

port it! The traveling Tuberculosis Ex-hibition, under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Commission has just been shown in Philadelphia and was seen by tremendous crowds of people. It was shown for ten days and during that time there was a combined attendance of 58,518. There were addresses in all languages, including Viddich all languages, including Yiddish and Italian, and widespread in-formation as to how to avoid and how to cure the great devastator of mankind was had. It seems, by the way, that consumption in not the only disease that can be cured by fresh air, but another malady that attacks weak lungs, pneumonia has been found to yield to such disease that can be cured

standard of citizenship is needed. The young men of the country should set the new pace. Why should a Pennypacker aprove of a bill to investigate the nterests that keep him in office! Why should he serve the people so long as the people can be led by the nose to the polls by the pluto-cratic interests. Why should he

ulate till one is baldheaded."

This is the nub of the thing in

American politics. The rich, capi-

alist interests govern this country

-misgovern it- by the consent of

The workers get just the sort of

government they vote for. If they

rive their votes to the capitalist

arties, either because some capi-

alist candidate is a "good fellow,"

or a "spender," or promises jobs to someone, they simply vote the peo-ple into continued bondage. A new

he workers.

The effort to clean up Washing-ton has our best wishes for success, but it is an up-hill proposition at best, so long as the crooked capitalist parties pick out our congress Mr. Man, you have been throw

districts.

feeders to the brothel districts.

ing your vote away for years! You have not only done yourself an in-jury by this but society as well, for e ballot is given the people so that ness of his conversion to our prin-ciples There's fligh consecration to esuni they can govern their country themselves and protect themselves ciples There's high consecration to against all sorts of enemies. Yet the people's welfare in every line. Judge Williams, in an address in Milwaukee church last Sunday, how have you used the privilege? Thus, he says:

clining to serve longer on the hoard of public works. He says he gives up the position because he has come in which girls are growing up in the midst of disease, filth and delapida-tion which are industribute." And to believe in Socialism, and this is these extensive shim tracts act as the most singular thing about the letter, for whereas the old line Socialists are striving for a conquest of the governmental activities in When our respected senators, who are always ready to say that So-cialism would "break up family life," are not busy seducing their stenographers, a la the Breckenorder to work toward their goal, this new line Socialist exactly re-verses the prosess. Mayor Dunn, ridge case, they are holding allhimself, expresses mystification over

the reasons given for the resigna-tion. "Because he has not ac-complished everything the Social-ists want accomplished he has evi-dently become disheartened," is the night debauches in the red light nayor's comment.

Of course he was not put in the office as a Socialist, and may have elt in honor bound to relinquish i

when he ceased to be merely municipal ownership advocate. But the letter written by Mr. Patterson to Mayor Dunn is inter-

as these are - can really change conditions in a country?

Don't you think it ridiculous for you workmen to sit and talk and plan AND THEN HAVE THE JUDGES MADE BY THOSE OPPOSED TO YOU TO TELL YOU THAT WHAT YOU WANT IS ALWAYS UN-CONSTITUTIONAL?

Don't you think it idiotic land where you MUST OBEY THE LAWS never to have a hand in MAKING those laws?

Don't you know that it is merely child's nonsense they talk to you when they tell you that you ought not to have any CLASS feeling in politics?

HAVEN'T THE GOT CLASS FEELING IN POL ITICS? HAVEN'T THEY GOT THOMAS F. RYAL'S CORPOR-ATION LAWYER ROOT AS SECRETARY OF STATE?

been done here in America before It grips you with its chaos of so-cial enormities. It is the RAW, TEKRIBLE STORY of the murder of a man's soul under the in dustrial conditions of the state of society he lives in. Besides this story of industrial conditions in Chicago and America, every other similar, 'personal experience' reads like a pleasant fairy tale told to children. - It is a story of the hidden dens and lairs, a story of the hunt, and the fight for life and

There was held last week at ummer home of J. G. Pl tokes at Noroton, Conn. 2 Stokes at Noroton, interesting gathering of radii and Social-Democrats, for the formal discussion of the pro that beset our common ci nastery in the jungle. It strikes a mighty chord of appeal. It is and the remedies that are adto meet them. There were sistent, vibrant, compelling in its demand on humanity to listen and understand. It is the CRY OF THE PEOPLE, not the protest of such well known writers as Brisbane, editor of the He pers (the highest salaried the world), John Brisben Wa of the Casmopolitan, David Gra Phillips, Ernest Poole. Prof. Fr one man. At times it sweeps the lin H. Giddings, E. J. Ridge of Everybodys, Ray Stannard

Medill Patterson, (the recent,

lionaire convert to Socialism), lord Wilshire, Morris Hillquit, Spargo and others. This is second gathering of the kind

has been held in this country a is unmistakably a sign of the tim

and in all ways most remarkal

all that is truly democratic and

realize that his son, Robert T. I

coln, is one of the most ty ultra-capitalists the country a

He is at the head of the great P

man car monopoly and is amas wealth out of the people. The c

pany treats its porters like slav The men get \$25 a month, must h

two suits of clothes from the company out of their wages each yeard must piece out their beggan

selfish in our American trad

Few people who revere the name of Lincoln as the embod

We want no politiciaus in out

movement, to corrupt it and make our party the same as the other and by the Lord Harry we will no

have them!

reader along through a perfect labyrinth of revelations that SHOCK and ALMOST PARA-LYZE ONE'S REASON Says the Springfield Republican: ker, George Fred. Williams, R. Hunter, Victor L. Berger, J

has been found to yield to such the nose to the poils by the pluto-cian in charge to guard the patient give the people any consideration against error. Unfortunately, fresh when they by their votes show that air is not always cheap in odr modern cities, especially where working people are driven by the busy of poverty into reeking the nose to the poils of the nose to the poils of the nose to the poils of the pluto-cratic interests. Why should he give the people any consideration when they by their votes show that they do not deserve any! Penny-packer is no fool. lesn of poverty into reeking tenesaid the way for people to advance was to work hard and "not to spec-

Funny how cold-blooded Social-Democrats can be and how they people who move, with the tide of our capitalist system, that is pro-bably wholesome advice. From the can refuse to see that one man i can refuse to see that one man is greater than another! Over in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt the So-cialists in the Diet refused to grant the request, of the prince of that principality to increase his civil list by thirty-two thousand marks. They said he was spending enough as it was! Then the prince showdd where the men more at he disuit. men who speculate are able fleece instead of build fact that only a small minority of men who speculate are able to fleece instead of being fleeced, it is doubtless prudent. But how does it accord with the advice that is miversally given to the working class by defenders of the system? This is the way that advice usually runs: "Be economical, save some-thing out of your wage, and invest it." where the men were at by dismise Diet.

This little incident is but one of the many symptoms of the passing of the old order of things. Poten-tates no longer look divine to the people, but only like individuals who happen to be born into soft

The people are sort o' getting their eyes open, and investigating into the reasons why some individuals can rest on velvet while the great mass goes groaning through life. And the naughty Socialists are urging them on.

Plutocrat Charles M. Schwab, Philtocrat Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate who a few years ago took a big wad of wealth pro-duced by the aching toil of many thousands of American workmen and blew it in at the gambling tables of Monte Carlo and other "fondione ble" formered divise is s so high that it hasn't money is so high that it hasn't money enough even to pay its legitimate debts. And is it prospering—is it prospering! Who will dare say it is! No, hard work on the average for the general run of the industri-our population, does not bring ad-vancement. If it did the govern-ment statistics would not show that nine tenths of the wealth of the country is owned by less than one-tenth of the people. In this country the treadmill of industry runs at its highest speed. The working class works to the "fashionable" European dives, is now nicely located in his new home on Riverside drive in New York Aty. That single home cost five millions of dollars, which Schwab's have how to conduce for him units

laves had to produce for him un-er the cracking of the hunger lash, rd it covers AN ENTIRE

of industry runs at its highest speed. The working class works to the point of exhaustion, to the point of physical breakdown (shown by the almost uniform bad health of the slock, mind you for the one man, and he an

By wring strength to your eco-"It was through a common be-

States."

By wring strength and hold down ballot to give the plunderers of the people, the interests that screw up the price of labor, the control of the political machinery. That puts them in possession of the LAW-marking POWER. Do yet for one instant imagine they will not the interest that in this letter of resignational desire to express publicly just how the marking the trusts really changed. They have not disc inished. They have enlarged. I used to believe that many of the ills under which the action suffers and by which it is Lareatened would and by which it is Larea one instant imagine they will not use that power? "Not on your tintype!" They are not in business for their health. eral inauguration of public owner ship of public utilities. But my ex

YOUR BADLY CAST BAL-LOT HAS BEEN YOUR CON-SENT THAT THE GOVERN-MENT SHOULD BE RUN BY THE TRUSTS AND THE BIG CAPITALIST INTERESTS.

Investment is speculation. It is not getting wealth by work but by speculating or sharing in specula-tions by others and taking chances hat you are trusting the right man with must more. Almost every senator in Wash ngton today is in the pay of trust nterests. You certainly must have liscovered that they are not serv-

that you are trusting the right man with your money. Getting right down to the nub of the matter, what is the working class, especially the industrial work-ing class, doing but following the judge's advice? Will anyone say it is not working hard? And it isn't speculating, for the cost of living is so him, that it hasn't money ing you-you are too common. They have no regard for common white trash, except as they can use it to squeeze ont more dividends and

profits And locally, what have you done by your wrong young but to turn the rule of the city over to the in-terests that are plundering the city? When aything is proposed in the city council for YOUR benefit, and for the benefit of the people like you, it is received with insulting laughter. This sneering, in ulting, olundering-class serving Laghter COMES FROM AIDERMEN WHOM YOUR VOTES HAVE HELPED TO ELECT, for the

hunderers alone have not votes mough to elect a yellow dog king

enough to elect a yellow dog king or the dog pound. Do a little thinking. What have you ever gained by voting as you do? Have you found it conser to

Haven't they got their man Knox General?

Haven't they got their man Aldrich, father-in-law of Rockefeller's son, in the Senate representing the

The statement of the men in the ship of public authors. But my ex-perience in the department of pub-lic works has conving a net that this policy would not be even one-fourth of the way sufficient." He then refers to the insufficiency Trusts that the American workman isn't fit for anything but a plane or a saw or a shovel is a false statement. The class that gave the nation Lincoln, MIGHT WELL (AVI: THE NATION A FEW CONCEVESSMEN) CONGRESSMEN

He then refers to the insufficiency of municipal ownership as a remedy for social wrongs and shows how in Europe in spite of such owners ship the poor are growing paorer and the rich are growing richer with an acceleration hardly less than that "so evident in the United Sector" Isn't it a disgrace to the working man of America that this should be the only one of the great leading countries IN WHICH THE WORKINGMAN'S VOICE IS UNHEARD IN THE MAKING OF LAWS? Isn't it a sharae upon

He then calls the attention of the mayor to two instances in Chicago the American workingman that he sits back and lets the FOXES of where large corperations have at-tempted, as he says to override the law. The first case is that of the Illinois Tunnel company, which, despite the fact that its franchise politics and finance COUNT its votes and USE them and exercise HIS power?

How LONG are you working men going to be the chip with which those THAT DON'T WORK play the game of finance provided that its conduits shall al-ways remain twenty-seven feet hu-der ground, has sought continually

to avoid the provision. If it is cars and of politics? How LONG are you going y made application, to run its cars near the surface in one section of Chicago, and, when the application had been as often refused, it, ac-cording to the monds of Mr. Patterbe made fools of by parties that throw you a few scraps, as scraps are thrown to a dog-or THAT IGNORE YOU ALTOGETHER?

