

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

Capitalist Liberty or Greater Freedom for All?

By Victor L. Berger.

MR. Frank M. Hoyt, a well known corporation lawyer, recently delivered a lecture on *Socialism* before the *Men's Club* in this city. He evidently tried to give a fair statement of Socialism, and aside from the error that he considered the "iron law of wages," as formulated by Ricardo and repeated by Lassalle, a part of Socialistic doctrine, he succeeded pretty well.

But he concluded:

"The objection which is the most potent in this country to the acceptance of the Socialists' proposal that the state shall own or control property to the degree asked by them, is the feeling that such a plan would result in the tyranny of the state, and absolutely destroy all individual freedom."

"The idea is thus expressed by Judge Grosscup in a recent address:

"The deepest instinct of the American is the instinct of individual freedom. Beginning with himself, and those who depend upon him, the American will willingly surrender nothing to the community that he feels bound in conscience to perform himself; nothing to the larger community, called the state, that he feels should be performed by the smaller community of which he is proportionally a larger part; nothing to the nation that he feels should be performed by the state."

"And when you ask him in the interest of this or any other cause to separate himself farther and farther from individual control of those duties that are dearest to him—the education of his children, their religious training, the whole circle of what he has always looked upon as a personal responsibility—you ask him to surrender a thing that rather than surrender he will abandon the cause."

"Another objection, to at least the present suggestions of the party, is found in what is claimed to be its failure to formulate measures, which shall operate in a practical manner against the evils of which they complain, without doing that which is confessedly impossible, namely: immediately subvert and change our entire existing system."

"As a friend of mine humorously puts it: 'The Socialists bring us to the bank of a deep stream, assure us there is excellent pasturage on the other side, and fail to supply any means of crossing over to it.'"

The trouble with our honest opponents—for there are also dishonest opponents, who deal in all kinds of scientific fibs, the hollow-ness of which they themselves recognize—lies in the fact that these honest opponents cannot, in their train of thought, sufficiently abstract from present conditions. This explains why so many people are frightened away from Social-Democracy by all kinds of catch-words and phrases.

And the objection that is raised with special emphasis against Social-Democracy is that the Co-operative Commonwealth is inconsistent with "individual freedom."

Now we could make very short work of this.

We could simply answer that the present society does not grant freedom to the individual.

We could point to the fact that the great majority of our fellow citizens, during all their lives, are in the service of others. All their lives the great majority must work according to the wish and will of a small minority. And these workers and their families do not get even enough to eat, cannot dress themselves properly or live in a decent home upon the wages they receive. And besides, they are not allowed to speak and act as they feel. If they do so, they run the risk of losing work and livelihood.

We could prove that even the well-to-do classes are not free at present. They are tied in their business life by competition, in their political, religious and social life by considerations of their position, by public opinion and by the pressure of the powerful.

And this is Mr. Hoyt's case, for instance.

Thus much has already been admitted by every unprejudiced observer, that our present society does not in reality give to its members that freedom, which the constitution promises—the Fourth of July orators notwithstanding.

Herbert Spencer, who opposed Socialism because he feared the dangers to individual liberty, was unprejudiced enough to admit that if he had only the choice between our present capitalist society and the Socialist system, he would unhesitatingly prefer the latter. And this just from the standpoint of the real and actual, and not of the imagined, freedom of the individual.

I could further point out that every forward step of culture and civilization generally is connected with a certain restriction of personal liberty. The further we advance, the more fields are withdrawn from the discretion of the individual, and put under the control of the community. Even today our entire state rests on the restriction of the liberty of the individual.

Compulsory education and taxation—to speak only of these foundations of our present government—are simply restrictions of our personal liberty. But would Mr. Hoyt on that account wish to go back to the times when no father was compelled to send his children to school and when nobody knew anything of taxation? Such regions still exist—in Central Asia and in Central Africa. Yet every one of us knows perfectly well that we civilized servants of the tax commissioner and of the school superintendent are, in fact and truth, infinitely freer than our forefathers were, who roamed "freely" in the deep forests of Germany and Great Britain; or than the inhabitants of this globe who still live in similar conditions.

We all know perfectly well that the great problem of the history of mankind consists just in this: How to restrict the liberty of each individual in such manner as to make way for the greatest freedom for all.

