining or supporting the Socialist movement.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Darrow has always plumed himself upon being a free lance, and he has certainly given himself unlimited scope in his political manoevring; and in this respect at least he is admir-ably fitted to address the Democratic party, composed as it is of all the various and incongenous elements necessary to attract Mr. Darrow's versatile genius, and he should be at his best in that capacity.

"Mr. Darrow was elected to the last legislature of Illinois as a Democrat. Great things were expected of him, but he seemed to have little influence with the "practical politicians" of the Sucker state. So far as I know, Mr. Darrow has always been a Democrat. While, as I have said, he has for the moment been identified with men and movements of all political castes, and of no political caste at all, when it has come down to action instead of mere play, he has always been a Democrat and never in a single instance a Socialist.

"He has been Mayor Harrison's chief supporter, twice followed Bryan to defeat, and in every election, national, state and municipal, has cast his lot with the Democratic party.

"Personally, I have always had the friendliest feelings for Mr. Darrow. Nor have I forgotten that during our trials he served us lovally and to the full extent of his splendid legal ability. But politi-cally, I have not the slightest sympathy with him, and in the light of stand, nor can I help but regret his present political attitude.

"As for the Democratic party of today, it is writhing in the threes of disintegration; torn as under by conflicting tendencies which can not be harmonized.

"Its plutocratic wing and its Democratic wing will not flap at the same time.

"In such a chaotic state of affairs the only hope lies in the nomination of a candidate for president who has no convictions at all, or who is so obscure that his convictions are totally unknown.

"A campaign based upon such a nomination will hardly inspire any extraordinary enthusiasm.

"What is known as the Hearst movement has sprung from the wide and deep antipathy of the people to the plutocracy and the trusts. Hearst and his element are smart enough to see the drift and are in politics because they believe they can ride into power on the popular wave of anti-trust sentiment. The Hearst movement represents no wave of anti-trust sentiment. The Hearst movement represents no vital principle whatever. Its pretended Democracy is a sham. No such movement would be possible were it not for the dense ignorance of the people. With child-like faith they believe that Mr. Hearst, as presi-dent, would, like a modern Goliath, slay the trust octopus and lead his children triumphantly into the promised land.

"The papers of Mr. Hearst have shrewdly catered to the Socialist sentiment just far enough to appeal to its available support, and hav-ing done this they coolly wash their hands of all interest in, or connection with the Socialist movement.

"The Socialists understand Hearst and his office hunt to a nicety. If he is nominated he will serve them the good purpose of purging the Socialist movement of all the muddle-brained element who are with it one day and against it the next, and who will find congenial company, in the middle and muddle-class following of the latest Moses.

"The fact that Mr. Hearst has not only a "barrel" but a vat is making his campaign, especially the preliminary stages of it, a carnival of 16 to 1 glory."

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|---------------------|--|---|
| | The other day John Mitchell, | |
| ing goog | who is in Denver looking over the strike field, issued a warning to the Republican party of Colorado that | BINDING. |
| 66660 | if it did not repudiate Gov. Pea- body, he would cause all the miners to vote against that party at the coming election. Mitchell is a pret- | take from the pages of a little book entitled, "Plain Facts for |
| | ty weak man, if he is not worse. If he were not, he would advise the | G. M. Searle, a professor at the Catholic University of America, and therefore an authority: |
| and and y got | miners to cast class-conscious bal- lots and turn both the capitalist parties adrift. But he still feels the good feeling of those pats on the back given him by Hanna and | "stood that it is not the office of "the pope to act as one inspired, "to receive or to give to the world |

Victor L. Bergu.

Engels then goes on to prophesy that with economic changes the family will cease to be the economic unit of society. Society will guar-antee to all children, however they e them no good. A cap-awyer, too cowardiy to tection and equal advantages of edu-The open, has broken into are the name of Rex, with a Grundy screed about the ask: "Will not this be sufficient hich they are too foxy to put platforms. The dishonestry cause for a gradual rise of a more unconventional intercourse of the sexes," etc. and he answers this by showing that a "new moral standshowing that a "new moral stand-ef the Family," so as to which "will be essentially different from the simple sexual craving, the Eros, of the ancients." And after commenting on the modern mar-riage for place and money, on the modern marrying of children their parents, where their natural love for each other is not considered, he holds, as all Socialists hold, that

> marriage is only moral where based on love, makes this positive declaraion:

"Since sex-love is exclusive in its very nature—Although this exclusiveness is at present realized for women alone— marriage founded on sex-love MUST BE MONOGAMOUS." (page 99.) This will show the reader what a dishonest man Rex is, and how he

has purposely misrepresented Engels and sought by dishonest quotations from him to bolster up his filthy.

______ THE "BETTER" CLASSES. - A Warm Editorial from the Catholic Citizen. "How can we induce the business element to interest itself in municipal affairs?". The problem

attrackts many persons who imagine that the business element is of service in procuring purer and better city government.

We regret that we can not share in this belief. The banking, railroad, gas, electric light, and grain dealing elements, the traveling salesmen and their principals-from the wholesale liquor merchant to the wholesale "cloding" merchant-make up the bulk of "our business men."

Are they the saints? Are they much better than the laboring element or the politician element? We are skeptical about them. The only force they sometimes exert in politics is a force in favor of lower taxation and this is usually a short sighted policy. It means no public parks, insufficient school accomodations and poor roads.

The American business element as a whole is not conspicuous either for its morality or its honor. take such incidents as the Ship-building trust just exposed, the attempt of the American Foundries Co. to get itself listed among honest stocks, the readiness of manufacturing concerns to participate in the postal frauds, the customary methods of traction companies in obtaining franchises, etc., etc. This is the business element in a business enterprise and the whole lot of them from the banker down through the railroad, insurance and street car plutocrats to the whole sale liquor dealer are not above buying aldermen, bribing legislatures, "interesting" congressmen and floating rotten stock schemes in

their insatiable greed for money. Purify our politics indeed! These are the people who are most largely responsible for corrupti our politics. BEFORE THEY CAN BEGIN TO REFORM MUNICIPAL POLITICS AS A CLAS THEY MUST REFORM THEMSELVES .- Catholic Citizen.

Business Interests always Back of Corruptio

(From Article in MacClure's on Rotton | such a non-partizan group of a con- | gave out another interview ness in American Life.) ness in American Life.) trolling majority as that which brought him back. Meeting You hear business men say that Colonel Butler wielded in the muni-greeing on a course, Folk contentions. The Milwaukee Socialists, in or-der that there might be no doubt about where they stood, as Social-Missouri Pacific, and the lobbyist of the Missouri Pacific, and the lobbyist of the backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the about where they stood, as Social-Missouri Pacific, and the lobbyist of the backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the coipal legislature councils of St. Louis. The lobbyists, representing different special business interests, backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the different special business interests, backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the different special business interests, backmailed, that the poli-ticians are corrupt, and that the different special business interests, backmailed, the legislature councils of the the legislators, organized the state, lever, they opened the mouths of allogether, so merely issues a warn-dominant corumiting and thus policical interests allogether, so merely issues a warn-

quotes these words transformation of the roduction into collective monogamous family the unit of society and surrender uncondition ed man." So much quoting. Now let us omplete text, to see really wrote on this

ay was caused by ec my was caused by eco-will it disappear when abolished? One might it reason: not only will but it will rather be d... Wage-labor will ith it the proletariat for a certain, statisti-for a certain, statisti-ie number of women to may. Prostitution dis-logamy, instead of go-es, at last becomes a

IPerhaps this is The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.

Wisconsin,

tiples of the party to, in any way or not sure, so he had been compelled er dilectly or indirect- sometimes actually to "rape nanner, eith ly, oppose, denounce or interfere men, as he did Senator Fred.Busche, with the religion of any man, woa man or child, whether a member of Busche is himself a business

at which to worship. Be it further resolved, That the sings. It Social-Democratic party welcomes Phelps himself had had it intro-to its membership adherents of all duced, to prove his usefulness in the 'consequences' cial-Democratic party is destine with m the essential fac-political organization and deals with d conomic-hinder-leconomics, not religion.

Think of the adsurdity of it! The advocates of the capitalistic profit system would have us believe that each man can make profit out of

men! If you get more than you give, somebody loses, and if every-

others and all of them be successful

xiety, and worse.

ists, on the subject of religion, have the Gould interests, has said that he unanimously passed the following kEEP the Missouri Legislature to controlled legislature. The begislature to the generation of the following to controlled legislation. The begislature to the following to controlled legislature to the following to the following to controlled legislature to the following to the following

It is hereby resolved by the City corrupt. New legislators often a bill in which the Speaker of the dull slow trials which we need Central Committee of the Social- bothered him, especially "honest House was interested failed of pas-Democratic Party of Milwaukee, men," senators who would not take sage, that officer left his chair in The lid was off Missouri. The

"isconsin, That it is contrary to the prin-with passes, which was cheap, but some

the party or not. The party respects and defends were to Jefferson City full of high avery the party respects and defends were the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri Pacific Rail-road, the St. Louis and San Franstart, the start of the start o ognizes his perfect freedom and said. Among the measures up for right in the selection of any shrine passage was a bill to require all railthat, anyhow, he had no ambition ern, the Wabash; Mr. Folk's old "to become a second Folk." (Stone friend, the St. Louis Transit Comways to keep a flagman at all crossings. It was a "strike" bill. Phelps himself had had it introwas indicted himself afterward.) pany; the breweries, the stock yards

charge, and Crow took charge. Ficking Lieutenant-Governor Lee the whole state. There there of for a weakling, he concernor Lee the whole state. Then the governor directed Attor- the telep ney-General E. C. Crow to take men of of their views on religion. The So- for himself and his pals. (The cor-Ficking Lieutenant-Governor Lee the whole state. There they were, for a weakling, he concentrated on the "contemptible bribe-taker" and him. Lee was telling things, bit by the very "respectable" bribe-giver, of their views on religion. The So-cial-Democratic party is distinctly a rupt corporations are often cheated by their corrupt agents.) At any bit, but he kept denying them, and all doing business together. the jury was uneasy and reluctant. The people elect, to govern for rate, Phelps asked Buscne to vote against the bill, and Busche did so.