"The Jungle" puts into concrete in the Senate representing the Steel form the common charges that True, after using him as Attorney have been becoming unpleasantly requent in recent years, as to the decline of honor, not to say com-mon honesty, in American business. A SHODDY CIVILIZATION FED ON GARBAGE-such is the America that the Trusts have created,-as Mr. Sinclair pictures

it. It is an appalling picture too revolting to be given here even in outline

The food product that some out of the great packing industry of Chicago is not the flesh of mam-mals. IT IS HUMAN FLESH mais. IT IS HUMAN FLESH WE EAT WHEN WE CON-SUME ITS HAM, AND SAU-SAGE, AND BEEF! The very lives of the wretches who slave in the great packing house district go into the product.

The revelations in the book as to the filth, and the unwholesomeness that more or less surrounds the turning out of the product, were so revolting that before the publishers dared put the book on the market they sent their lawyer to Chicago to investigate. His re-

port was that the conditions were even worse than set forth in the story

The packing industry is only one but it serves well as an example of the man-killing work of capital-ism, the fell delapidation of humanity under a system where the dollar is everything and human life a me nothing.

Speaking of the efforts to reduce the capitalistic curse of child labor. Florence Kelley, at the head of the National Consumers' League, said the other day:

"We have a commission that looks after young trout in Wiscon-sin and infant lobsters on the coast

in onions. Deals in the pain ised to dazzle us—now the bill stage has been reached by our e-nomic masters. And the work who produce the billions still pa-thei garments and eat chuck ste "A pretended peace is more d

wages by tips from the trave public. There is something a capitalist America that can honored.

lied on without tail to sooner or later tarnish a nan e, be it ever so If it were within the bounds of

possibility, we would supply Ber son's "Socialism Made Plain" fre to all who asked, so important it to get its message into the he of the people. But you can get it for a dime, or fifteen cents by mail and that is cheap for a big book Put as many into the people's hand

as you can.

The Steel merger means, a d in billions. Deals in the milli

7

New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism.

By ALLAN L. BENSON

AUTHOR OF "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN."

Of the conditions that existed in the colony prior to 1890, this may be said: Nobody had a right to work. The opportunity to work was not something to be demanded as a right, but rather something to be sought as a privilege. In other words, a few individuals owned all of the land and machinery, and since no one can work withont land or machinery, it became necessary for everyone to go to the owners of land and machinery and ask for the privilege of work-ing. Naturally, the owners of the land and machinery hired only those who would work for the lowest wages, and since there was always a large army of unemployed persons who were willing to work for wages that represented only a bare living, those who worked were compelled to accept the same wages or make way for the unemployed.

This inability of the population to labor without giving to the capitalists all of the product except that which was necessary to support the laborers and their families, naturally reduced the laborers to poverty. Yet the laborers, in the beginning, did not realize that there was anything prejudicial to their own interests in permitting a few men to own the land upon which all must live and work-at least, they did not interfere with the capitalist governments who were giving a few capitalists an opportunity to secure the bulk of the land. They looked upon the land question as most Americans look upon the question of the ownership of the railroads, factories and other machinery with which American laborers, who are not farmers, must work. They saw nothing dangerous in the principle of per-mitting a few individuals to own *both* the land and the machinery— just as most Americans, to this day, fail to see the danger of permitting a few to own the tools that must be used by all.

So the great capitalists had little difficulty in getting the land. The first form of exploitation was to buy big tracts of land from the natives for small sums and sell farms to settlers at greatly increased prices. The New Zealand Land Company obtained a charter from the British government in the early '40's to engage in this sort of speculation. This company bought a vast tract of the natives for \$45,000, and then began to bring over settlers, from Europe to buy the land. To the first group of settlers, the company sold one-two-hundreth part of the land it claimed to have bought from the natives, for \$500,000. Even the government sold the public lands freely, without taking adequate precaution to prevent the. from falling into the hands of speculators. Capitalists bent on establishing a colonial aristocracy, also bought the holdings of small settlers

"By 1890," says Prof. Parsons, in his "Story of New Zealand," more than 80 per cent of the people had no land. Only 14 per cent of the white population were landlords, while one per cent of the landowners possessed 40 per cent of the realty values. Six companies having estates of 150,000 acres or more each, held 1,321,000 acres of real property worth \$13,000,000**** Sixteen hundred and fifteen land holders had 18,000,000 acres; 107 persons owned land of the value of \$35,000,000, and 11 holders had land worth \$24,000,000. This in a nation of 626,000 people with only \$450,000,000 of realty, land buildings and improvements all told."

Such conditions inevitably produced poverty. The people cried for relief. No one seemed to suspect, however, that the ownership by a few of the land and machinery had anything to do with the poverty. So looking for a remedy for the situation, no one suggested that the people should take over the ownership of all the land and machinery. On the contrary, the New Zealanders approached the solution of the subject in much the same manner that we Americans are now trying to solve our economic problems. There was a popular demand for the government ownership of certain public utilities.

Hopefully the New Zealanders went to work to bring about these reforms. Government ownership of a few public utilities was the thing. The land and the factories might still remain the property of a few individuals, but the government must own the "public utilities"-that would end all the distress. And this the New Zea--just as many Americans now believe that the govlanders believed ernment ownership of the railroads and a few gas plants, street car lines, etc., will settle our troubles. Yet nobody in New Zealand at that time said a word about the public ownership of the government --the massing of the labor vote of city and county to control the gov-On this point there was silence-just as there is silence on ernment, this point in this country today wherever exploiters gather. The New Zealanders did not bother themselves about owning the government, but they wanted to own the realways, and the wealth-makers continued to fight each other at the polls—just as American wealthmakers have long done and are still dwing.

But the principle of the ownership, by a capitalist government, of a few public utilities made progress. The first step in this direc-New Zealand cities the right to light their own streets. In 1842, which gave passed an act giving the municipalities the right, after a favorable re-ferendum, to acquire the title to their street railway tracks, though the right to operate the cars was not conferred until 1886. overmnent took over the ownership of the telegraph lines in 1865, Postal savings banks, for which we Americans have long been clamoring but have not yet obtained, were established the same year. In 1870, Sir Julius Vogel, treasurer of the colony, proposed an ambitious scheme to spend \$50,000,000 during the next 10 years in the building of railroads, telegraphs, water works and other public works. There was only 46 miles of railroad in the colony, and better transportation facilities were sorely needed, but the plan was nevertheless opposed—by the capitalists. One of the opposition leaders in par-ament called the bill a "moustrous bubble" and declared that if passed, it would bankrupt the colony. Yet notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation of \$50,000,000 was as much for a little colony of 25,000 population as twenty billions would be for the United States, the bill was passed, and the railroads were built. Several private corporations afterward built railroads, but all but two of these privately owned concerns have gone ont of existance. Prof. Parsons says in his book that after an experience of 35 years, nobody in New Zea-land would be in favor of going back to the private ownership of railroads. In 1870 the government also established a life insurance depart-In the colony. This department has since gained the confidence of the people to such an extent that in 1906 it has in force more insurance than all of its three competitors, two of which are American companies. The government insurance rates are somewhat lower than the rates of the private companies and the dividends paid to policy holders is larger. The government also has a fire insurance department which is equally successful. In 1884, the government took over the ownership of the telephone s. in 1887, a parcel post was established, which charges less than half what the American express companies charge for carrying packages. Americans will recognize in the foregoing reformlegislation, many measures that American politicians assure us will most certainly re move all of the economic wrongs from which we are suffering. But the fact remains that New Zealand had had government ownership of railroads for 20 years when, in 1890, the colony was in such pov-erty that the people were fleeing from it as if from a plague. Munici-pal ownership of public utilities had been for years an accomplished fact, only to demonstrate as it has in Liverpool, Glasgow, and other European cities that, of itself, municipal ownership can do very little toward making the people prosperous. In short New Zealand had thoroughly tried out every so-called important remedial law that is now being urged as a positive cure for similar economic diseases here in the United States, when thedeepest distress of the colony's existence overtook it in 1890. This completes the survey of the New Zealand laws that existed prior to 1890 concerning the ownership of land and the machinery of production, as well as of the laws not touching broadly either or machinery that were enacted to improve the economic condition of the wealth-producers- and that failed even to stem the tide tion of the wealth-producers— and that failed even to stem the fide of adversity that was setting so strongly against labor. At this point in the history of the colony, the wage-workers in the cities and the farmers united at the ballot box and gained control of the government. This done, the wealth-producers were in a position to make their own laws. This they did. And since the laws thus passed have in 15 years transformed the colony from an economic plague-spot into the years transformed the colony from an economic plague-spot into the most prosperous country in the world, it becomes of importance to ascertain what were these laws. They were simple enough. They aimed only to put the means of production in the hands of the people. Nobody could till the soil without making terms with the landlords. So laws were enacted to get rid of the landlords. Nobody could use the machinery in the

factories without making terms with the men who owned it. If the capitalists refused to pay for overtime, to provide sanitary work-shops, or to pay more than bare living wages, the workers had no redress except to strike and their strikes usually failed, for the same reason that strikes usually fail in this country-because the capitalists have the most money and can hold out the longest. Laws were enacted compelling the capitalists to keep their factories in a sanitary condition, to pay for overtime, and in the event of a disagreement ove: wages or anything else that would lead to a strike in the United States, both sides were compelled to submit to arbitration by a government tribunal.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

But New Zealand has grappled with the land problem more seri-ously than she has the machinery problem. She has sought and is still seeking to restore the land to the people. Her course has not been marked by any consistency of method, because she has not followed any method to the exclusion of all other methods. The first step was to impose a progressive tax upon the great landlords, increasing rapidly with the size of the estate, with a provision for an extraordinary tax upon the holdings of all non-resident owners. This tax, as it was intended that it should be, soon became so burdensome that many of the large landlords offered their holdings for sale. Another law was enacted giving the government the power to compel obstinate landlords to sell their holdings to the government at a price to be fixed by a government tribunal. In this way, the large estates are constantly being broken up. The land again in the possession of the government, it is being placed at the disposal of the people. The government will sell the land outright, if desired, a limitation being placed upon the amount that any one person may hold, the limit depending upon the quality of the land. Thic was the plan at first adopted, and it is still in practice to some extent, although the government is now trying to discourage the holding of land by deed even by actual settlers. It prefers to dispose of the land either on a short term leaase, with the privilege of buying at the end of 25 years, or to lease it for 999 years, the tenant paying a ren-tal of 4 per cent of the actual value of the land, exclusive of all improvements. And as the average farming land can be bought for \$5 an acre, the annual rental for 500 acres of land amounts only to It is now the policy of the government to encourage the leasing of land for 999 years, because it recognizes the dangerous prin-ciple involved in permitting anybody to obtain the actual ownership of a foot of the soil, because ownership involves the right to sell the land to another, and thus the door is opened to the accumulation of large estates. The government is therefore breaking up the lange estates as rapidly as possible, obtaining the title to these lands and leasing in practical perpetuity to settlers. One estate of 85,000 acres, which was formerly owned by one man, and upon which only 80 cmployees lived, now affords homes for 380 families, or albut 1,500 persons. The government borrows money abroad at a low rate of interest and lends it to the farmers at 5 per cent, shaving this to 41/2 per cent provided the interest be paid promptly. Prior to this innovation on the part of the government, farmers were compelled to pay 8 and 10 per cent to private bankers. Loans are also made to workingmen on the same terms, on freehold or leasehold security. The farmers and wage-workers thus save about \$6,000,000 a year in interest. Prof. Parsons says that a similar saving in the United States, in proportion to population would amount to \$600,000,000 a year.