We all know perfectly well that the most unrestricted liberty leads to the brute battle of each against all.

And this never meant freedom.

It meant slavery in ancient times, and serfdom in the middle ages.

In modern days we find this unrestricted liberty only in the economic field. And there it is anarchy in its wake, which reigns supreme in our present society with its chronic industrial crises, (called "panics"), its permanent reserve army of the unemployed, its ever-increasing destitution of the masses, its business corruption and its ethical hypocrisy.

All this should really be quite sufficient to prove to every thinking man the absurdity of the twaddle about the dangers of Social-Democracy to individual freedom. For a freedom that does not exist cannot be in danger. And least of all can it be endangered by something that does not yet exist, but is going to come, as is the case with the Socialist Republic.

So Judge Grosscup may rest assured that we ask him to surrender nothing.

Social-Democracy, however, need not content itself with this negative proof. It is fully able to furnish also the positive information that the Socialist Republic is not only entirely consistent with personal freedom, but will bring it to its fullest development.

If there are still many well-meaning and educated people who fear the "almighty" Socialistic state, this probably arises from the fact that they always think of the utopian schemes of the first communists, who wanted to rule everything from above.

But modern, scientific Socialists never dream of such a thing.

Indeed should we, in the Socialist Republic, need other means to keep people to their work than we need in the present society? Why do we work today? In order to live. Will this be otherwise in a society where all means of production belong to the commonwealth, instead of belonging to a few capitalists? Why should a laborer cease to work, because the entire value of his labor will go to the laborer? I cannot see any logical reason.

It is said that man is a "self-seeker" by nature. That he works only when he himself reaps the benefit, that he will not work for others.

But is it not a fact just now that the greater part of mankind works for others? And is it not just in the Co-operative Commonwealth that everybody will be enabled to call the full product of his

Western Exchanges say that the LaFollette bill would actually compel some railroad men to work longer hours than at present!

The German Social-Democrats increased their party strength in the recent election from 3,008,000 (in 1903) to 3,251,005, thus making a gain of nearly 250,000!

If you want to get some idea of the moral putrescence of the parasitic rich of free America, hold your nose and read the accounts of the Thaw murder trial.

The new pure food law seems to be doing some good anyway. A Milwaukee grocer has taken down the placard on a tub of "strawberry preserves" and replaced it with another bearing these words: "Genuine Imitation of Glucose Strawberry Compound." It is a good thing to have these "genuine" imitations correctly labelled.

The agent of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee says that from his experience an old age pension is badly needed. Only he wants the pension fund made up by charity instead of by the state. It is hard to get over that feeling that the care of the dispossessed must be a thing for the philanthropic glorification of their despoilers.

Says Labor of St. Louis: If Roosevelt had not sent the ponderous Taft into Idaho to assure the Mine Owners' Association of his sympathy in the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and in other ways cast the presidential influence on the side of upholding a monstrous crime of state officials against these three mine workers' officials, it is believable that the supreme court of the United States would have dared to perpetrate the criminal decision which robs these men of their constitutional rights? Hardly!

John D. Rockefeller says that the American corporations have done much good for the people (although, of course, they were not organized for such an unselfish purpose) and that it is a serious mistake to attempt to fear them down and return to the old idea. Now, if we applaud John in saying this we will be applauding us when we say that we should not return to the old idea but that we should move on to the new one which the good and security of every individual in society demands: The further consolidation of industry in the hands of the collectivity?

It was Gen. Pavloff, recently assassinated in St. Petersburg, who, during the sessions of the late Duma defended the government's executions with such cold-bloodedness that he was driven from the rostrum with cries of "murderer!" "hangman!" "assassin!" and who, when he next appeared there to defend the government, was not allowed to speak, and was threatened with personal violence by the outraged members. It is such monsters in history that meet violent deaths in the course of the very storm of brutality which they themselves set in motion.

In the municipal elections at Bornheim, near Frankfurt-on-Main our comrades recently doubted the number of their representatives in the council—winning three seats—despite a property qualification of \$300. In the provinces of Brandenburg, at Zehdenich, two comrades were elected, with a majority of 50, into the communal council. In Althusheim, in Baden, the Social-Democratic list won with 114 to 115 votes, the bourgeois opponents getting 69 to 70. In Essen our vote at the municipal elections rose from 1,492 in 1904, to 2,238 in 1906; in a suburb of Essen, from 80 in 1903 to 299 in 1906. The other parties, including the Catholics, all lost votes.