The outcome of the inquiry was in them, representatives who are to doubt in Jefferson City, when Mr. care for the common interest of all. A day or two later Phelps came up to Busche, thrust a hundred collar Folk heard that "floating all around bill into his pocket, tuen furried away and remained out of sight till town" was a lot of thousand-dollar Busche had become reconciled to the money. "After that," Busche added, "Phelps had me." Busche bribe bills which were distributed at the Laclede Hotel. The Laclede Hotel is in St. Louis, and St. Louis ccepted a regular salary of \$500 a is Folk's bailiwick. Folk jumped in. the public servants "who sold them ession from the railroad lobbyist, He traced the bills, and, in a jiffy, out." But who did the buying? accepted a regular salary of \$500 a he had the whole inside story. He gave out an interview directed at and other bribes: \$500 on the St. Lonis transit bill, \$500 on an excise bill ,etc. He estimated that he had Lonis transit bill, \$500 on an excise gave out an interview directed at sons name Col. within H. Phelps, bill set. He estimated that be had Lieutenant-Governor Lee, who saw John J. Carroll, and others, lawyers made corruptly some \$15,000 dur-ing his twelve years. Phelps put Busche into the Grow to confess. Changing his "Senate Combine," which is just mind, he fied the state, but Folk enterviews of the state.

One day in February, 1903, when evidence and carried on with ability stupid to know that the present a bill in which the Speaker of the the dull slow trials which we need trouble in Colorado is directly the

result of bad voting on the part of this." The House was disturbed, leave unturned, was lifted. What vote an amendment requiring an eight hour day in the nuble was under it? Squirming in the eight hour day in the mines of that rolks work had opened the public was under W. Squrring in the leght hon day in the innes of that mind to suspicion, and the news-light and writhing off into their state, and then, with a stupidity papers were alert. Investigations dark holes, where state senators and were ordered, one by the House state officers, state committee-men, reads such political advice as the Committee, which found nothing; and party leaders, but also there John Mitchell's dispense to the Committee, which found nothing; and party leaders, but also there another by a Jefferson City Grand were the Western Union Telegraph rank and file, voted in capitalist party candidates to carry out the law, and the law became a dead letter of course. Already the class conscious leaders of the Wester Federation of Miners have expres the Western

ed the fear that the rank and file the telephone companies; busines would stupidly resent Peabodvisn by going to the polls and electing the Democrats in the coming state election, instead of putting class-conscious Socialists at the head of the state administration, as they would doubtless be able to do by massing their own and their sym votes. And now a man athize like Mitchell prompts them to it But the confessing senators con-Labor was been playing the game of fessed that they were paid by a lobby to serve special interests. Napolitical shuttle-cock these many years, voting for one capitalist party turally enough, the jurors, good citizens, were incensed especially at to clean out the other, first one way then the other, and has only fasten ed its chains the firmer each time. If the Colorado victims of capital-Who are the lobby? The confes-sions name Col. William H. Phelps, ism are at all wise, they will shut their ears to men like Mitchell and let their own common sense and their common interests tell them

how to vote.

deposit, as we call it, of faith "deposit, as we call it, or faith "was, as committed by Christ to "His apostles; or, in other words, "to repeat the decisions which the "apostles themselves would have "made with regard to the doc-"trines of Christianity. Still less "is it his office to settle mattera "of science, or ordinary questions" "of science, or ordinary questions "of fact of any kind.

"A Catholic is not impeded in "any kind of study or investigation by any fear of papal con-"demnation.

"How many Protestants there "are who imagine that we believe "the pope to be incapable of er-"ror, no matter what he is speak-"ing about, or in what way or "under what circumstances he ex-"presses his thoughts; or perhaps "that we even regard him as in-"fallible in the very thoughts ughts "themselves!" (Pages 37-38-39.)

A comrade writes us that the min ers, who with their families have een living in tents in a rented park at Trinidad, Colorado, have ordered to break up camp and go to work or leave the vicinity, by a capitalistic hireling in brass buttons mamed Major Hill. As the men are on strike it is seen that this means to either go back to the mines or get off the earth. It is a terrible situation that these members of the hu-man family find themselves in, but, as the American Labor Union Journal has remarked, "The Colorado situation is directly due to the working people themselves. They wanted to vote for 'something now' instead to vote for 'something now' instead of travelling the straight political path of class consciousness." The "something now" has come upon them with a vengeance

Additional editorials on last page The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents,

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

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

(COPYRIGHTED.) (Continued from last week.)

On the other hand, if he wished to buy a piano, he could e a payment of "471 hours" on it. Now there is no means make a payment of "471 hours" on it. Now there is no means of knowing, unless one be in the business of manufacturing pianos, how many hours labor are represented in the manu facture of a piano from the time the necessary wood is cut in the forests and the ores are mined from the ground until finished piano is ready for a Beethoven to make the angel choirs peer down at earth. But it is tolerably certain that 471 hours of labor-a few minutes cutting a tree, a few minutes sawing it and planing the boards, a few more mining the necessary minerals and the rest of the time at fashioning the raw materials and putting them together-would make a big start toward completing a piano. But perhaps the labor represented in a completing a piano. piano that now sells for \$650 would be equivalent to the labor of one man for 500 hours—probably 250 hours would be nearcr the correct figures, but let's err if at all on the side of liberality. If "500 hours" be the price of a piano that now sells for \$650, is it not apparent that a laborer who received his full product represented by a labor-time check for "471 hours," could pay e piano in a little more than 10 weeks?

How long would it take the man who now works eight hours a day in a shoe-shop for \$10 a week to pay for a \$650 piano? Only 65 weeks. How long would it take such a laborer to pay for such a piano if he received all of his product-\$50 a week instead of one-fifth of it, but were compelled to use money as a medium of exchange and meet a price-mark on the plano that concealed its real value? Thirteen weeks.

Of course it may be said that if the government controlled all industry in behalf of the people, it would not strive to make therefore would have no incentive to charge more profit and a profit and therefore would have no incentive to charge more than cost for a piano. True enough. But a medium of ex-change that does not clearly indicate the number of hours deveried to the production of an article loses sight of a vital fact that is likely to do injustice to the baker who desires to exchange his 10-hour product for the 10-hour product of the weaver. The moment the attempt is made to translate laborhours into dollars and cents that moment error is likely to creep in, even with the best of intentions. The only safe way is to make the price of an article the product of the same number of hours of useful labor that were required to produce the first article.

That, in brief, is the Socialist idea of a just medium of exchange. When Socialism comes, ALL the people will take this idea and, after giving it their best consideration, do as they please with it. That they will not reject it as a whole is certain. because it has a fundamental element of justice that is apparent.

That the people will not adopt it as a whole is certain. No human brain is great enough to sit down and outline a revolutionary change in our medium of exchange and not err in some minor details. Experience must show the weak points and they must be strengthened as they develop. One weak point can already be seen. If two men were sawing wood and one should saw 10 cords in 48 hours and the other by working harder should saw 12, it would of course be manifestly unjust to give each a labor-time check for 48 hours, provided each had the same health and strength. It would be too costly to put an overseer at each woodpile where two men were working ssibly EXACT justice could never be brought about in such But Socialists nevertheless adhere to their theory on the cases. ground that it would come much nearer justice than is possible under the present medium of exchange. For, in cases like that of the woodcutter who might saw 12 cords of wood and be given a labor-time check that would enable him to buy back only 10 cords, he would nevertheless receive five-sixths of his product instead of the one-fifth that labor now receives in the form of wages

Then again: Socialists regard all kinds of useful labor generally speaking, as equally valuable to society and therefore deserving of the same compensation. That's why they would let the wood-cutter's 10 hours of labor buy the product of the piano-maker's 10 hours at HIS trade. As a matter of man-to-man justice the position is impregnable—at least Socialists think so ab.! are willing to defend it against all comers. Yet Socialists can see a strong probability that experience would show the desirability if not the meaning of the experience would show the desirability if not the necessity of making slight variations in a few cases. For while Socialists maintain that, gen-erally speaking, all kinds of labor are equally valuable to society, they realize that a few kinds of labor are not equally AGREE. ABLE. Nor are their eyes closed to the fact that certain other kinds of labor are of extraordinary VALUE to society.

So, under Socialism, the Edisons and the sewer-diggers night-in fact the, WOULD-get more than the rest of us, us. the first as a matter of enthusiastic appreciation, the second as a matter of stern justice.

WHY ALL FORMS OF USEFUL LABOR ARE OF EQUAL

VALUE.

Under the labor-time check medium of exchange proposed by Socialists, any laborer could exchange the wealth he produced in any given number of hours for the wealth produced by any other laborer in the same number of hours.

If the labor-time check system be a just system, it must therefore follow that all forms of useful labor are equally valuable to society

Else the laborer whose product was of great value would be wronged in exchanging it upon even terms for the wealth pro-

omes necessary to prove that the product of one man's labor. hour for hour, is worth no more than the product of any other man's labor.

And it may as well be admitted at the start that while Se cialists contend that the rule would hold absolutely good in practically all cases, that they believe its application would show the necessity of making a few exceptions.

In other words, they would give extraordinary compensation for extraordinary service as a matter of gratitude, rather than as a strict obligation of justice. And the exceptions of a de could probably be noted on the fingers of one hand. This may sound strange now-this idea of giving extradinary compensation as a matter of gratitude instead of duty

-but it will be made plain in what is to follow. And realizing, as Socialists do, that while all forms of use

ful labor are of equal value to society and therefore entitled to equal compensation, that all forms of labor are not equally agreeable they would give extraordinary compensation, ne essary, to those who are engaged in some of the particularly disagreeable callings.

And again, they would give extraordinary compensation, if necessary, to those who are doing the most disagreeable work, not because their work is of more value to society than the work of anybody clse, but because experience would doubtless demonthe necessity of offering some extraordinary inducement trate to get the work done.

Now to prove that all forms of useful labor are of equal value to society. Let's begin at the bottom.

Food may well be regarded as the first of man's necessities. Food for civilized man cannot be produced except by applying the labor of man to the earth. So there would seem to be little necessity for enlarging upon the fact that no labor is more useful than the labor of the man who produces food for other men, without which they must die; nor for contending that as a matter of stern justice, no man is entitled to more for his labor than

the man who produces food for other men. We have, then, this first fact: "Man would die without food, but his life has been saved by food that other men have produced.

But the man is naked and standing out doors in a blizzard Even with food in his stomach, he cannot long survive unless e have clothing.

Clothing is produced for him and the clothing does ex-actly what the food did-enables him to live.

Second fact: "Man's life had been saved by food, but he was about to die from cold when his life was again saved by lothing that other men had produced."

His hunger satisfied and his body warmly-clad, man still acks something without which he must die. He has no shelter. The winds of winter quickly penetrate his thick clothing and the snow drifts down about him. And for the third time, his life is saved by the action of other men in providing him with the various materials with which a house may be constructed

Now, let the preceding facts sink into your mind before you proceed. Without food, clothing and shelter, man would most certainly die; no shadow of doubt about it. And since no service can be fendered to man that is more valuable than to prevent him from dying, is it possible, as a matter of actual act, for any kind of labor to be worthy of greater compensation than that which is devoted to the production of food, cloth ng and shelter? If you were without all of these things and had been without them even two weeks, is there any thing on this earth for which you would give more, even if you had all the wealth of Wall street, than something to eat, something to wear and a place to-sleep?