That is the way the government is grappling with the land tion. The tendency is to restore the land to the people. The question. tide of migration has already turned from the cities to the country. And with the reduction of the congestion in the cities, the competition of laborers for factory positions has diminished and the wages of factory employes have increased.

But the government has not done so well in gestoring the other means of production-the machinery-to-the people. A citizen can now get access to the land without begging it as a privilege—he can lease a farm and obtain a loan from the government to give him a start. But the same citizen cannot get access, to the machinery, which is as necessary a part of modern croilization as the land, without asking the owner of the machinery for the privilege of using it; in other words, without "asking for a job," which, even if obtained, means only a wage representing a part of the worker's product, the remainder going to the capitalist who owns the machinery. It is therefore plain that while the New Zealand government has made a good start toward the solution of the land question, that it has as vet done practically nothing toward the solution of what may be called the "machinery question." And since a large part of the population of the colony must find employment in the use of machinery, it is apparent that the users of machinery are still at the mercy of the capitalists who own it. They cannot work unless the capitalists will hire them—they cannot demand as a right the opportunity to labor as can the farmer who leases land and gets a loan from the government, to which he is entitled under the laws. They must first be hired before they can work at all, and having been hired, they must agree to give the capitalists who own the machinery all of their product except that which is returned to them in the form of wages.

(A further Installment next week.)



Social-Democrats Have the New Social Consci

Social-Democratic party The oes to the root of the evil. falism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social sascience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect--not even our enem es dare to deny their serupuious ia-The mere presence of a tegrity. few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, becaus it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day. It is not claimed that by win-

ning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning. And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American eity has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:

a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of street railway, trackage and the rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no overcrowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise ap-proved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

2. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at meno an eight-hour day. Whenever

9. That free school books and Do Only 10 Cents hool facilities shall be adequate ac provided. Principals shall be re quired to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be avaitable to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city

park at least once a week. 11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exact ed from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

Limb Co., 405 Chestaut St."



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From VARIOGOELE alte



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an S. P. for Te

THE DUNN-MILLS COMPANY

n to a sound and healthy con be result of my method of

TODAY

This is all yet the asked to set

ratine devoted to the edu te interests of American ² ris. It is filled with the busi

rs Stories, Artic Self Adoramen Poultry, and ge Editorials tap th relation to socie

ter by WORD H.

THE ARESIGAN WOMAN'S HOME JOU

o. Its



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

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a liveliod, and therefore is not free. Political liberty alone has be-

come inadequate; we must have both political and economic libboth political and economic lib-erty. To secure this by the col-lective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social - Democratic aim of the Social - Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in selfgovernment for the city; in a just and equitable faration where the had and still have graft invesand equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply

jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to nnearth corruption. Those leaders consider the ecuviction of every political thief and grafter a covert personal attack upon themselves. But corruption in our municipal

affairs is not a new occurrence. and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our govern-ment. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it. We do not need to prove these

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of per-sonal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that

tigations in our American cities, although all of them have "busi-ness" administrations.

public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Mil-waukes does not enjoy self-gov-ernment, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direc-tion without an appeal to the stato logislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and The "Good Men" Superstition.

contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor. 3. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corrorations pay their rightful share of menicipal taxes. so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

4. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost-to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice. 5. That the city shall employ

a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The num-ber of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

6. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service five from every taint of charity. Also a public crematory which shall be free to those applying.

7. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benest of the residents, and pro-vide 2 system of street closets, such as are found in modern Eu-

Seturday, March 10, 1906

The Knights and the King. The knights rode up with a gift

for the king

And one was a jeweled sword, And one was a suit of golden mail, And one was a solden Word. He buckled the shining armor on, And he girt the sword at his side; But he flung at his feet the golden

Word, And trampled it in his pride. The armor is pierced with many

spears. And the sword is breaking in

twein; Br. Le Word hath risen in storm

and fire, To vanquish and to reign.

-William Watson.

Some Trust Legislation.

After more than two weeks' dir cussion, during which time those taking part took every opportunity to assure each other of their faith in the honesty of purpose of both the advocates and opponents of the measure, while at the same time It ha politely branding each other as liars, the Phillipine tariff bill has passed the house of representatives at Washington.

During the consideration of this measure, the newspapers of the country, without much regard for Mr. party lines, have had very little to say about it. Not because the bill is considered an unimportant one, but because the "conspiracy of silhigh degree of cultivation. One of the opponents of the bill had this to say: "I can not yote for a bill which, while claiming to be in fatherly interest of the Filipinos. ence" best suits the purpose of the particular interests which will be benefited thereby

The effect of the bill will be to create absolute free trade in the and framed on the assumption that markets of the United States for all Phillipine products except sugar and tobacco, which are to pay 25 per cent of the Dingley rates until April 11, 1909, when those products will also be placed on the free list. The claim that this In consideration of these concessions, the United States are to have the privilege of importing into the The sugar and tobacco trusts are Philipines their sugar and tobacco after the cheap raw materials and without paying duty thereon, and the cheap labor to be found in the after April 11, 1909, all exports islands. The Filipino will be fur-from the United States into the nished with a market for both his Phillipine Islands are to be free of labor and his raw materials-but

duty. The advocates of this measure have been displaying a remarkable degree of solicitude for the welfare of the Filipinos, claiming that its intention is to create a market have been increased more than \$6,* for Fillipino products. At the same 000,000 annually. Nime it is arged that it will open up such a vast market for the products of American Labor that the bene-fits to be derived therefrom will be almost incalculable.

The opponents of the bill have seemed utterly unable to compre-hend its scope, with the result that their arguments were uniformly

The battle is between the sugar and tobacco trusts on the one hand

and the several interests engaged in the growing of tobacco, sugar-cane and sugar-bets, and their allied in-dustries, on the other hand. The workingman is treated merely as an incident, and the or-ganized worker has been absolutely ignored in the consideration of the bill, and this notwithstanding the fact that the workers will be most fact that the workers will be most the thereby. The effects in three years of its operation is probably be confined to the tobacco, jor beet-sugar and sugar-cane growers, the as sugar, tobacco and hemp are the only commodities of export from the Phillipines at the present time. It is possible that it may be some time before the competition from the Phillipine islands will be felt by our American farmers, for the other the Filipinc methods of

It is a matter of history that the sur ar trust dominated national af-fears during the notorious Cleve-lad administration. There was an gation of its methods. which sulted in creating a disagreeable for for a time; but the incident was soon forgotten, and the people were led to believe that the trust had been deposed along with Grover. Such was not the case,

an we, the battle of Manilla and however. As before stated, the orconquest of the Phillipine Isganized workers in at least two inlands may be cited as some of the dustries (and perhaps in many important of these events. For some time the sugar and to-bacco trusts had been looking for new tields for exploitation and cheaper raw materials. The co-operation (or control) of the gov-brought into competition with the furtherance of their design. The cruelty of Spanish rule in Cuba furnished a splendid opportnuity to play upon the patriotism of the people. The entire machinery of Ere many moons Cuba will either be admitted as a state of the union government was brought into play, and the whole war program was carried out with the enthusiastic the Phillipine tariff should prove upport of press and people. The so disastrous as to head off this bill that has just passed the house of representatives is but another in-

do-deliver the islands wholly into

the hands of the sugar and tobacco

The claim that this bill will be

of material benefit to the Filipinos

is intended to hide its real intent.

the trusts will name the terms. As

an example of the correctness of

this assertion, it is said that since

the reduction of the tariff on sugar

from Cuba the profits of the trust

The sugar trust is more or less

interested in the beet sugar industry

throughout the country, but its holdings are so small that it can well afford to sacrifice them for the

part of the program. All the talk about the United cident in the plot-and a most im-States disposing of the Phillipine portant one. There is not the slightislands to Japan or some other est doubt that this bill will be conforeign power is but one of the various means adopted by the great curred in by the senate and signed by the president, and thus another capitalistic interests to pull the wool over the eyes of the people and keep cunning" scheme will be "shack-The-claim that it is imit there.

s been claimed by advocates possible to procure sufficient farm of this bill that the only crops which help, on account of the habitual lazican be successfully raised in the ness of the natives, is another fav-Phillipines are sugar-cane and to-bacco. This claim is refuted, howorite fiction, and one which has been exploded over and over again. ever, by no less an authority than All in all. it looks as if organized P. Sanger, the director of labor and the farmers of this the Phillipine census, who says that country have much to learn from

the methods of the trusts, and no 'Much of the land covered by for-

MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL.

At Monday's meeting of the Mil waukee city council, Ald. Heath moved a reconsideration of the they are the wards of this people, undertakes to do what this bill will vote in connection with the Milwau

The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

N THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albort J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Mehma, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen. IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY

BOARD: Frank Bo.ess, James Sheehan, Charles Jenke, Gustav Geerdts.

IN RACINE: Aldermen - J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, N. P. Nielsen, Supervisors - Wm. Dittmann, John Puida. IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze,

Mayor. IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J Rummel, Scnator. Wm. J. All drich, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk Brockhausen, Sr., August Streh-low, Assemblymen.

immensely larger profits to be de-rived from exploiting the Philli-pine Island. It is claimed that one kee Southern franchise ordinance, in conformity with the notice he of the prime motives in buying up a number of the beet-sugar plants gave at the preceding regular meet-ing, at which time he blocked the in different sections of the country was to silence opposition to the Phillipine tariff bill. ame to rush the franchise through before the people had a chance to know how it had been amended. He brought the matter up just as he council was about to ad-

ourn, and it came as a surprise to hose present. The franchise ordinance was produced and im-mediately Ald. Mallory (D) moved to strike out the union labor clause that the Social-Democrats had gotten into the franchise at the previous meeting. This went to vote and it was striken out by a vote of 27 to 18, and a reconsideration agriculture are at present very voted down by 13 to 31, showing that full thirty-one aldermen were eve to the future, and the fact that the acmand for the present tariff-bill came from the present pro-visional government of the islands is sufficiant evidence that it is prereally willing to kill the last trace of anything looking out for non-capitalist interests in the grant. Ald. Welch's amendment providing

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Judell was granted permission to demonstrate his method of garbage disposal, this being the first fruits more, will be most seriously affected of Ald. Heath's special committee by the operation of this bill. As to seek up-to-date methods of dis-soon as the tariff bars are all taken posing of the city's refuse and to down, the tobacco workers and put an end to the garbage scandal. His resolution, providing eight hours for the men in the nata-toriums, was sent to a committee. After the meeting, the old party aldermen were given a champagne banquet at Weber's saloon and the

orgie was ended later in the red light haunts, the Milwaukee Southern footing the bills.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Alexander F. Ervine, acting state secretary of Connecticut, has been elected to that position for the ensuing term. Henry Krieger of Rockville, Conn, has been elected a member of the national committee.