Chop suey joints and wine rooms are alleged to have ruined so many young girls in Toledo that a crusade is to be made against them. A 14-year old girl was taken from one of the chop suey joints in a state of beastly intoxication. Such dens exist because there is money in the traffic, and there is money in it, because capitalism demoralizes people down to such standards. The social system is like the human body, when its condition is soon reflected in ulcers and boils, and both the system and the boils need expert attention. Such joints as they are fighting in Toledo are the boils and ulcers that denote a bad state of social health. So long as the capitalist system rules mankind these social boils and ulcers cannot be exterminated in society. They can only be individually suppressed in an effort to prevent them from contaminating those other than their habitats, but are sure to return in some form or other.

Labor has charged that the shuffling and delay of the Idaho mine owners' state government in the Moyer-Haywood case was con-

**Judge Not Lost Yet de Judged,
Mr. Chancellor Day!**

"The president of an Eastern university recently declared that 'these oppressed workmen support 10,000 saloons between Harlem and the Battery in New York City.' Incidentally, in this connection, he paid his respects to organized labor, forgetting that the trades unions are doing more for the cause of temperance than all of the universities combined. This very astute college president seems to imagine that workmen have a monopoly of these 10,000 New York saloons. As a matter of fact, there are just a few university men who are helping to support them. Possibly our college friend would be surprised to discover that there are more saloons to the population in the Fifth Avenue district in New York—where the working-man does not live—than there are on the lower East Side, where he makes his home. This is not a statement ventured in this mere guess. It is based upon an accurate census. Here are the exact figures:

Number of persons to each saloon license on the East Side, south of Fourteenth street 375

Number of persons to each saloon license in the Fifth Avenue district 280

"These figures include the licenses to hotel bars, where the Fifth Avenue constituency can do its drinking unobserved."

"According to these figures, the people in the Fifth Avenue district drink more beer and whiskey than the workingman does."—Charles Stetzel.

clusive evidence that the case was a trumped up one and that lacking evidence to convict it was the policy to keep the men in jail anyway on one pretext and another. Another version is that lacking evidence and having made the blunder of arresting the men in the first place the "authorities" were holding on in hopes that some plausible excuse for letting go would develop. This latter view is now almost confirmed by the following dispatch:

Cripple Creek, Col., Feb. 1.—Through a fire yesterday documentary evidence that was to be used against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, which had been placed in the safe of the Mine Owners' association in this city, are believed to have been destroyed.

That "fire" is undoubtedly a fake, and an attempt at an excuse for the weakness of the prosecution's evidence in case the trial actually takes place.

Everybody's magazine in its pictorial enumeration of the dangerous employments of labor as a means of illuminating the annual blood bill of American industry, leaves out one of the most horrible deaths of all. We refer to the death by smothering in the giant heaps of coal on the various coal docks in the distributing cities. The number of such fatalities is very large, considering how extensively labor has been displaced by machinery on those docks. The victim, once upon the "quicksand" of such a coal heap, only sinks down the faster the more he struggles in his panic, and then the black dust closes in over him and his efforts to breathe draw into his lungs the cutting and smothering dust that finally ends his horrible struggles. It is a more frightful death than that of the men who lose their balance and fall into the great vats of white hot metal in the Pittsburgh furnaces, for it is more lingering. Labor not only pays the blood bill of our boasted American industry, but it has to pay it in the most horrible ways.

And now another Milwaukee clergyman has spoken out. This time it is the Rev. William Austin Smith of fashionable St. Paul's Episcopal church, a great brownstone edifice within whose rich confines some of the wealthiest people of the city worship. He preached last Sunday a most radical sermon which had for its central idea the truth of the Socialist's contention that there is an economic basis to morals, and for holding which opinion the Social-Democrats the world over have been repeatedly denounced as "gross materialists." He boldly declared that the superior morality of the present society was but the fruit of removed temptation, of improved environment. And he applied this idea also to the status of the classes in our present day civilization.