So far, so good. We have provided for man, the animal We have fed, clothed and sheltered him. And however gross it may sound to refined cars, the animal part of man is a most important part. A man who is not a good animal is not likely to be a good anything. A good body is necessary to a good brain. But a man who has merely a good body is fit to rank only with the beasts. To be a man in the highest and best sense of the word, he must be developed intellectually and morally as well as physically. He must have access to those things that tend to develope the brain, exalt the mind and coax into blossom all of the latent potentialities for good that are in him. Else be will remain merely an animal. To the extent that he obtains these things, he will rise above those living things that are content with food, warmth and protection from the elements. Te the extent that he is denied them, he will settle back into that class. And the things that man needs to develop him to the uttermost are almost as numerous as the sands of the sea and are more diversified in character than the hues of an Italian

He must have learning. For centuries, astronomers sat through weary nights to scan the heavens, all for him-to wrest from the realms of endless space a meagre knowledge of how the world was made and why the planets keep on their tire less ways with all the precision of delicately adjusted machines

Other men have sailed the seas in storm and calm to wrest still further secrets from nature. They have tempted death in the far corners of the earth to gratify the insatiable desire of man to know. Others have written books, composed musi painted pictures and done innumerable other things, all of which tre necessary to the greatest development of man's powers to ris bove the purely animal.

work of the astronomer, then, less valuable, or de Is the erving of less compensation than that of the farmer, the weaver r the carpenter? It is true that man could exist without any definite knowledge of whether the moon was made of green cheese or baled hay, but is ignorance of anything that men have been able to discover pertaining to the mysteries of the universe in keeping with the highest type of mental development? On the other hand, is the work of the astronomer more duced by a laborer whose product was of small value. To prove that the labor-time check medium of exchange who naintains the animal, without which the mental and moral would, in practice, prove to be a just medium, it therefore beimportant.

Is the work of the men who provide the world with mirth dom from all toil that much earlier in their lives, and melody less important, or deserving of less compensation than the work of the farmer, the cotton planter, or the house builder? It is true that man could exist without mirth or melody. Dumb animals do. But what a sorry world it would be without them. How many hearts would stay heavy for the lack of the soothing influence of song, or the mirth that revives the drooping spirits at the end of the day's struggle. The fact that man enjoys mirth and melody shows that his nature requires them; that he cannot be a whole man without them. are the makers of mirth and melody entitled to greater com-pensation than the farmer who supplies the food for the physical ody, without which mirth and melody could not be enjoyed necause life could not exist?

It is the same with all kinds of useful labor. Look closely into those lines of human endeavor that at first glance may seem the least important and far down in their depths will be seen the plans of the Infinite, working for man's good. Every man engaged in useful industry has his work to do and if he were to cease work, the world would miss him. It may seem as if the man who is engaged in making a child's undershirt is more useful to society than the man who makes children's toys, but it is doubtful if even this is true. Childhood demands amusement. God made it so. The child that has no toys is a sad child and an additional care to its mother. A sad child is an abnormal hild, for mirth and gayety are the qualities of natural childbood. An abnormal child is more likely than a normal child to become an abnormal adult. And abnormal adults are the penalties inflicted upon a careless world for ignoring the rules of right and wrong. "The world makes its own criminals" says combroso, the celebrated Italian criminologist. It is doubtful f the world knows how many criminals are made in childhood. Few persons become criminals after they have reached maturity. At any rate, it may be said that the world demands toys as well as undershirts for its children and as a matter of justice, it ought, therefore, to give as much compensation to the toymaker as it does to the shirt-maker, because the toy-maker would be just as willing to make shirts as toys if the world, by withdraw ng its domand for his product, would signify its desire that he produce something else

Then there are certain callings that the world now seems to consider deserving of extraordinary compensation, not only because of their nature, but on account of the length of time that must be devoted to study before work can be begun. Of this class of highly paid labor, the physician is a good type. The physician prolongs life -- at least theoretically. But the physician would never get a chance to earn a fee, or his patient a chance to draw the first breath, if it were not for the farmer who supplies both with food. On the other hand, the carpen ters and many other laborers, who are paid much less for their abor than the physicians, devote as much time to learning their trades as the physicians devote to learning how to do their work. And the tools that a good carpenter must have cost him as much as the ordinary physician's medical books cost. Not only that, the physician is usually educated in a university at the expense of the state, while the carpenter pays for his instruction by working for years as an apprentice for little or no

Look wherever you will among those to whom the world i ow giving extraordinary compensation and in a great majority of the cases you will find no valid reason for the discrimination that exists. Most of the highly-paid men are paid highly because they are proficient in the art of wresting profits from the world, either for themselves, or for the men who pay them their alaries. As we are doing things now, it is a very valuable man who can buy for two cents a yard of cloth that cost three cents to make and then sell it for four cents. And the man who can nanipulate a stock market or get 10 per cent more than the werage amount of work out of a big force of men can live in a alaci if he can only find large enough scope for his peculiar His ability as a slave-driver was one of the qualifietivities. ations for his position that were possessed by the first president of the steel trust. But what does the world profit, merely be cause a man has the ability to buy commodities cheaply and ell them dearly, or to wheedle labor into lashing itself to the atmost to produce the most for the least money? As a matter f fact, the world loses by each operation. It is the capitalist ho gains.

Under Socialism, much of this "special ability" that we car so much about would be compelled to devote its energies o more useful purposes, since there would be no occasion for uch services in a world that had decided to eliminate profit by naking things for public use instead of for private gain.

Then, there are other kinds of labor that are as useful ety as that of the farmer, the weaver or the carpenter, but In fact, they are disagreeable. No great city ire less agreeable. ould long exist if there were not sewers, and the digging of ewers is not only very unpleasant, but very unhealthful work. et somebody must dig the sewers in order that the rest may live. Of course the sewer digger who prevents a man from dyng of disease at 50 performs no more useful service to that man han the farmer who produced the food that prevented him from dying at birth-or rather, that enabled him to be born at Yet Socialism contemplates the probably necessity of pay-

ing the sewer digger more for his work than the farmer would e given for producing the world's food supply. If the sewer ligger, under Socialism, were to be paid more than the farmer, is extraordinary compensation, however, would not be because f any belief that his work was the more valuable, but becaus peiety would recognize that it was plainly more disagreeable ork than that of the farmer.

As to how much more the sewer digger should be paid than the farmer, experience would have to determine. Society would simply have to place a premium on sewer digging in the form agreeable useful labor, instead of making sewer digges of extra compensation until the inducement was sufficient to coal miners the most poorly paid laborers in the world, tempt men into the trenches in order that they might gain free- capitalism does.

dom from an ton that much earlier in their lives, diggers can be drafted from any rank of life, if the tion offered be sufficiently alluring. Offer \$100 a day digging and any city can even empty its office bu anxious will their occupants be to increase their inc anxious will then occupants of the increase their incom such disagreeable work will always be avoided becaus increased supply of laborers that will seek employment moment the inducement becomes greater than most men And whatever the price for sewer digging ma demand. because of its extraordinary unpleasantness, it will be we society should pay, the lowest price for which those who will consent to toil, even if that price be three or five if price paid for the farmer's work.

Premiums in the form of extra compensation would a less also have to be offered to a few other kinds of labore the coal miners, for instance, who imperil their lives and health to provide the world's coal supply. But, as in the of the sewer digger, the extra compensation would aris because coal is more valuable than food, but because coal is more disagreeable than farming.

But aside from a few particularly disagreeable callin like the ones mentioned, it is plain that society would be compelled to offer extra compensation in order to get all aborers it might desire in any line. Men's tastes are so fied that no occupation would lack for laborers. In fact, a all useful labor paid the same, many that are now engage the so-called aristocratic occupations would prefer manual h on the farm or in the workshop. There are plenty of men w ing in offices in every city who would rather run an engine factory or work on a farm than to pour over books, if the pensation in each case were the same. And this statement the more readily believed when the fact is considered that all were engaged in productive industry and each were to all of his product instead of only one-fifth of it, it would be coessary for anyone to work more than three or four house day in order to live as well as or better than he does now,

But under the actual operations of the Socialist system industry, men would have to do the work for which ther w cialism, the individual would have a better opportunity ascertain the particular occupation for which he was best all ed, because poverty would not compel him so often to take first thing he could get. But, in the long run, the good has smith who persisted in being a bad musician would have to back to the forge just the same as he now has to do. sense would not be dethroned under Socialism. On the rary, it would be intensified and developed.

In the first part of this chapter, it was said that under S ialism, men like Edison would doubtless be given estraord compensation, "as a matter of gratitude, rather than as a st obligation of justice." Conceding, as Socialists do, the en ordinary value of the services performed by a man like Eds who forms one of the very few exceptions to the rule of the m value of all labor, it doubtless seems strange to suggest that i extraordinary compensation should be for anything except discharge of a direct obligation on the part of society individual. Here is the explanation :

Edison could not have done what he has done in the of invention if other inventors had not blazed the way frouter ignorance up to the point from which he started. The labored before he was born to make it possible for Edison begin where he did. Society cared for these early invenwhile they were struggling to unravel nature's secrets by viding them with food, clothing and shelter. And during the inetervening years, other laborers have supported units ties in order that the accomplishments of these early inve might be cherished and the knowledge regarding them ha down from one generation to another. It is a recognized price ciple even of law that any invention, even if it be a pater one, belongs to society after a certain number of years, therefore Edison is indebted to society for the knowledge has enabled him to accomplish what he has brought she Furthermore, it was Edison's environment and the enof his ancestors, the effects of which were inherited by him, enabled him to take up his work where others had left it. it should also be remembered that it is society that has given Edison's inventions all the value they possess. It is the people here who have made the electric light and the telephon If Edison were to take the electric light and the teleph able. to the heart of Africa, they would not be worth anything

Nevertheless, Socialists would favor the giving to Edis "as a mark of gratitude and enthusiastic appreciation, rate than as a strict obligation of justice," of a lump sum perior that would enable him to indulge to the uttermost any de that he might have for travel, study, or modest laxury and b chances are that he or any other inventor would be better a fied with such an honorarium than with the uncertain reva that now come to inventors who, because of the infringement their patents, are compelled to pay for expensive litigation.