Proposed National Party Refer-

endum. Local Milwaukee, at a meeting held Feb. 19, passed the following resolutions : Whereas, The expense of issuing the national monthly bulletin is

greater than is warranted by the results of its publicantion, and Whereas, The money used for sending it out could better be ap propriated directly for Socialist propaganda and the class struggle of the proletariat against the capitalist system, and



St. Clair Co., III; 12, Cape Girardeau, Mo; 13, Popular Bluff; 14, Little Rock, Ark; 15, Texarkana; 16, 17, Grand Saline, Texas. E. E. CARR: Mar. 11, Ashtabula, Ohio; 12, South Sharon, Pa; 13, 14, 15, Warren, Ohio; 10, 17, Alligheny Co., Pa., under the direc-tion of the County Committee. JOHN COLLINS: Mar. 11. Rock Island, Ill; 12, Enroute; 13. Keokuk, Iowa; 14, Muscatine; 15, Dubuque; 16, 17, Osage. GEOAGE H. GOEBEL: Under

20.

the direction of the Pennsylvania State Committee. GUY E. MILLER : Mar. 12, 13. Raleigh, No. Car; 14, 15, Green-boro; 16, 17, Winston-Salem.

JOHN W. SLAYTON: Mar.



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is no helping hand-Ex.

The best stand ever made to resist tyranny, said Douglas Jerrold, is the ink stand.

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SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social- Democratic Publishing

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Official "..... r of the Feder and of the Wis of Autwarder and of the Wis Pederaties of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opt

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associa

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Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Sith Street, Milwanhee, Wis, U. S. A. Teirshone Main 236.
H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Manager.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Se class Matter, Avg. 20, 1901.



Some six years ago the progressive forces in the organized labor movement in Milwaukee got the upper hand and on one night alone twelve miserable labor fakirs and crooks walked the plank at the meeting of the Federated Trades Council, never to return. They were the sort of rubbish that has given the capitalists the chance to say that organized labor was crooked, men who were constantly grafting on the business men as well as the unions with all sorts of snide schemes, and who as regularly as an election came round "sold out" the labor vote to such capitalist politicians as were stupidenough to give them unworks. Since the name the labor L. S. Hine, Oakalla, Texas themanymoney. Since then the labor movement in Milwaukee has been clean. These unclean fellows have clean. These unclean fellows have tried to work their schemes here, Robt. Buech but with ill success. But from time to time crooks will show their heads, and for the time being make trouble. Such an instance has just now developed, and in this case in Hy. Schert is found to have had its birth in Frank Stanek the camp of Mayor Rose. Two mem-Fred. Dannenfelser suming that the other members would not see through the scheme, got that union to refuse member-ship to a pressman this paper had employed to run its new press, and then made the demand on us that we employ a pressman by the week Adam Hilz to run our press for the one day in Wm. Grossjean each week in which we use it. In Leo Schubert cach week in which we use it. In other words, pay a pressman \$24 for one day's work. "The fact that the SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD has not work enough to keep a pressman busy all week does keep a pressman busy all week does not concern us," the committe M. Brandan writes us. One of the two men is a Rose heeler named . Sells and the other is a marplot of long standing in the local labor movement, Frank R. Wilke by name, who at present keeps his John Merget ...6..... membership in the Pressmen's union while being a member of an antagonistic and scabbing organiza-tion, known as the Industrial Workers of the World. Having refused Nic Hein our pressman membership in their L. Kunz, Cleveland, Ohio

Milwaukee platform on the ground that it was not impossiblist enough. No one paid any attention to him Maine platform on the same grounds. If the convrades want to appreciate the plight Mailly puts himself in let them turn to the national platform of 1900, when Debs first ran, and they will find that it starts off with this identical paragraph—and Mailly was present at the convention that drew it up and helped adopt it! About time to change the subject, ch, Mailly !

Milwaukee Fair Tickets

Vorher berihttet.\$ 955.75 Rich. Nordwig Vm Burmeister H. Joost R. Klensendorf Otto Raasch Frank Foote, Janesville, Wis.

Blumenthal. ohn Field Mike Horan, Cripple Creek, Col.

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F. Henrici E. Kieweg Gustav Ankelen Fred. Lehmann Frank Fritchek Kubath Geo. Reum F. Maurer Wm Stoll Otto Dirk thos. Hougaard , One of the two Rose heeler named Ernst Schuffenhauer Geo. Kirchner Aug. Hinz F. C. Seidler Wm. Ferber Johann Schneider Aug. Koehle S. R. Penfield

2.00 1.00 arl Altenbrand mil Janowski 1.00 nenango alley Lodge No. 38, So. Sharon, Pa. has. Scheinkoenig 1.00 1.00 ank Boness 1.00 ug Hartwig ouis Bachmeior Gramza .50 1.00 exist? 1.00 1.0050 hn Richter, Racine, Wis. .20 ug. Behrmann 1.00 friend 1.00 1.00 artin Gorecki60 Lehmkuhl 1.00 ust. Heimann50 1.00 Kroeger st. Stuebe rnst Troemmel 1.00 has. Glossner20 1.00 . T. P. 1.00 erm. Pranger Luttermann 1.00 aul J. Blum 1.00 ouis Kooner50 Fuhrmann larry Hauptman40 G. S. E. W. P. C. .30 Dr. Worden Thos. A. Niel 1.00 1.00 has. Zainer50 Fred. Schaus50 Herman Heiden red. Emmerich10 Jos. Sperb Herman Elschner, Colville, .40 1.00 .20 F. G. 1.00



Hunt vs. Ashplant,

Editor HERALD: My esteenied critic and friend of "The old idea" (locally known as C. F. Hunt) is dubious about the "budding geni-

ous" of novel notions. Is Mr. Hunt not aware that "The old idea" is held up to scorn and 1.00 .10 ridicule by Karl Marx in "Capital." Surely my critic has not rushed inús. to print without acquainting himself with the fate of "The old idea" at 1.00 .50

the hands of Marx. Let us commend 50 to him a study of chapter I, II and 1.00 III of part I "Capital," and await his verdict on "The old idea" after 1.00 .30 more "investigation."

Again, may I suggest to Mr. Hunt that "The old idea" was that 1.00 .50 the sun made trips around the 1.00 earth; and further on "the old idea" 1.00 was (or is) that the Socialists want 1.00 to "divvy-up" etc. Personally 1 1.00 am inclined to say a la Jack Lon-

1.00 don-To hell with the old idea! 1.00 Let us dig up the facts-never 1.00 mind the novelty—is it true? 1.00 Will Mr C. F. Hunt be good 1.00 enough to improve on, or disprove, "novel" suggestion by giving 1.00 my us his definition of the mean level .20 of price for any commodity, bicycles .20 .30 included.

.05 Henry B. Ashplant. 1,00 London, Canada. 1.00

Anarchist Tendencies. .50 .50

Editor HERALD: Proof that the 1.00 1.00 to shape Socialist teaching is fre-1.00 quently seen. Canton, Ill., re-Winquist (Einnish Branch), Condi-1.00 solved, regarding the assertion in Wilshire's Magazine, that "there are not yet named. .20 00.1 is practically no argument against. 1.00 .50

"We believe the above tends very strongly to confuse the issue, con-2.50 founding reform with revolu-.50 tion.' 1.00

Canton paid no attention to the query: As the platform demands municipal ownership, is it not Canton that confuses the issue? 1.00 .40 Any reply to this would expose

1.00 the design to ignore and oppose 1.00 the platform in the effort to lead 1.00 the party into anarchism. 1.00 1.00

Weisster's dictionary says: "The essential idea of revolution 1.00 is a change in the form of govern-.70 ment or constitution otherwise than as provided by the laws of succession, ELECTION, etc." If kept royalty on the satisfies seat, .50 this be correct, the platform con-1.60 Therefore, the object of the im-1.00 1.00 not only to confuse the issue but cratic press and articles by Kant-1.00 to absolutely pervert it. sky. Singer and Bebel. In 1884 It is now claimed that proof is 1.00 to absolutely pervert it.

.50 1.00 the word "revolution" as above ers, in 1800 a little over 10,000 and .50 I was thoroughly familiar with in 1894 43,000, in 1905 80,000, and .40 their periodicals during those 1.00 years. They were the first to per-1.00 years. They were the first to per-1.00 years the word "reform" making peror William and his crowd are 1.00 it mean a palliative, instead the not pleased with the rapid growth accepted meaning, "to form anew." The Socialists of that "Workers of the World Unite," 1.00 1.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 .50 .50

50 platforms, speakers, etc., of the throughout the country will do well to keep its skirts clean of this new have not come from

Farming the Farmers. Fritz Heller, Demon Grove, Cal. writes a local paper there as for-ows, which shows how the private owners of railroads, commission houses and other grafters gather in

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

"The lemons, shipped the 31st of August, fifty one shipping boxes, yere sold in Cincinnatti, Ohio, for \$81.35. The expenses were: Pack-ing and selling as as fright and ing and selling, 30.34; freight and refrigeration, \$60,11; other charges

\$1.63; total expenses, 92.08. So we lid not only receive nothing, but have, an top of it, to pay out in cash \$10.73, not to speak of the ex-penses of picking and hauling them. California voters repeat the folly very year of voting for the same

old ticket, for the same old system and for the same old treatment. The capitalists know they can 'cinch them and continue to be voted into power. They have been at it so

ong that they are not afraidappeal.

Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson has been engaged by the Milwaukee Campaign Committee to work for them till the end of the campaign. He will therefore be out of the employ of the state organization till after election. The English Branch and the

Finnish Branch of Racine have got together and nominated a ticket for the spring campaign. The nominces are partly from one branch and partly from the other, and the

ticket appears to be a strong one. It is as follows: For mayor, H. M. Editor HERALD: Proof that the Parks (English Branch). For H. Wentworth in Boston. dates for aldermen and supervisors

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord's (municipal ownership); that believe the above tends very ngly to confuse the issue, con-toth. Prentice the 17th. Ashland the 18tl. Bayfield the 19th. Wash burn the 20th. Rhinelander the 22d. Green Bay the 23rd. Comrade Gaylord will then return to Milwaukee to take-part in the city campaign. E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

FROM BUSY FIELDS.

California has by referendum de-cided for a state Socialist paper.

has reached a circulation of 100,000 tains not one word of revolution. and in honor of the occasion it came out as a special number with a short possibilists (i, e. anarchists) is history of the Berlin Social-Demo-

In 1885-6-7 the anarchists used Vorwaerts had only 2,400 subscribnow it has reached the figure of

time were unanimous for public moath some "wise" Socialists, and ownership, this being in entire straightway lend their active inharmony with their doetrine. fluence toward an effort to divide The attempt to inject class con-the workers. Of all cowardly and sciousness and "struggle" into misguided tomfoolery the so-called sciousness and "struggle" into misguided tomfoolery the so-called the principles of Socialism is due "Industrial Workers" is the worst. to anarchists. The makers of The Social-Democratic movement

ARE YOU

= SURE =

ABOUT YOUR

ASK

Main MPI



esentation members who have been elected there are some twenty-five miners and other trade union members, who, on many, if not all im-mediate labor and social issues which will be raised in Parliament may be expected to vote with the new Labor party. There are besides, perhaps, a dozen Liberals who have pledged themselves to act independently of party considerations in favor of labor and collectivist legislation. If, therefore, these two latter sections do not gravely belie their election programs and pledges, we may reckon in a general way upon a force of about seventy members in the next parliament who will support a forward labor and collectivist policy. This is a tremendous change in the haracter of the British Parliament. It amounts to a virtual revolution in the constitution of the House."

Labor Leader. The stogic makers of Pittsburg who are covering up their non-un-ion predilections by organizing in the I. W. W. endorsed the Republican candidate for mayor, it is reported.