"You and I," he said, "in our comfortable homes and decent surroundings, with our ethical safeguards, are not subjected to the peculiar temptations of the family in the slums of a great city. We sin but with a difference. Public opinion, education, our tastes, our environment, and between us and certain types of debasement and vulgarity. We have our subtle gloved way of being cruel and selfish, but it is of a higher, more winning type than theirs. The only inherent difference between Mr. Rockefeller,

for example, and many another of us is merely a difference of genius. Many a poor man, the smaller merchant, has not abused the power because he has not the power in his grasp to abuse."

"The moment we describe the government of a people, its social laws, we know what sort of sins to expect within the nation. If, for example, slavery is permitted by law, we shall expect to see the brotherhood principle of Christ commonly violated by a disregard of the chastity, the sanctity of manhood, the value of human life of the slave population by its masters."

"So, with feudal abuses that followed the age when slavery ceased to be the economic basis of society. Abuses were there still in abundance. Some of them received their final death blow only by the burning scorn and vitriol of the pen of Voltaire. For ages in medieval Europe the feudal lord was a victim of certain temptations which the law permitted to exist. The law gave him power over the serf which brought the temptation to abuse the power."

Of the moral state he said:

"There is a large class of well wishers to society and a much larger class of selfish men who hold that the only way to correct abuses is to regenerate society. Eradicate the sin from men's hearts, transform selfishness into unselfishness, greed and dishonesty into integrity and high-mindedness, let the spiritual leaven of Christ work in the heart, only so can you correct the evils that afflict us. They argue that the law on the statute books can not change human nature. Hence they look with suspicion upon all agitation to correct by legislation what ought to be corrected by moral conversion."

"Society can not afford to wait for the conversion of every one of its members before it removes certain temptations. All that bad men, selfish men ask is freedom. The bad rich man wants to be free to use his power as he will. Freedom is what that unsightly host of industrial princes want, who have nearly wrecked our nation and thrown us into Socialism. They simply desire to be free to do what they will. Freedom is all the men asked who made adulterated foods, and poisoned medicines, and gave short weights. They wanted freedom to exploit society for their selfish profits."

"Now, it is folly to wait for such men's conversion before we right our wrongs. The evolution of morals and society has proceeded along quite another line. Business selfishness can be converted far more quickly by wise legislation, which restricts commercial freedom, than by harmless platitudes in the churches where commercialism loves to keep them, is willing to support them, and deem it wholesome for the poor and good people in general."

"The law, the public opinion which prevents a certain type of man from making a brute of himself for profit, not only protects society, but ultimately helps to educate the brute."

"One way to help on social evolution, to spread the ethics of Christ, is patiently to win all men, one by one, to your ideal. That might take a million years, and still leave the unregenerate tenth to prey upon society. There is another far more practical way of abolishing sin. Restrict men's freedom. Let the best public opinion, the highest ideals, the better human nature reflect themselves in legislation, safeguards, and sanctions."

Of course, there are some things in the reverend gentleman's position that would not go far enough to satisfy the ideas of a Socialist. The law does not merely happen; social evolution works through it. As the era of capitalism wanes and the era of Socialism gradually dawns, the law will reflect more and more the change in the ideas of right and wrong growing out of the new economic base. The law is society's means of registering its will but a law to amount to anything must reflect the economic interests of the majority. Men are forced to pitilessly exploit their fellows today, to grind their faces through the profit system, to plunder the workers in industry through wage labor, because the capitalist system forces them to it. The struggle for existence is so sharp that men are driven to put aside their feelings of humanity and to scramble according to the unwritten law "each for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." The change in the laws which tends to lessen the field for this unholy scramble simply marks the growth of Socialist ideas and necessities among the people. The capitalist system is moving on to its fall. It no longer ministers to the best interests of the majority of the people. And more and more that fact must shape our laws. It is the principle of "economic determinism" at work.

Some Editorial Comment.

And the greatest crime of American freedom is its "justice!"

"A colossal merger to unite all packers." And this is the answer of capitalism to all the work of the past few years to handle the meat monopoly in the people's interests! Capitalism will run its course, no matter how much the people mistake its power.