But each generation produces so few men of Edison's n the Socialist contention regarding the equal value of a kinds of useful labor would not be seriously disturbed.

These, then, are the reasons why Socialists hold that labor-time check medium of exchange, which would enable worker to exchange his product for a given number of hour the product of any other laborer made in the same length time, would do justice to all and injury to none. Like good rule outside of mathematics it has a few exceptions I Socialists are rather proud of the fact that these except would result in giving the greatest compensation to men really extraordinary ability and to those who do the most



Economic Truths.

OBLEM BEGINS WITH THE CITY.

the community with the result that

streets, improvements, etc., are in-terferred with or bonds have to be

issued. There are probably only a very few communities in the United

States who are not grossly in debt,

the conquering of the municipality by the party of the workingmen:

alone has an honest interest in the

cal power by the laboring class.

party.

W.

the Social-Democratic

themselves.

Now it is the workingmen who under such conditions have to suf-

WARX OBSERVATION ON THE INSIGNIFIC CANCE OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

manne of Paris," says ernment of the communities." The his pamphlet: The already existing rights are employed france," is at least the by them in the interests of the is deliverance of the position to make their power felt. They don't wait with their discovered under nic deliverance of nt).

covery then-that the scientific Socialism which to counteract the moral and

une of Paris after a eristence, was stilled and physical regeneration of the laof 30,000 combattants, alized capitalistic state. boring class. It is therefore the first task for commune has risen the Socialists to do their utmost to not only in Paris, but 615 French cities and to promote this influence, to strive clebrating its Six hundred and fifteen of which 200 are enand political power. And the American communities, by Socialists-sent to the muncipal conparticularly , the industrial large h lately was held in Paris, mg hand of the centralmever, keeps its hold mities and hinders the at every step. The com-have only a limited right in the system of taxaer classes have, in the indirect taxes on meat

thin born a on-

00-5 g

to bear almost the whole the costs of government, a of this, the Socialistic t has accomplished great for instance, in Lille, been in the short time wars completely trans-

France, so all communities world--America iniffer from the want of ment. The state has its n them all. The large ce this obstacle the

and that in America also tatives of rural districts ed to make laws for ideas, the interests, the life of the population of riets differ from those of on of, industrial disad large cities, yet the state acts as a guardian over munities, dictates what they do and what they shall not is more natural then railway companies, the companies, etc., will make this for their own advantage. a senseless system, for the railroads are excepted taxes on their immens properties. The small rs are therefore taxed And they shift this burtheir tenants by increas-Through this control over the capitalists can easily and exploit the laboring while with a true autonomy unity, it would be far for them to do so.

ialists of all countries n this clearly, and they a strive for "full self-gov- for ten cents. Try it.

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LING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

Be Content, Ye Oppressed ! There's honest John Hawkins, hedger and ditcher, who, though he is poor, does not want to be richer;

for all such vain wishes in him are prevented-by a fortunate habit of being contented. Though cold be the weather and dear be the food, John never is found in a murmuring mood. And work of transforming the municipal this is frequently heard to declare-

the

iscovery then—that the management for the day of deliver-ance from the bondage of the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the construction of the ic can be erected—that is a powerful means with the same for the day of deliver-tralized state. By adequate reforms they are to transform the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the day of the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms they are to transform the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the day of the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the can be erected—that the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the cen-tralized state. By adequate reforms the communi-ty into a powerful means with the same for the central the same for the same fo often has said, "if I cannot get meat I can surely get bread. And though fretting wil make my calamities in result of the Paris physical misery of the laborers deeper, it never will make bread and cheese any cheaper."

So he cheerfully toils at such tasks as are sent, and whatever his fare he is always content. O, I wish that some folks who are smarter and richer would copy John Hawget into the municipal government, kins, the hedger and ditcher. He lives in the village there on for the autonomy of the communi-ties and to enlarge their economic ploys him early and late. There ive many other such people as he,

for whose livelihood they are indebted to me. cities, suffer not only from the lack They have sense in their heads, of self-government. Thanks to the they have strength in their hands, indifference and the ignorance of but of what use would these be exthe voters the cities have become the cept for my lands? So they humbly domain of the professional politi-ian. Politics with them is a busiand hence they yield readily me half a county.

to bribery. They keep a horde of They have built me a mansion toughs and political bums to influence elections in their interests. The gracefully high in the air. To me community has thus to feed this every season they cheerfully yield political vermin, which gets on the each man the first fruits of his flock pay roll, yet does no useful work. or his field. Their souls with mean envy are

These parasites suck the blood of nowise distressed, they just do the labor and I do the rest. No questhe revenues are always short, and public needs, such as the cleaning of tions are asked how I came to be richer, thanks, largely, to Jo Hawkins, the hedger and ditcher. John But soon in the future, a time I oresee, when this sweet state of things will far different be; for Cobden and Bright and that pestient crew, more mischief have done than they set out to do.

fer most. The working quarters are, With specious pretense they enin regard to sanitary conditions, encouraged the poor to rebel against ills God would have them endure. tirely neglected, resulting in great mortality among the children of the proletariat, and the proletarians And all the land over, wherever they went, they sowed the foul seeds This alone proves the necessity of of the weed Discontent.

Soon questions and arguments on every side God's wise dispensations It will boldly deride. O, would that some folks who are smarter and richer were more like. John Haw-

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

Casting off the gloom of midnight; Glinting o'er the hills of Time; Dancing in the mists of dawning; new rays of Truth Divi

Truth released from ancient bondage; Antique thought and rusty chains; Burdened with the restless longings Of unsettled Past due claims.

Economic facts anfolding; Shedding light on "dismal" ground; Heralds of Emancipation. Truths Divine, and wholly sound. Henry B. Ashplant.

London, Ontario, Mch., 1904.

"Justice" in Plutocratic America !

Williams was a brakeman employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and was injured July 8, 1882. He badly sued the railroad for injuries and on the initial trial was awarded \$4,000. This verdict was set aside, and on the second trial he was awarded \$4,900. Upon appeal the finding was upheld by the Appellate Court, but was reversed by the Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial. On the third trial the complaint was dismissed. Then Williams appealed and the first Appellate Court upheld the dismissal, but the plaintiff went to the Court of Appeals which had formerly ruled against him. This time, however, it sided with him, and once more

ordered a new trial-the fourth Then came a verdict for the injured employe in the sum of \$4,500, which was, in due course of time, reversed by the first Appellate Court and the matter stood where it started. On the fifth trial the plaintiff won as before, being awarded \$4,900. Again the railroad appealed and again re-versed the decision and obtained the usual new trial. On this sixth trial the customary verdict was recorded for the plaintiff, being \$4,500, and this award was upheld by the first Appellate Court. Finally, by the decision of the Court Ξ. of Appeals late in January, 1904, the case was closed in William's favor-twenty-one years after the accident and at the cost of six trials and ten appeals. - Everybody's

Che Milwankee Election.

With that memorable concluding will never be ascertained, but surely more than those thirty shillings given to Judas Iscariot. That the speech, with which Socialism was to downed and subdued forever, a crime had been committed against Judas-coin is not triffing history the class to which, by reason of his has time and again proven. proletarians of this community, who being the paid servant of the or-ganized toilers, this disciple also have commenced to do the thinking ought to belong; a crime that has for themselves, have treated these met with the strongest condemna-dishonest actions with contempt tion of all honest people, and even and answered them with has aroused the contempt of our protest against this nefarious act, honest adversaries. The seed sown and the result was that all hopes, at the Boston convention was de-stined to bring forth fruit in Mil-surpassed. More than 19,000 votes I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to be-blieve that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external Nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do. —Wm. Morria. sound, socially you are an impossi-bility," were used in this campaign enter the city council and four walk



Social-Democrats would forcibly take religion from every one and violently crush the church In order to take the foundation

from and to break the point of pious falsehoods, we state here cure the ruling power in the state that the regulation of religious for the laboring class. We have matters lies with each individual,

Labor will be the torture of no one, but the duty of all. An exundemo-in oppo-struggled for some time against will be provided for every one taking up these practical con-siderations, since their meaning Hunger will become henceforth seemed so self-evident in the declaration of the platform. But punishement of the idle.

Those Social-Democrats who re

spect the genuineness and worth

of their fellow-men will also

* *

NAT'L. H'DQUARTERS.-1'ne 1 ional Organizing Fund now amounts 3,193.76. The national headquarters of the ialist party has been cialist party has been removed from Omaha and established at Room 300, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn Street,

Chicago. All communications for the National Secretary should be addressed accordingly and all remittances made payable to William Mailly, National The meeting of the national conven-The

The meeting of the national conven-tion will necessarily require the atten-tion of the force in the national office and the National Secretary therefore requests that correspondents take this into account and have patience if their letters do not receive immediate atten-tion. The removal of heacquarters just preceding the national convention places the national office force at a temporary disadvantage, but the normal condition of affairs will be restored as soon as possible.

of anairs will be restored as soon as possible. The police of Portland, Ore., are in-terfering with the right of Socialists to hold street meetings, but the local com-rades are determined to redst this usur-pation of authority and will continue their agitation notwithstanding. Reports to the national headquarters are to the effect that a large and re-presentative gathering will be in attend-ance at the national convention which opens in Chicago May 1st. The Na-tional Scretary is arranging to have the official report of the sceretary of the convention issued to the Socialist press as soon as the convention closes.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

ress as soon as the convention closes. Wm. Mailly, Nat'l. Secy.

sippi.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

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 Tactics That Failed .-- Strenuous ef-

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. Organizer Goebel has been at work n Pennsylvania. The New York Worker will issue special May Day number. German Organizer Saltiel will work in Pennsylvania during the ore part of May.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson is workng in Colorado again. He spoke in Denver last Sunday. It is said that the courts in Colo-

rado have interfered to keep prom-inent labor leaders of that state off the Socialist tickets.

Tactics That Failed.—Stremuous ef-forts were made by the employers of Milwaukee to keep down the Socialist vote at the muncipal elections last week. e In all the factories and workshops of the city notices were posted that all employes were to work a full-time day. If the polls closing early it was necessary for the men to leave their work, on pain of being docked or discharged, if they wished to vote at all. Though the they wished to be at all. Though the they wished to have two hours off in to vote, the machinery was nowhere stopped and every wage worker knows what the future consequences of such temerity would be, should he ignore the expressed wishes of the boss and quit f to exercise his 'inherent right" to vote. The workingmen is free and independent —of course. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report the signal failure of these buildozing clacits of capitalists ing of the working class at the ballot hox. The result of the balloting showed that 18,983 Socialist votes had been cast. —Youngstown, O., Labor Advocate. to copies Benson's "Confessions of Capitalism," 28 pages, @ 5 cts... 5 copies "An Appeal to the Work-ers," 24 pages, @ 5 cts..... t copy "The Truth about Socialism" ,50 by John Collins, 112 pages..... Notice to Camden, N. J., readers. L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N., , is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper. S. W.S. S. Wet 8 J YU YN YG GHT Consult enberg

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ACROSS THE REPRING POND. The English Socialist parties are till talking about a consolidation ino one party, without appearing to e much nearer that goal.

cialist movement in France, will soon issue a new paper, which rumor says will be called Humanité. In Muhlhausen, Thuringen, the

Social-Democrats have combined with the trade unions and purchased the Thuringer Hof, to serve as a home.