"The Quest of Brotherhood," is the subject of a lecture delivered last Sunday by Comrade Franklin

The Finnish Socialists are or ganizing in Massachusetts.

We take the following from one of the Japan Socialist papers: "Comrade Sen Katayama who had of represented us at the international Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904, and who had been staying at Texas, U. S. A. since that time engaged in the agricultural enterprise; has recently come home among us for a short time. We intend to hold a welcome meeting and listen to his speech. He will soon go back to America to engage in the agricultural work."

The old age pension bill, which the Social-Democrats of France have fought for years, has at last passed the chamber of deputies.

The premier of Austria has preseveral universal suffrage sented bills in the Austrian parliament. This is the first fruit of the persistent agitation of the Social-Democrats and is a distinct victory for our brethren across the water. By the bills every Austrian over 24 years of age has the ballot and

not wanting that Father Gapon, the priest whe led the people against the Czar's grus on the Neva Pros-pect in St. Petersburg on Bloody Sunday, has proved a traitor to the working people.

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Sumanny at mare made a de-	Li
mand on the union to supply us	Er
with a pressman but it has failed to	SI
do so. Both Sells and Wilke are	6.882
on the committee that has been try-	~
ing to hold us up, and we are wait-	u E
ing for these fellows to get courage	PI
ang tos diese tenows to get courage	M
enough to dare bring the matter be-	A
fore the Ained Frinting Trades	L
fore the Allied Printing Trades Council, where we can properly	K.
show up their political machina-	H
tions. Were we private employers,	W
show up their political machina- tions. Were we private employers, believing as we do in organized la-	Io
DOL. WE IDEFIL SUDDUL TO THE BOID-	102.02
up for the sake of peace. But we	
are not. The money we pay out in	D.
salaries comes from the working	
class and is given at great sacrifice	LI
battles of the working class on the political field. We have no right therefore to squander the money, no right to cripple our paper by paying bld up caloring. Non-	2
political field We have no right	R
therefore to sounder the money	n
no right to cripple our paper by	E
naving hold up salarias Nor house	5
paying hold-up salaries. Nor have we the right to submit to an ex-	E
tortion that is not made in made	L.
tortion that is not made in good faith for the sake of trade unionism,	
but which on the safe of trace unionism,	G
but which on the contrary is made	H
in the interests of the political	
enemies of the working class, in an	P
enort to make the Pressmen's un-	L
effort to make the Pressmen's un- ion de tail to the dirty Dave Rose	R
kite.	11

In his effort to make political capital for his personal organ, Mailly is cutting up some very amusing pranks. Recently he criti-cized the opening paragraph of the

The Ancient Lowly

A History of the Ancient Working People rom the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborni of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Two large volumes (sold separately if desired) coaraving a wonderfail array of facts entirely omitted from ordinary histories regard-ing the life of the slaves, wage-workers and small producers of ar-lest times. Enforced by the most competent entire. Enforced by the most competent entire. Gath, Clastraind, 52 or per volume, partial.

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We make a special propaganda matter how oppressed a man may rate for the *HERALD* of ten cents for ten weeks. If you are afraid to ask him for a half-dollar ask one can prevent him, and prehim for a ten cent subscription. sumably no one will know what

the proletaire class, and the party edition of Del.con scabbery, no matdoes not and should not exclude ter what impulsive and poetic leader

any one. Both class and struggle may get caught in its meshes. The diminish as collectivism advances ; thing is marked for an early death, then how can they be involved in is already accounted a failure, but any idea of a co-operative com- its stench will endure for some time to come and refuse to down in the monwealth in which they cannot

case of certain individuals' records. Official figures relating to the legal poor of London, says the New Both impossibilists and anarchists condemn action through the York Times, show that the number medium of the present state and in receipt of parper relief in nearly political methods. We now come political methods. We now come to proof that they tend to sepudi-every month of the past year have every month of the past year have been greater than in any of the previous forty years comprised in the returns with the exception of

we read: "Let us be honest. What has political sovereignty done for us in America. • • This power of control (private ownership of 1.00 of control (private ownership of 20 coal, oil, transportation, etc.) put 1.00 the economic forces of the coun-crease in outdoor shief, but the rise in the numbers entering worktry into the hands of a few citizens. Whenever and wherever at- houses has continued. In no year tempts have been made to change of the history of the Poor Law has this condition through polities the population in the workhouses been greater for December.

failure is due to the power which the class in control of industry is enabled to wield in politics. The workers are shorn of power at the ballot box because they have been impotent in the shops. Let us be honest. Is the above

true! All the "attempts" noted have failed for lack of votes. Did a worker who comploys a helper any one expect a minority vote might be permitted to join the parto carry a measure ? The workers are not shorn of their power at

the ballot box; they have exerted their power for measures favoring the capitalist. This power would have been no less if exerted for Socialism. They were ignor-ant or were bribed. Does any im-INSURANCE possibilist expect such to do better with any other means? No

Berger & Gaylord 344 SIXTH STREET

George Jacob Holyoake, the author, lecturer, advocate of secularism and mest distinguished agitator for industrial cooperation, died at Brighton, England on the 22nd. He was born in 1817.

G. Herve, U. Gohrer and several others who have been prominent in the anti-militarist agitation of France and who signed an address ot the soldiers advising them to shoot officers if ordered to fire on the people and to desert if there was war, have been tried and sentenced to from one to four years' imprisonment.

Campaign Fund. Advanced from Feb. 24

.25 25.00 Advance from treasurer Aurora Singing Society Eighth Ward Branch 10.00 2 platforms. 4.00 Advance from treasurer 45.00 Collection at S. S. Armory . . 17.4 Comrade E. E. Carr, in writing . H. Poor of his recent tour through Minne-sota says, among other things: "Speaking of impossibi m, the Im-possiblists of Minnesota have fully justified their nick-name. At their A friend A. O. Diehl F. Holl C. Spangenberg25 recent state convention they split over such vital quistions as whether 1.00 From treasurer 81.60

W. Grossjean Bill Walter Thomas Mills Will Send to You :

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Astanday, March 10, 1906		SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERA	LD	
ALCONTRA CONTRACTOR	a some but one is the		TERMINE AT ANY A STREET AND A STREET AND AND A	
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an a		JE VENNI	DIDATES	
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.]s		•		

I, Edwin Hinkel, City Clerk of said City, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the name of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed in my office, and who are entitled to be voted for at the primary election to be held in the several wards and precincts of said city on the 20th day of March, 1906.

	DEM	DCRATIC	REP	REPUBLICAN		SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC	
and the state and	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME	STREET ADDRESS.	
	WILLIAM GRO. BRUCE	447 Hanover Street.	SHERBURN M. BECKER	87 Prospect Avenue.	WILLIAM A. ARNOLD	\$11 Bartlett Street.	
AYOR,	DAVID S. ROSE	644 Jefferson Street.	WILLIAM J. FIEBRANTZ	175 North Ave.	1		
	KASIMIR CELICHOWSKI	875 Fifth Avenue.	PAUL BECHTNER	401 Brady Street.	HARRY E. BRIGGS	908 Second Avenue.	
MPTROLLER,	HENRY S. KLEIN				1		
	PETER F. PIASECKI	The second s					
TY TREASURER,	WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER	and the second	ALEXANDER B. MARTIN	146 Lincoln Avenue.	JACOB HUNGER	320 Reservoir Avenue.	
TY ATTORNEY,	CARL RUNGE	and a second	JOHN T. KELLY	1515 Wells Street.	WILLIAM F. THIEL	231 Fifteenth Street.	
LDERMAN- First Ward,	FRED BRAUN THOMAS J. CALLEN	The second	CHARLES B. WEIL.	an a	WILLIAM WITTE		
and a second	JOSEPH R. KUSCHBERT				4		
DERMAN_	EDWARD A. WITTIG		AUGUST RHEINS	287 Sixth Street.	WALTER P. STROESSER	instant and a second in the second	
Second Ward,	ALBERT P. YUNKER	Say 837 Twelfth Street.			and the second se	and the second s	
DERMAN-	CORNELIUS CORCORAN	222 Jefferson Street.			FRANK J. HERRBERG	183 Michigan Street.	
Third Ward,	JOSEPH RITTLEAT	138 Huron Street.			MAX WREGE	213 Michigan Street.	
and a second of	CHARLES J. FITZGERALD	144 Eighth Street.	WILLIAM O'CONNOR	822 Sycamore Street.	WINFIELD R. GAYLORD	102 Sixth Street,	
DERMAN-	JOHN ROERNER				JOSEPH SULTAIRE	517 Grand Avenue,	
Fourth Ward,	PHILIP McGINNIS	termine and the second s					
ALL ALL ADDED AT A	WILLIAM PALMER		and the second second second			and a second	
DEPMAN	PATRICK H. CONNELLY		EVERT H. VOIH	425 Grove Street.	EDWARD A. CORNILLIE	247 Washington Street.	
DERMAN-Fifth Ward,	EMIL F. DEUSTER		+ and a second in the		JACK J. HANDLEY		
a part and a second	HENRY SMITH	766 Booth Street.	ADOLPH BEER	739 Fifth Street.	ANDREW BUEHLER		
DERMAN-	LOUIS G. WIDULE		CHARLES J. KOERLER		JOHN L. REISSE		
SIXIA WARA			FRED MANSZ	725 Third Street.			
and the second	PETER BARRY	456 Case Street.	JOHN E. BORNHEINER	619 East Water Street.	OTTO GROSSE	526 East Water Strept.	
DERMAN			GEORGE B. McKINHEY		ARTHUR H. WARD		
Seventh Ward,			WILLIAM T. 741608		<u></u>	and the second s	
			CHAUNCEY W. YOCKEY				
DERMAN-	WENZEY, STRACHOTA	687 Walker Street.	GUSTAV RAETZ	falsen and the second state and the second	A FREDRICK C. SIELING		
and a second second second					P		
DERMAN-Ninth Ward,	JOHN KLAESEN		EMIL KLOTZ ISAAC.TOUSSAINT		HENRY RIES		
and the more stated and the second	GARRETT MASTENBROOK	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	AUGUST BUCHHOLZ		FREDERIC HEATH		
DERMAN Tenth Ward	GUSTAVE SCHNUBSTEIN	the second s	VALENTINE GERHARDT		ALBERT J. WELCH		
	FRANK REISKE	598 Nineteenth Avenue.	FREDERICK A. LANGE	Grant Street and Twesty-second Ave			
Eleventh Ward,	JOSEPH P. SURGES		HENRY SCHROEDER		GUSTAV F. WILD		
	THOMAS B. HAYES	569 Reed Street.	JOSEPH JESKE	660 Greenbush Street.	ROBERT BUECH	945 Clinton Street	
LDERMAN-	ELIAS STOLLENWERK				MAX A GRASS		
Tweifth Ward,	ROMAN T. ZIARNEK	716 Grove Street.					
der mersee der	ANTON BROKER	Sol Third Street.	GEORGE J. C. STEFFEN	1025 First Street.	FRED. BUENGER	9.J Buffum Street.	
DERMAN- Thirteenth Ward,	GRORGE SCHMITT.		JOHN H. YORKEY	1098	HENRY F. TEETZEN	945 Holten Street.	
	FREDERICK C. SCHUMACHER,	854 Fifth Street.	- K				
and the second second	STANISLAUS KAMINSKI		FRANK H. CICP.OCKI	762 Seventh Avenue.	JOSEPH KORBEL		
LDERMAN-	JOHN LEMANSKI				FRANK TAFELSRI	942 Sixth Avenue.	
Fourteenth Ward,	FRANK OLENICZAK					-	
a martine -	FRANK J. OBINSKI	719 Fourth Avenue.					
	FREDERICK C. BOGK	\$60 Thirty-fourth Street.	AUGUST E. BRAUN	1608 State Street,	FRANKLIN BECK	252 Fifteenth Street.	
DERMAN_	HERMAN G. DECKER	278 Seventeenth Street.	LOUIS HABGER		PETER L. DEVINE	310 Seventeenth Street.	
Fifteenth Ward,			LOUIS A. JUNG				
			HENRY STOETZER				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	INGENE P. DENNING		GEORGE J. LONSTORF		JOHN & WORDEN		
DERMAN-	JAMES B. LENDOM		IRVING H. TARRANT	and the second			
Sixeesth Wart.	JOSEPH O'NELL		JULIUS WECHSELBERG	and the second		-	
	PAUL J. SOMERS	and Twenty-seventh Street.	4 4P		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Senate Senate Senate State	
diam's site in a		284 Lanox Street.	MICHABL BRUSEWITZ	manifest and an experimental sector of the	EDWARD H. BASENBERG		
DERMAN-	STEPSAN PREDERAM		JAMES M. DOUGLAS		WILLIAM L. RAMANN	642 Dover Street.	
and a second	BIOHARD VAN MARKAN		FRED J. SIEMER				
And the second second					CEORGE HOFFMANN	208 Pearson Street.	
and the second s	HORANL GERLINSKI		CHARLES T. HICKOX	a see a second	ALFRED A. WIESE		
And the second s	BOLEBLAW JAEDERWEEL		ivoi ;			• • • • • • • • • •	
DERMAN-	WILLIAM P. CAND. SPREASE						
and an and the	TACOB EILLA						
	GRARLING J. MONROW.						
					LOUIS BAUER	468 Twenty-ninth Street.	
DERMAN-	FRANCIE J. STIGLEAUER		FRED W. MABQUARDT	2926 Galena Street.	THOMAS A. PANYARD		
			PRANK P. C. DAPPHANN	1160 Pointerally Blood	EMIL SEIDEL		
The second se	GOTTFRIED HERGARTEN	1896 Wright Street.	FRANK F. C. HAFEMANN	1169 Fourteenth Street.			
DBRUAN-	CHARLING MORNEL		FRED M. LUBCHER	1928 Chambers Street.	AUGUST W. STREHLOW	1193 Testonia Avenue.	

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	DEMOC	RATIC	The REP	BLICAN	SOCIAL DE	MOCRATIC
	NAME.	STREE'' ADDRESS.	NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME	STREET ADDRES
LDERMAN-	JOHN B. KANNABEY	1228 Huraboldt Awnue.	GEARGE E. MATTOON	1205 Third Street.	HENRY W. GRANTZ	1541 Port Washington Ave
Twenty-first Ward,	FRANK ZINDA	28 Hadley Street.	n.		EDWARD SCHRANZ	1224 First Street.
LDERMAN-	JOSEPH P. CARNEY	786 Fortleth Street.	JOHN P. FLANAGIN		JOHN HASSMANN	726 Thirty-first Street.
Twenty-second Ward,	LEONARD DEUSTER	1025 Thirty-third Street.	FRED MEYER		NICHOLAS PETERSEN	2714 North Avenue.
LDERMAN- Twenty-third Ward,	BERNARD LAMERS	776 National Avenue. 1170-Scott Street.	ADAM MEISENHEIMER SEBASTIAN WALTER		FERDINAND W. REHFELD	418 Fourteenth Avenue. 484 Fifteenth Avenue.
JPERVISOR-First Ward,	MATHEW KOENIGS	689 Milwaukee Street.	LOUIS F. MEYER	633 East Water Street.		
	GEORGE A. ABERT	405 Fourth Street.	PETER J. HOLZHAEUSER		RAIMUND OSTOETTNER	815 Winnebago Street.
JPERVISOR-	WALTER J. DUNN	829 Vliet Street.				
	JOHN SAXER	823 Winnebago Street.	-			
PERVISOR-Third Ward,	JOHN O'ROURKE	203 Milwaukee Street.			CHARLES WILLIAM BUTTERY	112 Detroit Street.
	WILLIAM CRIMMINS	34 Eighth Street (Rear). 900 Hibernia Street.	DANIEL W. HERZOG	65 Eighth Street.	JAMES JOHNSON	190 Eighth Street.
JPERVISOR-	JOHN E. LARKIN	124 Seventh Street.				
Fourth Ward,	PATRICK W. OWENS	34 Eighth Street (Rear).	10000			
	GEORGE W. SAYLES	208 Sixth Street. 714 Sycamore Street.	<u> </u>	and a second s		
PERVISOR-Fifth Ward,	JOSEPH KEHRMANN	8 First Avenue.			SAMUEL A. FIELD	244 Grove Street.
PERVISOR-Sixth Ward,	HERMAN KLEMM	626 Fourth Street (Rear).	HUGO ZEDLER	782 Island Avenue.	FRED. DANNENFELSER	670 Third Street.
			HENRY M. JULIEN		HENRY AHERN	141 Biddle Street.
JPERVISOR Seventh Ward,			JOHN KALT		-	
JPERVISOR-	FRANK X. JAGODZINSKI	472 Eleventh Avenue.	FRED W. KUTH	532 South Pierce Street.	WILLIAM E. BAUMANN	589 Mineral Street.
Eighth Ward,	JOHN McGEE	589 Walker Street,	PETER OSCAR OLSEN	626 Greenfield Avenue.		
JPERVISOR-Ninth Ward,	JAMES A. STRAKA	1466 Tomah Street.	WILLIAM DROEGKAMP	1511 Fond du Lac Avenue.	FRANK BONESS	. 1413 Cherry Street.
JPERVISOR-Tenth Ward,			FRANK J. LENICHECK	1312 Lloyd Street.	GEORGE MENSING	. 830 Eleventh Street.
JPERVISOR- Eleventh Ward,	STANISLAW SZYMAREK	871 Mitchell Street.	AUGUST SCHMIDT.	571 Tenth Avenue.	JAMES SHEEHAN	. 548 Fifth Avenue.
UPERVISOR- Twelfth Ward,	ANTON DANIELSKI	363 Mitchell Street.			MARTIN MIES	. 754 Kinnickinnie Avenue.
UPERVISOR-	FRANK CZARKOWSKI	29 Center Street.	CHARLES GENSZ	72 North Avenue.	ALBERT E. GUMZ	802 Third Street.
Thirteenth Ward,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		KITA			
UPERVISOR-Fourteenth Ward,	JOSEPH CIESZYNSKI	691 Lincoln Avenue. 823 Second Avenue.	C.B.		MARTIN GORECKI	. 709 Fourth Avenue.
UPERVISOR-	ADAM J. EIMERMANN	876 Twenty-fourth Street.	O. H. DORNERAL	1922 Cedar Street.	JOSEPH RENNER	873 Twenty-fourth Street.
	JAMES MORRISSEY	2716 Clybourn Street.	SAMUEL R. HELL		MAURICE MOREARTY	86 Thirty-second Street.
Sixteenth Ward, UPERVISOR-	WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLAIN	159 Burrell Street.	JOHN HAUERWAS		BERNHARD BOHLMANN	563 Wentworth Avenue.
Seventeenth Ward,	EDWARD J. WATSON	14 Texas Avenue.	JAMES H. KILLEY			
UPERVISOR-	JACOB NACZEK	1135 North Water Street.	RICHARD HUMPHREY	715 Farwell Avenue.	HENRY W. SCHROEDER	. 647 Cramer Street.
Eighteenth Ward,	JOHN WALIGORSKI	863 Şopieski Street.				
UPERVISOR	JOSEPH BALDAUF	497 Twenty-eighth Street.	ERNEST W. BRAUN	546 Twenty-sixth Street.	MAX E. BINNER	. 660 Thirty-ninth Street.
UPERVISOR- Twentieth Ward,	GEORGE F. SCHWAB	2229 Center Street.	HERMAN H. BOECK	1113 Sixteenth Street,	CHARLES E. JESKE	. 2434 Hadley Street
UPERVISOR- Twenty-first Ward, .	JULIUS MERTZ	1001 Davis Street.			GUSTAV GEERDTS	1419-Frainey Street.
UPERVISOR- Tweaty-second Ward,		3	MORTIMER HUBENTHAL CARL F. BUSACKER		GEORGE MOERSCHEL	912 Thirty-seventh Street
	HENRY A. ZASTROW	846 National Avenue.	FRANK HEYDEN		GEORGE A. KNAPP	860 Mineral Street.
UPERVISOR- Twenty-third Ward.			WILLIAM C. HOLTZ	Annual Annual Contractor and a second s		
			FRED J. THOMS	445 Sixteenth Avenue,		
USTICE OF THE PEACE- First District,	JAMES A. GRAVES	208 Biddle Street.	HERMAN H. HEILBRON	398 Bartlett Street.	DAVID WHITE	. 815 Newhall Street.
USTICE OF THE PEACE-			FLORIAN J. RIES	249 Twentieth Street.	CHARLES ZAINER	1812 Coldspring Avenue.
Second District, 2d, 15th Wards.)			FLORIAN J. RIES	245 Twentieth Street.		
USTICE OF THE PEACE- Third District,	J. MATTHEW MURRAY	153 Buffalo Street. 227 Wisconsin Street.			FRED. C. SOLL	. 148 Huron Street.
3d Ward.)	EDWARD J. BURKE	1221 Clybourn Street.	ALBERT C. EHLMAN	132 Nineteenth Street.		
USTICE OF THE PEACE- Fourth District, 4th, 16th Wards.)	WILLIAM A. HART	97 Eleventh Street.	EDWARD A. KLENA	ter Bertin and Bertin and the second s		
USTICE OF THE PEACE- Fifth District,	MICHAEL S. SHERIDAN	474 Grove Street.			HEEMUTH SCHWARTZ	. 840 First Avenue.
(6th Ward.) USTICE OF THE PEACE-		-			-	
(6th. 13th, 21st Wards.)	ALBERT C. RUNKEL	101 Burleigh Street,	JOHN H. KOENIG	579 Fourth Street.	RICHARD ELSNER	. 140 North Avenue.
USTICE OF THE PEACE-	JAMES J. SEELEY	611 Mineral Street.	FREDERICK B. HUCHTING		GEORGE L. TEWS	. 373 First Avenue.
(8th. 23d Wards.)	-		WILLIAM H. TAFF	389 Twenty-seventh Avenue.		
Eighth District, (9th, 19th, 22d Wards.)	WILLIAM G. MERGENER	2719 North Avenue.	AS -		RICHARD A. BEYER	. \$39 Twenty-eighth Street
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE- Ninth District, (10th, 20th Wards.)	FRIEDERICH W. HENNINGFELD.	616 Eleventh Street.	CHARLES F. WINKELMANN	1239 Twenty-seventh Street.	CARL P. DIETZ	. 748 Sixteenth Street.
	FRANCIS J. BORCHARDT	509 Second Avenue.	1	-	JOSEPH E. CORDES	. 518 Grove Street.
USTICE OF THE PEACE-	FRANCIS B. GRAMS		21			
(11th, 12th, 14th Wart)	JOHN H. SZYMAREK	634 Fifth Avenue. 783 Windlake Avenue.	ost nOb			
USTICE OF THE PEACE	-		195 195			
Eleventh District,			HENRY G. DISCI		JOHN C. KRAMER	. 297 Howell Avenue.
CONSTABLE- First District, (1st, 7th, 18th Wards.)	DANIEL MCEVOY	. 564 Stowell Avenue.	AUGUST H. BENGS	470 Farwell Avenue.	ELI J. MOODY	. 365 Belleview Place.
CONSTABLE- Second District.	WILLIAM MCCARTHY	. 830 Bighth Street.	JOHN POKRIEFKE, JR	1806 Chestnut Street.	PAUL MAY	. 620 Chestnut Street.
(2d, 15th Wards.) CONSTABLE-	JOHN J. HOYE	III Inches Stand			Train Banners	
(3d Ward.)		. 227 Jackson Street.			JOHN RASTER	. 269 Jefferson Street.
CONSTABLE-	PETER H. DOWNEY					
Fourth District. (4th, 16th Wards.)	CHARLES & RODDIS		and the second			A second se
CONSTABLE-	WILLIAM BMITH.	. 21814 Hanover Street.			CHARLES OLSON	and the second second second second
Fifth District.		and the second se	and the second second second second	Martin and a second second second		

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Saturday, March 10, 1906



LIST OF CANDIDATES-Continued From Preceding Page.