The campaign of Prof. Ferri and his paper, Avanti, against the hydraheaded corruption of Italian affairs

O.S. Marken Summer Sum Some Gems from the Writings of Liebknecht.

In a municipality, which is a cracy. The difference between in looking back over the system-state within a state, the sub-democratic and social-democratic atic calumny of our position in ordination of the subject majori-is that the latter sees the conse-regard to religion it appears nety to the special interests of the quences which the former, enruling minority stands out more tangled in civil prejudices, has plainly than in a great state, not the courage to see. Social-since ruler and ruled, physically democracy is consequently actual nearer, are in direct personal con- democracy. tact with each other.

. .

fic, which is only fraud.

justice

slander

ism.

the non-workers. In this way the

inequality becomes the most re-

volting injustice. And this in-

civilization, that every one who

has a spark of the sense of jus-

party programme stamps as a

ponents that Socialism will se-

already said that the idea of

cratic and consequently in oppo-

sition to the principles of Social-

made by democracy are likewise demands of the Social-Demo-

thrown to this traitor to his class

All demands for liberty

a decisiv

mastery is above all

tice must strive to clear away.

The clear statement of

is a scar on our famed

the assertion of our op-

our

Democracy is represented as a associations say of us that we are



. .

not the curse of labor, but the GIVING THE POOR WORK.

GIVING THE POOR WORK. Do not cheat yourself into thinking that all the finery you can wear is so much put into the hungry mouths of those beneath you. It is not so. It is what you yourselves, whether you will or not, must some time feel it to be; it is what those who stand shivering in the streets, forming a line to watch you as you step out of your carriages, know it to be-those fine dresses do not mean that so much has been put into their mouths, but that so much has been taken out of their mouths. — John Ruskin.

THE GRANDER AGE.

Have you seen a copy of this pioneer socialist magazine of the Far South? It is boycotted by Madden, but still in he ring for Socialism and the overthrow the ring for Socialism and the overthrow of the present rotten conditions). It will be sent you three months on trial for ten cents. In the May issue will be published an article on "The Negro Un-der Present Conditions, and the Negro Under Socialism." This issue will be sent in bundle lots of ten copies or more at one cent each, which is less than the cent of printing and package THE GRANDER AGE, Biloxi, Missis

Workers by the millions undergo a process of slow but certain destruction in unsanitary workshops, or in danger-ous or unhealthy occupations, many of which are quite unnecessary for the need of a properly organized community. -Alfred Russell Wallace



High Grade Desks, Office Furniture, Filing Systems, Sectional Book-Cases, Duplicating Machines, Office and Typewriter Supplies, Etc.

didates for Republican nominations for senators and assembly are not as plenti-ful as they have been in other years. This fact is partially due to the fact that some of the districts have been This fact is prevented intricts have been that some of the districts have been made doubtful by the largely increased social-Democratic vote. — Milwauke

transformation of the government of the communities, and therefore kins, the hedger and ditcher! alone is capable of making the com-Old Rhyme. munity a political institution, which takes care of the public wel-Notice, Philadelphia. fare. The conquering of the muni-cipalities is naturally but the first tep in the conquering of the politi-

A Significant Milwaukee Item .-- Can-

Magazine.

so far as to have big posters, 8 by 6 feet large, put up on bill boards, with the Gompers' ranting words imprinted thereon in big letters. How much of remuneration was

cessary that they be stated. The Social-Democracy as such has absolutely nothing to do with re-ligion. Every man has the right to think and believe what he will and no one has the right to molest or limit another in his You know how the Socialthoughts or beliefs, or to allow advantage to him in any way.

ation in place of wage labor!

and we declare religion to be a

But what becomes of capital? It remains where it belongs, with labor. There is no capital but through labor. There shall these demagogical slanders and be no capital except for labor.

paign. BERN. MCKANN, Treas bodys possible. **3Ist and Brown Sts.** MIL WAUKEE, WIS.

The Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kansas, will print a daily edition of its paper in Chicago, at the national convention, and pay city union wages for its typesetting. Seymour Stedman and Ernest Untermann were the principal speakers in favor of the progressive program adopted by the Illinois state convention. From the names that have appeared in the Socialist papers, it is clear that the national convention in Chicago next week will be made up of the best known comrades in the movement. How our mind runs back a few years! The Seattle Socialist prints a half-tone reproduction of a photograph of the man who was chained to a telegraph pole at Telluride, Colo., by the tin soldiers who are now gov-erning the people of that state. It will make a good exhibit to be used will make a good exhibit to be used during the coming presidential cam-The labor papers are criticising the speeches made at the Denver mass meeting by Mitchell and Len-non. Mitchell is said to have utterad some very vapid stuff about being a friend of Roosevelt and against Peabody. He had nothing to say about the conditions that make Peabodys possible. Ben Hanford is said to have downed the "Hon." Daniel Daven-port in fine shape at the debate at Cooper Union, New York, last week. There were five thousand people present and the attorney of the Manufacturers' Association got a very small part of the thunders of applause. It was the most effective public debate that has taken place in Gotham in a long time, we are in-

still causes the capitalists and their politicians in that country great un easiness. The Labor Leader, long referred to as Keir Hardie's Labor Leader, has been moved from Glasgow to London and turned over to the Independent Labor Party by Hardie

It appears, with its issue of April, .25 as the official journal of that party and with an enlarged number of ^{••25} pages. A Message from Mr. Kein §1.00 Hardie, M. P., is one of the features

> The Independent Labor Party (Socialist) of England held its an-nual conference at Cardiff, Wales, ast week. The delegates wore red osettes. Heir Hardie was unable o be present, and his absence, the first in years, was much regretted. An appreciation, introduced by Bruce Glasier, was passed with en-thusiasm. The discussions were animated and able. After a good deal of oratory a motion on fusion with the other English party failed by a vote of 94 to 38. A resolution on woman suffrage was passed. Manchester was selected as the place for next year's meet. The office of secertary was separated from that of chief or running and the A big, bright, handsome, Labor-Socialist weekly apper. Eight pages of sensible, scientific, class conscious fixture. Some of the subjects dis-cussed were Housing, Physical Degeneration, Fair Rent Courts (to pass upon landlord extortions), Rural Depopulation, Sweated Goods, Minimum Wage, Unemployment, and the like. The new national board consists of Philip Snowden, chairman, Keir Hardie, J. Bruce Glasier, J. Ramsey McDonald, Miss Ford, Mrs. Pankhurst, F. W. Jo-wett, and T. D. Benson.

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To us the most cheering part of this remark of the governor's is where he says that there have been union men who as guardsmen re-fused to do their "duty." It appears that there was enough of this

refusal to "do their duty" it appears that there was enough of this refusal to "do their duty" on the part of guardsmen who belonged to the guard to give the governor, who by virtue of his office is the commander of the state troups, cause for annoyance and concern. For we feel very sure that the kind of duty these certain New York sol-

diers mutinied at was sufficiently obnoxious and inhuman to warrant their rebellion. And as we write there floats before our eyes a car-

toon that was extensively printed and reprinted in the labor press some ten years or more ago, representing some militiamen in the fore-ground with levelled guns pointing at a group of strikers, and a whippersnapper of a captain shouting out the order to the soldier nearest him, "Shoot down your father over there, don't you see he's one of the order was

Now, every militiaman is not ordered to shoot his own father down in cold blood, but many of them have been ordered to shoot down

their human brothers, their brothers in the working class. The main reason why the trade unions have an instinctive mistrust of the militia

service and why they are many of them instructing their members to stay out of the militia, is that experience has shown that the militia is

used for the interests of the capitalist class and for the purpose of in-timidating the working class. Evidences of this misuse abound. In line with this claim, we may point to Colorado.

guard has been used by the mine owning capitalist officials of that state to supercede the civil authorities, even to the point of suspending

the writ of habeas corpus, and that, too, when the local authorities complained that they were well able to preserve the peace. But there is a point in connection with a recent occurrence there that may be pointed out. Pres. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was

put under military arrest sometime ago, on a charge that even Dr. Washington Gladden says was filmsy and far-fetched, and after being kept in the bull-pen with the idea of thus crippling the organization

of the workers, the miners were at length able, by going clear up to the supreme court, to get an order commanding the military com-mander to surrender Moyer into court. Read the following from an

When the train bearing Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Fed-eration of Miners, who appears this afternoon before the Supreme Court for a hearing on habeas corpus proceedings, arrived today, accompanied by a militia guard, a small-sized riot resulted. There were a number of persons at the station to meet the party, among them Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood knocked Wells down. In a second Haywood was surrounded by angry troopers, who struck at the assaulter with the butts of their carbines and beat him with revolvers.

Haywood was then arrested, and in the middle of a hollow square of militiancen, marched to a hotel near the station. Haywood again showed fight, and was beater into submission. He was boyoneted and clubbed with muskets until he was insensible. A riot call was turned in.

Bert Givens, orderly of Capt. Welles, struck up the muzzle of a gun aimed Haywood, and rescued him from his position between two cars where the rdians had driven him.

Haywood walked into the train and shook hands with Moyer. C Bulkeley Wells immediately made a move toward Haywood to strike Haywood knocked Wells down.

associated press report as to what followed:

It is not necessary to recite here the way in which the national

aloof from labor unions."

of the strikers !"

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.



ELECTED MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS ARE IN HARNESS. The County Board and its Committees. - The Social-Democrats present first Ordinance and

Resolution at the new City Council. Want Evening Sessions.