	DEMOCRATIC		REPUBLICAN		SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC	
	NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.	NAME.	STREET ADDRESS.	NAMR.	STREET ADDRESS.
ONSTABLE- Sixth District, Sth. 13th, 21st Wards.)	HANRY B. RAYMOND	220 Sherman Street,		•	ARTHUR GARDNER	1419 Holton Street.
ONSTABLE-			OSCAR B. SCHWEMER	311 Eighteenth Avenue.	FRANK KORSCH.	489 Fourth Avenue.
Seventh District,			AUGUST STTTE	573 National Avenue.		A contract of the second secon
			LYMAN & SOULE	471 Park Street.		
CONSTABLE— Eighth District, 9th, 19th, 22d Wards.)			HENRY ZWINGMANN	2002 Lisbon Avenue.	JOHN BREEN	2719 North Avenue.
ONSTABLE- Ninth District, 10th, 20th Wards.)			ADOLF J. KUEHLHORN	1213 Eighteenth Street.	HERMAN KANITZ	3116 Fond du Les Avenue.
CONSTABLE- Tenth District, (11th, 12th, 14th Wards.)	ROMAN CZECHORSKI	487 Mitchell Street.	VISTIN STATE		JULIUS SCHLAAK	1055 Forest Home Avenue.
	VINCENT GAWIN	482 Burnham Street	The second s			
	MICHEAL PALCZYKOWSKL	1101 Second Avenue.				
ONSTABLE- Eleventh District,			CHARLES H. HEYER	147 Logan Avenue.	FRED W. BEHLING	231 Howell Aveaus.

The said primary election will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct, and the polls will be open from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. The polling booths in the various precincts in the several wards are located as follows:

FIRST WARD. FIFTH WARD. First Precinct-Booth located First Precinct-Booth located at the junction of Ogden avenue and North Water street. If Second Precinct — Booth lo-cated on the east side of Jefferson street. 100 feet south of Lyon on the northwest corner of Clinton and Oregon streets. Second Precinct - Booth located on the northwest corner of Florida and Greenbush streets. Third Precinct-Booth located

on Hanover street, about 75 feet north of Walker street. Third Precinct-Booth located on the west side of Cass street, Fourth Precinct - Booth lo-cated on the north side of Wash-100 feet south of Lyon street. Fourth Precinct - Booth 10

cated on the corner of Franklin ington street, midway between and Lyon streets. Clinton and Reed streets. Third Precinct-Booth located Fifth Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Fiftcenth

avenue and Washington street. Fourth Precinct - Booth lo-cated on Ninth avenue, midway avenue, between Lapham and Mitchell streets. between Washington and Scott streets.

NINTH WARD. First Precinct-Booth located

on the northwest corner of Cencated on the southeast corner of tral avenue and Ninth street. Twentieth avenue and Becher Second Precisict - Booth lostreet. cated on the northwest corner of Galena and Thirteenth streets.

TWELFTH WARD.

on the east side of Nineteenth 100 feet south of Rogers street. avenue, between Lapham and Second Precinct - Booth located on the south side of Rogers Sixth Precinct-Booth located on the south side of Burnham street, between Thirteenth and street, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue Third Precinct-Booth located Seventh Precinct-Booth loon the west side of Tenth avenue. 100 feet north of Becher street.

and Pryor avenues. Fourth Precinct - Booth Fourth Precinct - Booth lo cated on the west side of Twelfth cated on the cast side of Grove avenue, 100 feet south of Becher

street, midway between Chase street and Lincoln avenue. street. Fifth Precinct-Booth located EIGHTEENTH WARD.

[Howell avenue and Smith street. Second Precinct - Booth located on the northwest corner of enox street and Potter avenue. Third Precinct-Booth located on the public school ground on Bishop avenue, between Russell

Fourth Precinct - Booth cated on the west side of teenth street, 50 feet south Hopkins street. Fifth Precinct-Booth Ic on the west side of Twent

ond street, about 50 feet north Locust street. Sixth Precinct-Booth k on the north side of Clarke 50 feet west of Twenty

street. TWENTY-FIRST W

Second Precinct - Booth

cated on the east side of Hols street, midway between Loca and Chambers streets.

Third Precinct-Booth local on the west side of Richar street, about 150 feet south

Fourth Precinct --- Booth

TWENTY-SECOND WARD

rated on the northwest c

Concordia avenue and

First Precinct-Booth 1

on the southeast corner of Tw ty-four and One-half and Lie streets.

ty-sixth street and Meinecke av

Fourth Precinct - Booth

Thirty-fourth and Elm streets.

on Thirty-fourth street, at south line of Wright street.

First Precinct--Booth Io.

on Washington street, bety Twelfth and Thirteenth avent -Second Precinct - Booth

cated on the southwest corner

Sixtcenth avenue and Min.ra

Third Precinct-Booth locate

on the northeast corner of Twee

Fourth Precinct - Booth

tieth avenue and Mineral stre

Fifth Precinct-Booth loca

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

cated on the southwest corner of

Concordia avenue.

street.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets. Second Precinct - Booth lo

cated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Prairie streets. AThird Precinct-Booth located

on the southeast corner of Sev-

anth and State streets. Fourth Precinct — Booth lo-tated on the west side of Tenth street, 50 feet south of Winne-

bago street. Fifth Precinct - Booth located and State streets.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the southwest corner of Huron and Jefferson streets (Huron street side).

Second Precinct - Booth Io caled on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Buffalo streets. Third Precinct-Booth located

on the southwest corner of Huron and Van Busen streets (Huron street side).

FOURTH WARD.

75 feet south of Grand avenue. cond Precinct - Booth lo-

cated on the northeast corner of and Marshall streets. Grand avenue and Sixth street.

Third Precinct-Booth located on the north side of Clybourn sireet, about 25 feet east of Sixth street.

Fourth Precinct - Booth la cated on the southwest corner of cated on the east side of Second Grand avenue and Eighth street. avenue, 100 feet north of Wash-

on the south side of Madison street, midway between Reed and

SIXTH WARD.

Hanover streets.

First Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Fifth street,

150 feet north of Cherry street. Second Precinct — Booth lo-cated on the cast side of Fifth street, northeast corner of Reser-

voir avenue. Third Precinct-Booth los

on the northwest corner of Fifth and Lloyd stretts. Fourth Precinct -- Booth located on the northwest corner of First and Lloyd streets. Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of Sherman street, west of alley between First

and Second streets. Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the north side of Lloyd street, midway between Booth and Holton streets.

SEVENTH WARD. First Precinct-Booth located

on the southeast corner of Market and Biddle streets. ond Precinct - Booth lo

First Precinct-Booth located cated on the southeast corner of on the east side of Fourth street, Jefferson and Biddle streets.

Third Precinct-Booth located on the southeast corner of Biddle

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct - Booth located on Fourth avenue, between Park and South Pierce streets.

cond Precinct - Booth cated on the east side of Second streets.

street, in front of lot 3, block 12. Fourth Precinct - Booth located on the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Cherry streets. Fifth Precinct-Booth locate on the northwest corner of Wal-

nut and Nineteenth streets. Sixth Precinct-Booth located on the north side of Brown street, midway between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on Ninth street, between Wine and Harmon streets. cond Precinct - Booth

cated on Thirteenth street, about 100 feet south of Wine street. Third Precinct-Booth locates on Lloyd street, between Fif-

enth and Sixteenth streets. Fourth And Steventh street. Fourth Precinct — Booth lo-cated on Tenth street, between Garfield avenue and Lloyd street. Fifth Precinct—Booth located on Lee street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Sixth Precinct-Booth located on Meinceke avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first

streets. ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the west side of Third avenue, 100 feet south of Lapham street.

Second Precinct - Booth lo cated on the west side of Fifth avenue, near Lapham street. Third Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Ninth avenue, between Mitchell and Lapham

Fourth Precinct - Booth lo

Fifth Precinct—Booth located ington street. on the northwest corner of Third Precinct—Booth located avenue, south of Arthur street. Twelith street and Grand avenue. on the northeast corner of Fifth Fifth Precinct—Booth located

First Precinct—Booth located on the east side of Reed street, midway between Lapham and Mitchell streets. Second Precinct—Booth lo-Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the west side of American ave-nue, too feet north of Windlake avenue. Sixth Precinct—Booth located on the east side of American ave-nue, too feet north of Windlake avenue.

cated on the east side of Grove 100 feet north of Clarence street.

cated on the east side of Grove street, midway between Lapham and Mitchell streets. Third Precinct—Booth located on the west side of Greenbush street, midway between Mitchell and Maple streets. Fourth Precinct—Booth lo-cated on the east side of Grove street, midway between Becher and Rogers streets. Fifth Precinct—Booth located on the south side of South Bay street, about 150 feet east of Kin-nickinnic avenue. nickinnic avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First Precidet-Booth located on the east side of Sixth street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets. Second Precinct- Booth cated on the east side of Fourth street, midway between Wright

and Clarke streets. Third Precinct-Booth located on the cast side of First street, midway between Wright and

Clarke streets. Fourth Precinct — Booth lo-cated on the ess side of Richards street, midway between Wright

and-Clarke streets. Fifth Precinct-Booth located on the east side of North Pierce street, midway between Wright and Clarke streets.

Sixth Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Humboidt avenue, midway between Wright and Clarke streets

FOURTEENTH WARD.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First Predinct-Booth located on the west side of Fifteenth street, 100 feet north of State

street. Second Precinct - Booth cated on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Cold Spring avenue (Cold Spring avenue

side). Third Preciact-Booth located

on the southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Cold Spring avenue (Cold Spring avenue side).

Fourth Precinct - Booth located on the northeast corner of Twenty-first and State streets (Twenty-first street side). ty-four Fifth Precinct-Booth located streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the west side of Fifteenth Third Precinct-Booth located on the west side of Twenty-ninth street, about 100 feet north of Gastreet, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.

Second Precinct -- Booth cated on the east side of Twentieth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.

Third Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Twenty-sixth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.

,Fourth Precinct - Booth lo cated on the east side of Thirtysecond street, 100 feet south of Sycamore street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. First Precinct-Booth located First Precinct-Booth located street, 75 feet, more or less, south on the east side of Third avenue, on the southwest corner of of Center street.

First Precinct-Booth located First Precinct-Booth location the east side of Third street on the southwest corner of Hamhidway between Locust Chambers streets.

ilton and Astor streets. Second Precinct — Booth lo-cated on the north side of Hamilton street, midway between So-bieski street and Warren avenue. Third Precinct-Booth located

on the southwest corner of Far-well avenue and Irving place. Fourth Precinct - Booth ~located on the northeast corner of

Greenwich street and Murray avenue Fifth Precinct-Booth located

on the southeast corner of Oakand avenue and Folsom place. Sixth Precinct-Booth located on the southeast corner of Downer avenue and Folsom

place. NINETSENTH WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the northwest corner of Twen-Second Precinct - Booth Twenty-eighth and Elm street Third Precinct-Booth locr d on the southwest corner of Twens ty-four and One-half and Cherry

Fifth Precinct-booth of Second Precinct - booth of Second Precinct - booth of Cated on the northwest corner of Thirty-third and Chestnut streets and One-half street Twenty-four and One-half street and Lisbon avenue.

lena street. Fourth Precinct - Booth lo-

cated on the corner of Thirty-sec-ond and Walnut streets.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First Precinct-Booth located on the north side of Center street, 100 feet west of Eighth street.

Second Precinct - Booth lo-cated on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet, more or less, south of Center street.

Third Precinct-Booth located on the east side of Seventeenth

cated on the northeast corner National and Shea avenues.

street.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 10th day of March, A. D. 1906. Seal



EDWIN HINKEL, City Clerk.

The dramatic DAVIDSON Event of the sesso Wednesday March 12, 13, 14. Matinee Mr. Robert B. Mantell Monday night, King Lear Wed'day matinee, Hamlet Tuesday night, Macbeth Wed. night, Richard III. ALL PRODUCTIONS ELABORATELY STAGED Prices: 25c to \$1.50 Seats now selling **Three Nights** Matinee March 15, 16, 17. Saturday HENRY B. HARRIS PRESENTS THE GREATEST SUCCESS ON THE AMERICAN STAGE The LION AND THE MOUSE By Charles Klein, author of "The Music Master" with The same cast of notable players who ably assisted in making the recent Chicago engagement the most prominently successful in the history of American theatricals. First performance for the benefit of Surgical Ward Helpers; Childrens Free Hospital. PRICES : 50c TO \$1.50 General Seat Sale Monday



TER NEXT TUESDAY (March 13) OF YOUR YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE! YOU MUST REGISTER IN PERSON. DON'T FORGET ГНАТ.

KNOCKS FOR KNOCKERS

The local political atmosphere has become so befouled by highfinance slime that the editor of at who desires to ride on the local lear, one daily paper has turned the work of conducting the campaign over to the reporters, while he devotes his time to discussing foreign-affairs and writing an occasional Socialistic editorial.

Well, after all, the man who said that "money makes the mayor "knew pretty well what he was kee" die out. Shout as loudly as talking about.

The fact that the Rose machine didn't run quite smooth at first may have been due to the fact that some of the parts needed a little greasing.

The fact that George P. Miller, the attorney for the local street car monopoly, is now the legal representative of the Milwaukee



NEXT TUESDAY (March Dave's sudden change of heart. OR YOU WILL LOSE Who knows? There might be difference between giving snow DON"T FORGET TO REGIS- |Southern, has everything to do with

It really seems too bad, after the boodle map. Well, perhaps this is only a sort of a relapse.

Those interurban franchises are pure velvet for the street-car trust. Each passenger coming to the city lines will pay five cents for the first fare, instead of receiving a transfer as now. It really looks as if the Beggs line will be put out of business(?)-and for purely

business reasons. Mr. Business Man, don't let your enthusiasm for "Greater Milwauthe capacity of your lungs will permit ; swing your arms and grow red in the face, and, above all things else, don't stop to think. The professional promoters and the great department store managers areamply qualified to do your thinking for you. But when you "get it in the neck" don't play the baby act and say that you do in't know it

was loaded! According to the Milwaukee

DON'T FORGET TO REGIS TER NEXT TUESDAY (March 13) OR YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CHANCE TO VOTE! YOU MUST REGISTER IN DON'T FORGET PERSON. THAT.

There is more than one way to compel the corporations to disgorge. There was no use keeping the belt-line agitation after it had served its purpose. Your oldparty politician stands for "practical politics."

Sherburn Becker, the adolesent aspirant for the mayoralty, has already carried on his campaign far enough to show that he represents the lowest and basest political morality. Just now he is openly engaged in buying his nomination at the primaries. He goes about the city ladling out his father's corporation profits to anyone who will submit to be insulted, figuring that there are voters base enough to be bought with a drink. Working people especially should resent his dirty imputation that they are for sale politically.

The daily capitalist papers must take the people for chumps when they think they can make them believe that if the Socia-Democrats got in the city would be cut off from further railway connections with the outside world. Railroads are in the line of progress. If the city is unable to build them itself, then private corporations must-but the Social-Democrats will insist that those private corporations COME DOWN DECENTLY FOR THE VALUABLE RIGHTS THEY GET! That's more than the capitalist parties will ever do.

The Free Press is worried because the Social-Democrats voted against giving Milwaukee away to

lators franchises worth millions which presents great obstacles and while getting nothing for the people earnest efforts made by the Grand in return and standing for the peo-Juries to take Milwaukee off the ple's right to make a decent hargain, just as Toronto did. Toronto gets his greatest success. "King Lear" enough each year from the street car company to build FIVE SCHOOLS! Milwaukee gets NOTHING! And Milwaukee will have by 'Macbeth,' another of Shakes-by 'Macbeth,' another of Shakes-peare's plays seldom seen nowa-days. "King Lear" has not been

continue to be PLUCKED by the done in twenty years in New York. private corporations and certain and when Mr. Mantell gave it at 'patriotic" citizens will continue to suck their dividende out of our very veins as long as the capitalist parties and their newspapers con-

tinue to run things for the people. A morning paper last week printed a first page article showing the extravagance of the county board in the purchase of ink. It was shown that the reform school board

buys inks at fifty cents a quart, and the claim was made that the county board paid one dollar for identically the same grade and kind of ink. The county board is not entirely a nest of angles, (although the Social-Democrats have frightened away some of the business graft firms of the Greater Milwaukee type, who used to rob the county treasury in a most frightful manner) but in this particular case it is able to show a clear record. For, as a matter of fact, it gets its ink under contract, and pays forty cents

State Secretary's Report for February.

Cash on hand Feb. 1\$19.15

Organization Fund

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON. On Thursday and Friday and Saturday, with matinee on Saturday, at the Davidson theater, Henry

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

B. Harris will present Charles Klein's absorbing play of American life, "The Lion and the Mouse." Mr. Klein, who is also the author of "The Music Master," has in "The Lion aud the Mouse" written a play that has been everywhere accepted as the nearest to the great

American play, for which all have been waiting. Mr. Klein has handled this subject deftly, and in these days of frenzied finance, when the country is ringing with the facts brought out by the investigations into the high financial institutions of the country, this subject can but be one of absorbing interest to the theatergoer.

One of the most important engagements of the present theatrical cason will doubtless be that of Mr. Robert B. Mantell, which opens at the Davidson theater Monday night. Mr. Mantell will offer a series of Shakespearean revivals

ROBERT B MANTELL

"HAMLET"

on an elaborate scale. On Mondayhe

will give "King Lear." a play

one in which according to a most

efficient chronicler of bramatic

topics, Mr. Mantell has achieved

the Garden theater, he created a sensation, "Hamlet" will be given Wednesday afternoon, and "Rich-

Mr. Mantell has just concluded

remarkable two weeks' engage

ment at the Grand Opera House

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"Fantasma" will open a week'

ngagement at the Alhambra Sun

lay afternoon, with matinees on

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This is the very latest and the very

best production by the Hanlons. A

ard III" Wednesday night.

Chicago.

the heart and set it all aglow and aquiver. BIJOU THEATER.

The "Ninety and Nine," a rural comedy drama written by Ramsey Morris, billed at the Bijou for the week commencing tomorrow mat-tinee is in its third season, and bids

popularity of the play seems to be

on the increase instead of the de-

no impossibilities but while it intro-

duces some startling scenic effects, its action takes place in the State

of Indiana in a little village, and

the comedy is furnished by the

quaint characters of the rural dis-

trict and it carries with it an atmosphere wherein dwell the big-

Plonsky & Pincus are the two principle characters in "Bankers &

Brokers," the new musical comedy

which will introduce Yorke &

Adams to the patrons of the Bijou

STAR THEATER.

"The Mascottes," is the next at-

traction at the Star, opening there

Sunday matinee. The scenic equip-ment and other equipment will all

be found new and of original de-sign. Matinees daily; ladies' day

on Friday. On Thursday night the amateurs will hold forth, the suc-

cess of this innovation having prov-

CRYSTAL THEATER.

hance to see Otto and his perform-

The Big Concert.

inging Societies, at the North Side

Part. I.

Marseillaise. 1. March, Vorwaerts, J. Herold.

Mayr's Orchestra. Wandern, Herm, Schulken,

en genuine.

high order also.

afternoon and evening.

hearted, care-free country folk.

the week of March 18th.

"Ninety and Nine" offers

cline.

the official reports. Campaign Fund. F. Bonness \$ 5.00 Balin Frei Hall Collection . . 14.19

From Treasurer 50.00

Go to the Higher Court.

Workers No. 4, of Chicago, one of he men who was on trial in the celebrated Gilbooly case in Chicago, and who how rests under a sentence of five years for alleged to secure financial aid for his union, in order that the case may be appealed to a higher court. He appeared before the Federated Trades

The Herald, ten weeks for ten cents. mmmmmm



Nothing is more pleasing to the Customer and Dealer tian the above abbreviation; it meams a good deal, therefore we use it here as a prefix, why?

At the ever popular Crystal theatively that all our customers ter next week patrons will have a ng elephant, an act that has deighted thous ads in other cities. The rest of the bill will be of a Following is the program for the oncert of the United Socialist urn Hall tomorrow, (Sunday) all. Can we satisfy you as



get satisfaction from the wear that our shoes give them and therefore we note with satisfaction that they come back to tell us of it. A satisfied customer is what satisfies us and it will always be our aim to satisfy







"This resolution of the Socialists is a cut dog," was one of Ald. Mal-lory's refined observations before a council committee meeting last Council Wednesday night, and will week. for the defendants in the case is That Neacy is out of the so- Seymour Stedman, who is well called Voters' League does not known in Milwaukee, and the trial mean that Handy-man Bell is re- lasted 103 days. The police, under leased from the duty of working the dictation of the Manufacturers' off Neacy's personal grudges in Association, raided the union headquarters and carried off everything they could lay hands on, in true Russian style:

DON'T FORGET TO REGIS West Allis Branch 1.50 TER NEXT TUESDAY (March B. F. Ciesielski 2.00 13) OR YOU WILL LOSS

Printing Plant Fund.

A. O. Diehl BUD LEDA DEC Wm. DeLilly, Arlington, 1.00 Bro, Henry Newman, of Wagon Wm. Tews50

\$2204.09

Mass meeting of Sixteenth ward sentence of five years for alleged Social-Democrats will be held complicity in the slugging of scabs Wednesday, March 13, at 8 P. M. at the time of the big Wagon workers' at Fenske's Hall 20th and Clybourn strike in that city, is in the city streets. Speakers: C. D. Thompson, J. J. Handley and W. F. Thiel.