At 10:30 o'clock, last Tuesday Comrade Sheehan, who received the chairman, and an adjournment un-morning the new County Board of full Socialist vote. And in this con-til later in the day, when the com-Milwaukee county held its first ses-nection there was a significant thing mittee appointments were announceion at the court house, a session -the fifteen Democrats in the body notable for the fact that for the first did not put up a candidate of their ly, but there was considerable crititime in its existence the board of own, but voted solidly for the Repub-county fathers numbered in their lican candidate, F.J.Lenicheck. This was put on the committee on public happy, capitalistic habit of working buildings, which last year midst four Social-Democrats. There was a profuse floral display, but al-most without exception the desks of of the two capitalist party represen-It was supposed from the chairman's the Socialist members were bare, tatives also shows why corruction in this being due to the attitude the official life is always non-partisan. tration that he would avail himself members of the party in the city are taking on the subject of floral tributes. The exception was a very office, one party is not a check on the comrades's commother after election, and it must were as follows: office, one party is not a check on the tributes. The exception was a very beautiful bouquet which the enthusiasm of the Twenty-third ward comfall to the Social-Democrats to be rades had prompted them to send to rades had prompted them to send to Supervisor James Sheehan of the terests. In connection with the vote, Eleventh ward. There were a large number of spectators and the usual also, the fact developed that several labor candidates who were elected. excited hush at the meeting was on old party tickets and who before rapped to order. Our comrades were election had besought the help of organized labor in their campaign, nore or less under the observation of the other supervisors during the session, although their line of convoted with the other capitalistic representatives against the candidate tee, Plats. duct was generaly understood from the start, it being the same as that of the working class, Sheehan, thus showing that they are in reality ollowed by the Socialist aldermen

at the first meeting of the City Council the week before.

For vice chairman of the board. our comrades nominated and voted The first business in order was the for Comrade Charles Jeske, super-lection of a chairman, and the So-visor of the Twentieth ward. Then tutions,

The Socialist Aldermen put on good Committees.

The adjourned meeting of the Milwaukee board of aldermen was held last Monday afternoon, the main feature of which was the appointment of committees. In spite t the prophesies of the daily press, the Social-Democratic members did not fare badly, and were, in fact,

given positions on the two most im-portant committeess. The session was short and the following newspaper clippings will give an idea of the matters of interest to Socialists: (From the Milwaukee Free Press.)

Captain

President Corcoran made twenty hairmanships of committees satis-y the ambitions of twenty-six Democratic aldermen, and made such a distribution of the other laces satisfactory to the eleven Republi-cans and the nine Social-Democrats.

Health-Bogk,Kuschbert, Schumacher, council meetings from 4 o'clock in Rittleat, Klaeser, Raetz, Stoetzer. the afternoon to 7:30 o'clock at Sewerage-Rittleat, Bogk, Deuster-Wittig, Klaeser, Cary, Welch. Street Lights-Steigerwald, Koerner Street Lights-Steigerwald, Koerner, Kuschbert, Lemanski, Cary, Meyer, Me-

Railey. Railroads-Luedtke, Fitzgerald, Wei-her, Rittleat, McKinley, Raetz, Lons-toer torf. /Bridges and Viaducts - Strachota, Barry, Connelly, Szymanski, Koerner,

Barry, Connelly, Szymanski, Koerner, Cary, Pringle. Harbor-Wittig, Szymanski, Connelly, Braum, Weiher, Lonstorf, Wild. Publie Buildings and Grounds-Wei-her, Strachota, Stollenwerk, Steigerwald, Fitzgerald, Fiebrantz, Meyer. Taxes - Hayes, Mallory, Klaeser, Braun, Walter, Fiebrantz, Becker. Licenses - Klaeser, Deuster, Bogk, Stollenwerk, Meyer, 'Stoetzer, Grantz. Printing-Deuster, Sikora, Barry, Kuschbert, Rittleat, Fiebrantz, Heath. Plats-Sikora, Szymanski, Fitzgerald, Schumacher, Walter, Stiglbauer, Ma-lewsky.

berees of as many used to supply Benson's articles are among the best for study. We are located right under the S. L. P. headquarters. You stated it too mildly in the notice you had of Edwards running the section for his own benefit. He is the most unprincip'ed pretender I ever knew. And what beats all, the state S. L. P. committee stands right in with him in all his flagrant methods. They had a strong section here two years ϵ go, but it has dwindled down to a few misled followers of Edwards. I know what I an talking about, as I was a member of the S. L. P. up to last July. But with many others I left in sorrow and disgust. W. H. Burne. ed. Our comrades did not fare badwas 'so claim of wishing a model adminis-In spite of their campaign bluster of the new force in polities to put about watching the other fellow in that committee above suspicion. Our committee assignments

Supervisor James Sheehan (11th ward) : Laws and Legislation, Coun-Benson articles has exhausted our supty Hospital for the Insane commitply. tee, Printing and Stationery (im-Dear Comrades: I congratulate all of you on the big vote for Socialism in Milwaukee. It will be an eye-opener

portant). Supervisor Charles Jeske (20th

ward) : Justices and Constables' Ac-counts, Register of Deeds, County St. Charles Hotel, Clerk and County Surveyor commit-

Supervisor Frank Boness (9th ward): Rules, 'Circuit, Superior, Municipal and District Courts committee, Highways and Bridges. Supervisor Gustav Geerdts (21st

ward): Penal and Charitable Insti-Burial of ex-Union Soldiers, Railroads.

I Socialism. Gives Recreation, In-T the afternoon to 7:30 o'clock A cards, based on a subject of night. The resolution was referred T to the committee on rules. O ance. Calculated to disturb Pre-

Ald. Melms introduced an ordijudice, dissipate Ignorance and enlighten Humanity. Can be nance authorizing the purchase of a site for and the erection of an isolation hospital outside the city limits and providing for the issuance of \$50,000 bonds for that purpose. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, was referred to the committee on health and finance....

The next meeting of the council will be held on Monday afternoon. There will be meetings of the committees on finance, health and rules some time this week.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

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any single instance, the imperative mandate must be applied, and that without mercy. They have been sent to their post of duty by Infinite Wis-dom, and it is their province to lead their brethren to the Promised Land, even though the road leads through the wilderness and the Dead Sea. May they prove "As wise as serpents, yet harm-less as doves." Our Republican caucuses were pulled

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Minneapolis,

S

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less as doves." Our Republican caucuses were pulled (that is the word) off last evening, and throughout the city the vote was almost exactly the sum of the Democratic and Republican vote of two years ago at the general election, that shows how the land lays, they begin to smell sulphur, the pit is not far ahead. J. F. Miles. Answers to Correspondents.

the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never

Answera to correspondence. H. E. Ward, Pittsville.--Yes, Cm. rade Benson is a full-fieldged party me-ber. Glad you appreciate his work. So do many thousand others. E. C., Washington.-Dr. Washington Gladden may be addressed at Columbus O. He is a Congregational minister.

THE DESK ROOMS Dear Herald: We have a club just formed to study economics from a work-ing class standpoint. I have gotten eleven to take The Herald and we want some back numbers of the Benson ar-ticles or as many as you can supply. Benson's articles are among the best for study. We are located right under the We offer at \$7.50 per month with the curity and comfort of a modern Firepr building with vault and other accomo-cions should be inspected by parties siring a down town office. **Citizens Trust Company**

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BEBARD THE



political scabs. cialists in their turn nominated followed a long address of the new



It will be noted that Haywood's greatest crime in the mind of the military commander was that he sought to communicate with his chief. It was a crime for which the commander sought to strike him down, and would have succeeded had Haywood been more of a coward and less of a man of true American spunk. It is clear why he was not permitted to speak to Pres. Moyer. The military was not holding him to preserve the peace, but to embarass and cripple the official operations of the Federation of Miners, and hence did not propose to grant the two officials of that organization the opportunity to even speak to each other.

The Colorado episode is illuminating. It presents "citizen soldiery" with its mask off. The militia is the creature of capitalism and as such should be shunned by the working class upon whose flesh capitalism feeds.

The National Convention of the Socialist party opens its sessions on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at Brand's hall, North Clark and Eric streets, Chicago, and will last several days.

since the Illinois state convention, in which the International Socialists won out against the Utopian De Leonistic no-immediate-demands fellows, there has been a heresy hunt in the Chicago local with several So-cialists expelled from the party.

A writer in the New York Worker A writer in the New York Worker to the work of the coming national convention takes the opportunity to express his "asteen and gratitude to the editors of the Worker, the Com-rade and the Social-Democratic Herald for the work they have done to elevate the tone of the Socialist press." Thanks.

tre is, in fact, but one crime is the res, and all variaties of impropris-nativever are aspects or phases of rime. It is the crime of exploits

reets, Chicago, and will last several itys. Word comes from Chicago that nee the Illinois state convention

"Perish humanity, but save our money," is the first principle of bour-geois morality.--Paul Lafargue.

Comrade Isador Ladoff's new book, American Pauperiam and the Abolition of Poverty, is precisely the book that Socialists have been seeking ir vain for years. It embodies a deal of labor on the figures of the United States Census, which has resulted in bringing out the facts regarding the distribution of wealth and the real condition of the la-borera, which our governing officials de-uined to conceal. Machanechly the book is a wonder at the price. A capitalist publishing house would have charged at hast \$1,15. Our price to anybody is fifty cents, and to our stockholders yo cents including post-age. If you are not a stockholder, write for our bookhet "A Socialist Publishing House," and you will prehably decide to in us. Charles H. Marr & Campany (Ce-spantires), st Fifth avenue. Charge.

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 Cipar Makers Union No. 152--Meets 2nd and theret. Seavers, 2160 Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 50--Meets 1st.
 Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union No. 150--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at Reed and Oregon sts.
 Coat Hervers' Union No. 510--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 186 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 186 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 186 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Thuesday at 136 Grand at 92--Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 376 Grand 51, Milwaukee, April 17, 1901.--Joint meeting of the local quorum of the E. B. The E. B. of the Felderation of Labor will be reated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Mis.
 Core Makers' Union No. 53--Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 376 Grand 3t. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 376 Clinton st.
 Electrical Workers' Union No. 54--Meets 1st. A O Fedda 85. Nick 138 18. Chas. Nauertz, 89--Y. Grand 3t. Maters 200 Clinton st.
 Electrical Workers' Union No. 53--Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 376 Grand 3t. Milwaukee, Meets 200 Fordia 12. Seever, 500 Clinton st.
 Electrical Workers' Union No. 52--Meets 2nd and 3th Friday at Greenfield and Sixth ares. John Jorenz, Seev., 703 Clinton st.
 Electrical Workers' Union No. 52--Meets 12. Milwaukee, Maters 11. Science 12. Science 12. Science It street. Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025 Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State F. W. Hyde, Secy., 385 Milwaukee st. F. W. Hyde, Seey., 385 Milwaukee street. Blacksmiths' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Naturday at National ave, and Reed st. Jas. Howard, Seey., 418 14th ave. Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 801— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Harmonie Hall, 1st ave. and Mineral 81. George Hennessey, Seey., 176 7th st. Boller Makers' Helmers' Union No. 85— Boller Makers' Helmers' Union No. 85— Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 178 Reed st. Henry Ibriz, Seey., 734 2nd st. Boller Makers' Union No. 107—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Reed and Oregon sts. Frank Greenwald, Seey., 617 Muskego Ave.

Ave. dook Binders' Union No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Freie Gemeinde Hall. Mart. D. Imboff, Seey., 654 Broadway. eot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 170— Meets every Friday at Wainut and 3rd st. A. Zuelsdorf, Seey. 521 Cedur st., fant No. 5.

idaho st. Tass Moulders' Union No. 341-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Lipp's Hull, north-west corner Third and Prairie at. Jos. Brevery Engineer. Junion No. 25-Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine & 12th sts. Gust, Richter, Secy. 331 Chestnut st. Irwwry Teamsters' Union No. 72-Meets 2nd and 4th Kunday at Nith and Chest-nut sts. Gust. Richter, Secy., 331 Chest-nut st.

et: rs and Job Pressmen Union No. 27— ts first Friday of each month at 3rd Rate sis. Leonard Hunger Secy. 1 Chestnut st. correct and Mill Employees Union the American and the Sunday at rate st. A. B. Aradi, Secy. 908 21st etc. 1111

Tho and M. A. H. Arnot, Seey. 208 2180 Street.
Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut 84. Anna. Scharnek, Seey., 732–6th are, Garment Workers' Union No. 101—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 800-511 Teutonia are, Anton Fanez, Jr., Seer, 458 14th 84. Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Fred Jack Son, Neey., 241 Howell are, Glore Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Lipp's Hall. 3rd and Fraile sis, Mary T. Vanatter, Sey. 225 Th 8nd Coupe Drivers' Union No. 7 Tho-Meets sever Monday at 415 East Water st. Peter Jansen, Sey., 243 Stit Street. COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Thilipp J. Schlösser, as Executor of the Last will not Testament of Louis Weyrich; deceased, Plaintiff vs. John Thomann, Ida Thomann, his wife, Iohn Thomann as Exe-cutor of the Last Will and Testament of Casier Thomann, accessed. Helena Tho-the Country of the Statement of Casier Thomann and Fred Thomann, John Rost, her hushand; Charles Becker, as widower of Rosa Becker, nee Thomann, deceased, Walter Becker, nee Thomann, deceased, Walter Becker, nee Thomann, deceased, Walter Becker, the miner child of said Rosa Becker; Charles Becker, as Bae-cutor of the Last Will, and Testament of Rosa Becker, deceased: Frank tiebisch, Iohn Glebisch, and Edward Glebisch, all he-ing children of Theresa Glebisch, all e-ing children of Theresa Glebisch, all e-and August Johnnen, Defendants.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 11--Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Fraternity Hull. 222 --224 Grand ave. Nie Schwimm, Secy., 432 Sfir st.



SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

EXECUTIVE BOARD : A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., erior, Wis.

Superior, Wis. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee Ĥ.

WELCH, S73 Seventh Street.

P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowoc

GENERAL OFFICERS PRANK I. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy. Treas. 678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis, West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The

Kreiger Saddlery Gr. Green Bay.

The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manu facturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies. Kunz & Blesser Brewing Co. of Manitowoc. Wis.

Wis,
 Wis,
 Chas, Polacheck Bros, Co., 182-184 3rd st.,
 Miwaukee,
 Wis,
 Manufacturers of chandellers, gas and electrical fixtures.
 Pamperin & Wiggenborn, better known as the P. & W. Clar Co. of La Crosse,
 Wis,
 Manufacturers of Clars and Tolacco.

On and after May 1st the address of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wiscon-sin State Federation of Labor will be 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Joint meeting of the local quorum of the E. B. The E. B. of the Fedand a committee of the Anti-Gar-

ate discussion a motion prevailed to ton form of the call for the 12th appoint a committee to draft resolutions in answer to the request of the

State Federation of Labor and John nual convention at Green Bay to E. Kagi for the Federated Trades the Women's Auxiliaries of Labor

Whereas, The Anti-Garnishment Aswith headquarters at Oshkosh, Wis., has usked the Executive Board of the Wisasked consin State Federation of Labor to en-

Station

y., 325 Chestaut 8t, otypers' and 'Electrotypers' Union -ets 4th Tuesday at 6.30 P. M. at 4.21 Water 8t. Geo, N. Melms, Secy., 2616 15.0

fater st. June 31 dier Workers' Union No. 10833 (s. Ist and 3rd Tuesday at 318 Sta Miss. Lizzle: Dorigol, Secy., 50 dam rane. uspender Meets 1st an st. Miss 1d Sheridan 1.5 Fanners' and

Miss Lizzle Dorrgon, eery, e-rs' and Curreles' Union No. 57 is every Weinwidzy at Kofeld's hall, and Wainut etc. R. A. Gatlion, Newy, and W. Shito, etc. and a statistical statistics and W. Shito, etc. and a statistical statistics richt Bange Employees' Union -- Chas.

regenon, Seven e. o. Academiz Layers', Inion-Meets 2nd and ith adays at 12th st. and North ave-Behling, Sevey, St4 14th st. and 3rd Monday at State and 3rd Ed. Puls, Sevey, 1137 7th st. Drivers' Union No. 140-Meets 1st 3rd, Tuesday, at 253 Chestnut st. 13rd, Tuesday, at 253 Chestnut st. arghin No. 10-Meets at 253 Chest arghin No. 10-Meets at 253 Chest and 3rd Bouth st.

prographia nut st. 4th Sunday. E. Nuclear 863 Booth st. vrographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd vrographical Union No. Chas.

The properties and the set of the

1. Buchler, A210 Likowa Xee Upholsterest Union No. 29-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Hugo Treu, Seev., 249 Sont st. Waiters' Union No. 59-Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. John Fenger, Seev., 606 Clybourn st. Wood Finishers' Union No. 115-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 526 Chestaut st. J. Hager, Seev. 623 4th street. Wood Workers' Council-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 318 State st. Gust. Wile, Seev., 17th and Chambers sts.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,

August F. Stecher dorse its plan of opposition to the en-actment of an amendment lowering the wage exemption in this state; and Whereas, The plan of opposition sub-mitted to this Board by said Associa-tion contemplates the presentation to the conventions of the Republican and Democratic partice a request to insert Corner Third & State Streets. the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties a request to insert in their respective platforms a plank which shall pledge their legislative can-didates if elected, to vote in opposition to any further reduction of the wage exemption; and **Wheteas**, An endorsement by the E. B. of the W. F. of L. would be contrary to all established precedent and in direct violation of the platform and constitu-tion of the organization, Section 1 of Article XV. of which provides that "No officer, organizer or deputy organizer shall engage in the advocacy of prin-ciples contrary to this constitution, 'or work with any organization, industrial or political, opposing such principles;" and **Whereas**. Experience has proved that **BADGER LAUNDRY** JURSS BROS., Preprietors. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. 526-528 Twelfth Street, Phone North 382. HERM.R.MILLEP HOTOGRAPHER ----- ASK FOR

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and Whereas, Experience has proved that all platform and pre-election promises of the old political parties are made for the sole purpose of catching votes, said promises being forgotten as soon as the votes are counted, and often before, and that if the workers desire to further their own interests they must learn to fight their own battles, without depend-ing on promises made by their natural economic opponents; therefore, be it ing on promises made by their natural economic opponents: therefore, be it Resolved, By the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of La-bor, that, while we cannot sanction the contemplated political action of said Anti-Garnishment Association, we never-theless extend to them a hearty invita-tion to cooperate with this body in de-feating any attempts to reduce the present exemption to enact laws that may prove detrimental to the interests of the workers of the state; and he it further

further Resolved, That we advise the bers of said Anti-Garnishment Associa tion to study their class interests, to the end that they may make intelligent use of their ballots in the interests of the class to which they belong.

Committee for Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Committee for Ex. Board Fed. Trade Council.

A. J. Welen. Fred. Brockhausen. J. E. Kagi.

The secentary presented a skele-

annual convention. On motion this natter was referred to Welch and Brockhausen for completion.

As committee the chair appointed Welch and Brockhausen for the invitations to attend, the 12th au-Unions, the Wisconsin Consumers The committee presents the fol-lowing preamble and resolution:

263 JACKSON STREET. Tel. 9863 Black There being no further business State of Wisconsin, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Serv.

Greenfield and 6th aves. J. E. Ovren, Necy. 438 2nd ave. Stationery Engineers No. 130--Meets 1st Goo. Clark. Secy. 321 Reed st. Stationery Flremen No. 125-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 325 Chestnut st. and 3rd Thursday at 325 Chestnut st. Second Menday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Markel st. Richard L. Schnitt, and 3rd Thursday at 325 Chestnut st. Sterontherson, Nev. 569 2th ave. Sterontherson, Nev., 325 Chestnut st. Sterontherson, Nev., 569 2th ave. Sterontherson, MY BEANDS-SABLIDEGO de CUDA, O. L. 104 Cinar, Solden Harvest, Lose Star, No. 855 FINE CIGARS BORCHARDT BROS., "Elas" 10C. MILWAUKEE, WIS

Spring ave., Seey.
Spring ave., Seey.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 293 Milwaukee st and Gurth Fridays at 293 Milwaukee st basis. Gerberg, Seey., 293 Milwaukee st formation. THIRD WARD 1223 MUWAUNCE T and fourth Feldays at 223 MUWAUNCE & Frank Herrberg, Seey, 223 MUWAUNCE & FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each firs FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each firs 347-349 Grove St., Milwaukee, B. H. Thursday at lag. Jr., Seey Heim

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m., at 382 Wash ington st. Fred. Witte, Sery. 469 Green

ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES LUDWIG BERG.317345T. SINTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month 8 p. m. at 504 Fourth street. Class Grabowski, Seey, 756 bland ave

Grabowski, Seey, and Fannel ave VENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, third floor, 416 Mil waukee st. W. H. Statz, 503 Brondway

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH second and fourth Friday 8 1 we conn and fourth Friday 8 p. m. 1 Washington st. Fred. Krueger, 712 Greenfield ave.

WARD BRANCH meets every first ited Thursday of the month at 1216 (st. Ed. Berner, Secy., 1315 Knee-teer) herry st. land street. FENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Wisconsin Hall, N. W. cort. Lee and Twelfth sts. Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847

Twelfth sts.

F. SCHMIDT, mple Room. REET, Corner Arrow wanter Beer on Tap. MILWAUKEE, WIS

1

 To
 East One hundred and Pourteen (114) feet, thence South Sitty (80) feet, thence West One hundred and Pourteen (114) feet to the place of beginning. Third:--Commencing at a point on the East line of the above de-scribed Twenty (20) acres, and Three hundred and Eighty-seven (187) fet thouse of the South Bast, during the the sevent the south Bast, during the the sevent the south Bast, during the sevent the sevent Bast, during the sevent (1300) feet, thence East Three hundred and Thirty (130), feet to the place of beginning, reserving the right of way Thirty-three (33) feet wide on the Bast side thereof and less that part taken by the City of Milwaukee for opening First Street, all of said real estate being in the Twenty-first (21) Ward of the City of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsha. Dated Milwaukee, April 2nd, 1904. FRED TEGTMEYER, Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin RICHARD ELSNER. Plaintiff's Attorneys. SHERIFF'S SALE. No. 4311. STATE OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY . COURT Number Plaintif, vs. John M. Mudler and Dora Mueller, his wife, Ida Bergmiann, Fred B. Breitwisch, Bernhard H. Schertels, Charles B. Canright and Allee B. Canright, Ha wife, Cream City Brewing Company, John Summer and The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Defendants. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale. By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled section low and dated January 31st, 1903. I shall expose for sale and sell at public hall on the sale of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in mild County, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock n.m., of that day, all the following described morigaged pre-tor raise the amount-due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to with the disbursements of sale and considered to fees, to with the second state of the second seco

Dated Milwankee, April 23rd, 1904.

NATH. PERELES & SONS. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

By RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney for Assignee

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TATE OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

No. 4037

Wm. Thomann. Kerg., P. O. Box 1230.
Lake Seamen's Union. Meets every Monday at 133 clinton st. Alf. Plarce, Seey., 133 clinton st. Alf. Plarce, Seey., 133 clinton st.
Leather Workers' Union No. 54-Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 235 Chesinut st.
W. Hayes, Seey., 163 Mason st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 225 Chesinut st.
W. Hayes, Seey., 163 Mason st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 225 Chesinut st.
W. Hayes, Seey., 163 Mason st.
Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18-Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 226 Chesinut st.
Mechanist Help risk Thinds Act 274 Third Yet: Northert Wolfram, Seey., 381 Barclay street.
Machinist' Union No. 234-Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday.
Machinist' Union No. 234-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 2. P. M. at National ave and Grove st. Wm. Guyer, Seey., 2003
Chestnit Union No. 301-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 2. P. M. at National ave and Grove st. Wm. Guyer, Seey. 2003
Chestnit Union No. 301-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bookert, Seey., 1008 North ave.
Machinist' Union No. 301-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bookert, Seey., South Milwaukee, Wis.
Markinst's Union No. 32-Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bookert, Seey., South Milwaukee, Nis.
Markinst's Union No. 32-John Egan, Seey., South Milwaukee, T. Brown. Seey., South Milwaukee, Tand and 4th Friday at Kalser's halt. 208 Fourth st. Praul Gauer. 247 Greeks 2nd and and 4th Friday at Kalser's halt. 208 Fourth st. Paul Gauer. 247 Greeks 2nd and and 4th Friday at Kalser's halt. 208 Fourth st. Paul Gauer. 247 Greeks 2nd and 4th Friday at Kalser's halt. 208 Fourth st. Paul Gauer. 247 Greeks 2nd and 4th Friday at 12bh and Wine sta. At Ilikorth, Seey., 1040 Sth st. Mindithie' Union No. 1510-Meets 2nd a. Hinkforth, Necy., 1040 5th st.
Menders' Apprentices and Helpers' Union Xo. 11205.-Oscar Hoppe, Secy., 2026
Minscians' Union No. 8-Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st.
Menders' District Council -- Meets at The Panters' District Council -- Meets at the Panters' District Council -- Meets at Panters' Destination of the St.
Panters' Local No. 150--Meets every Too-ary at 110p's hell, 3rd and Prairis ets.
Panters' Local No. 222-Meets every Mon-day at 110p's hell, 3rd and Prairis ets.
Panters' Local No. 138--Meets is and and Steweiger's Association-Meets is at and Steweiger's Association-Meets is at and Steweiger's Association-Meets is at and Steweiger's Association-Meets is and ard Weednesdays at 526 Chestand st.- J. Braum, Sey., 110 0th st.
Phomber Laborers' Union-Meets is and ard Weednesdays at 526 Chestand st.- J. Braum, Sey. 110 0th St.
Phomber Laborers' Union-Meets is at and ard Weednesdays at 132 Constant st.- Meets at Stager, SIS 17th st.
Pinting Pressman's Union-No. 7--Meets at Meets' Alaber's Associations at a Steger, SIS 17th st.
Pinters' Labo's hell, St. 1054 Holton st.
Pinters' Labo's hell, St. 1054 Holton st.
Meets' Labo's hell St. 413 E.-Watter st. Geo II. Ambacher, Secy., 1074 Holton st.
Pinther, Pressman's Union No. 7--Meets at Asseyr, SIS 17th st.
Pinters' Labo's hell St. 413 E.-Watter st. Geo II. Ambacher, Secy., 1074 Holton st.
Pinther, Meets' St. 1355 Keets' St.-Meets' A FRED TEGTMEYER.





SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Pres. Charles Kasdorf of the

All readers, friends, sym-

pathizers and socialists in

Wisconsin will please take

notice that the big picnic

of Wisconsin Social Demo-

crats will be held at

Schlitz Park, Sunday July

17, 1904. You are requested

to bear the date in mind

in making your appoint-

ments, arrangements for

vacations, picnics, sociables

and other engagements.

This notice is also given

this early to avoid Branches

and Unions from arranging

for occasions which might



ors from visiting other tailors at their homes to discuss craft interests with them, seems almost beyond belief, yet such an injunction has just been issued by Judge Tarrant (La F-lletterte) in Milwaukee and at the behest of a tailor boss who has so little recpect himself for law and order that there were already

6

two damage suits against him for assaulting tailors with whom he is Yet one daring invasion in dispute. of personal liberty by the capitalist courts makes it easier to go a step farther next time, and this extra-ordinary Tarrant injunction must be placed in the same category with that of the Rochester, N. Y., judge, who permitted a grand jury to in-dict a carpenters' union for alleged conspiracy to raise wages !". Under the capitalist law as interpreted by the capitalists on the bench, it is a crime against the people(the capitalist class) to want to improve and raise the standard of living of the king class.

The members of the Milwaukee tailors' union who have been enjoined, are: General Organizer Mc-Keever, President Iver Erickson and Secretary Joseph Smith of local No. 86, George Herbert, P. Tretino, George Frees, M. P. Lyden, John Edward Zwolsky, J. M. Benson, Korsan, A. Fessler, J. Luetzel, Wil-liam Bauman, A. Lind, F. Horning, F. Stottenberg, F. Rutoski, P. F. Stottenberg, F. Rutoski, P. Eriekson, Edward Korsan, Charles Anderson, Henry Doetzen and the International Journeymen Tailors' union, No. 86

In reality, the injunction secured by the Casey-Stressen-Reuter Co., was secured in the interests of the organization of the master tailors. who are hoping to use the lockout at the Casey shop to break down the union. In fact a member of the Merchant Tailors' association admitted to a daily paper that there a move on nationally in favor ors would have no say as to the conditions under which they have to



and, in connection with which there That a judge would issue an in- work, which is certainly against the junction forbidding locked-out tail- public interest, as the union has is a little story. The money was re-alized by the sale of a violin which been fighting various evils, among them home work, in which the peo-ple generally ought to be interested. it was stipulated by Karl Kleist and the singing section was to go to the highest bidder and the sum realized The interests of capitalism, which the courts are ready to serve, lie in trying to make the tailor workmen dumb slaves.

> sustained a paralytic stroke Following are the names of the comrades elected as delegates and week. alternates from Wisconsin to the Chicago convention, as a result of ***************************** he referendum just closed. PRELIMINARY NOTICE! Th full table of the vote will appear next week. The delegates are:

Victor L. Berger, Winfield R. Gaylord, E. H. Thomas, H. J. Am mann, Frederic Heath, Emil Seidel Jacob W. Born, Frederick Brock-hausen, R. O. Stoll, Jacob Hunger and J. M. W. Spence. The alternates are: Ira Cross, E. T. Melms, Howard Tuttle, Henry Luther, W. A. Arnold, F. J. Weber, Herman W. Bistorius, W.H. Phelps, William Kaufman, Richard Elsner and Dr. W. A. Young.

The following comrades have been chosen as the committee to manage the big party picnic which will take place at Schlitz Park, Milwankee, July 17: 1st Ward-Chas. Roessler; 2nd-

(English) John Doerfler, Jr.; (Ger-man), Fritz Koll; 3rd-Peter O. 4th-Nic. Peterson; 5th-J. Hanley; 6th-Chas. Grabowski th-Dr. W. C. Young; 8th-Wm. Bauman; 9th-Hy. Ried; 10th-C. P. Dietz; (Bohemian) F. Gruner; 11th-H. W. Warshow; 12th-Wm. Aldrigde; Polish, Albert Albrecht: 3th-Ed. Ziegler; 14th-(Polish) M. Gorecki; 14th-John Kallas 15th-Walter Davidson; 16th-J. Underhill; 17th-Tony Hesse; 18th -Robert Krueger; 19th-Frank Bauer; 20th-Phil. Siegel; 21st-19th-Frank H. W. Grantz: 22d—Aug. mann: 23rd—F. W. Rehfeld. Ehr-



THE THEATER.

um of five dollars for the campaign ALHAMBRA THEATER. The Alhambra will offer, beginning with a matinee tomorrow (Sunday), a new Irish Comedy drama from the pen of Con. T. Murphy, author of the beautiful stage crea-

it is said he has outdone all his pre-

vious efforts. Smith O'Brien, the

omantic young comedy drama star.

day, Thursday and Saturday.

STAR THEATER.

wil hold the boards at the Star

Theater next week, in a new and

aughing burlesque success, the Two Hot Knights.", The olio in-

cludes the offerings of the famous

Taylor Trio, Mitchell and Cain, the

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W. R. Gaylord, Secy. City Cam paign Committee.

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Attention, Fifth Ward Comrades. Branch meetings held 1st and 4th Thursdays each month at Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., starting at 8 o'clock sharp. Closing at 9 o'clock sharp, after which one hour will be devoted to "School of So cialism" and discussions.

City Campaign Fund.

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inging Society Vorwaerts has just The punch cards are not coming as they should. Almost \$200.00 over to Organizer Gaylord the

has come in on the City Campaign Fund since the report made to the City Central Committee, but not as much on the punch cards as we had