Beware the mine stock shark, the oil stock shark and all the other sharks! The fleecings of the capitalist wage system you cannot escape until we mass mankind together to overthrow it, but that is no reason why you should submit to the other rascalities that can be avoided.

Wasn't it funny to hear Rockefeller talking to that Bible class about the beauty of the sunshine and the flowers and the fragrant atmosphere just at the time the government was declaring him to be the prize bandit of modern capitalism, and his methods an abomination in the sight of men!

In a comment made on the eve of the German elections the London *Labour Leader* says that there is no doubt of the eagerness on the part of the imperial press of England for an imperialist defeat in the other nation, for empires are always enemies though they may from time to time join hands in sustaining each other.

Continued from first column.

labor his own? Where then will justifiable self-seeking be better satisfied, in the present or in the future society?

In future society, the genius of work will be freed from its most fatal defect, which is inherent today—the fact that the chief aim of all labor is the individual interest of somebody else, the profit of somebody else, the making of surplus for somebody else.

In the Socialist Republic this will not be possible. There only that will be produced which the commonwealth needs. And everybody will get the full product of what he has earned. Or, to express it better, the equivalent of his work.

The material and individual interest of the workingman in his work, therefore, will not cease in the society of the future, but, on the contrary, there it will find its real and absolute basis.

Thus we see, that nothing will be changed regarding the motive to work. At least nothing in its disfavor.

It is also clear, on the other hand, that the freedom of choice of work will be much greater than at present.

How it is today every one knows. Of course, our constitution "guarantees" us, in the most solemn way, the most unrestricted freedom. In reality, however, it depends upon a whole series of extraordinarily fortunate chances and circumstances, whether any one can really choose his life's work at will.

With most parents and young people, pecuniary considerations alone decide as to the choice of professions. A single glance at the statistics on this subject show that the choice of a profession depends upon the prospect which the law of "supply and demand" offers at the time. Even theology, which should be above all a matter of sentiment, is not excluded from this rule.

And the overwhelming majority of children have no choice at all—they must go into the factory at the age of 14 or even earlier.

How different this will be in a society which guarantees all labor its full product! How all foreign considerations, which today determine the choice of work, will fall away! So much the more, because then the educational institutions will be open to all competent persons. Not the money-bag, but solely ability, talent, and inclination will decide. There is some genius hidden in almost every person. And every young man and every young woman will have time to become clearly conscious of his or her inclinations and gifts.

And should any one have been mistaken about his or her choice of work, how much easier will be the transition to another sphere of action than it is today.

It is not the intention of Socialists to interfere with municipal rights, county rights or state rights which are essential to the habit of self-government. The American capitalist will lose the liberty of the citizen—the liberty to abuse—but the American citizen will gain the freedom of the man who is free economically as well as politically.

As to the education of the children, their religious training and so forth, that will be less interfered with than today. Religion is a private matter—that is Socialist doctrine the world over. It is for that very reason that the Roman Catholic Church bitterly opposes Socialism. That church wants religion—the Romanist brand of it—to be a state affair.

So much for the objection of Judge Grosscup.

As for the remark of Mr. Hoyt that we want "to immediately subvert and change our entire existing system," I will say that no true Social-Democrat ever dreams of a sudden change of society. We build upon the past historical development and take into consideration the present conditions.

We are the greatest advocates of reforms of all kinds and every description the world has ever seen.

Mr. Hoyt ought to know that. We are proposing these reform measures right here in Milwaukee before his very eyes and at Madison, Wis. in the legislature. And we will advocate them in Washington as soon as we elect members to congress.

Yet these reforms are only stepping-stones—very necessary and indispensable stepping-stones, if the Socialist Republic is ever to be brought about peacefully—but our aim is to abolish the capitalist system entirely.

The Socialist Republic will come by evolution. It cannot come in any other way. We may see, however, the most fearful revolutions (and many of them) as a part of that great evolution.

Bloody revolutions will not hasten—they may even retard—the coming of the Socialist Republic. And whether such eruptions are to take place at all, will depend as much upon the policy of the capitalist class as upon the leadership of the proletariat.

We are Social-Democrats, because we have recognized that the economical development of the present capitalist system, with its concentration of wealth, its trusts, etc., leads toward Socialistic production. Socialism is the next phase of civilization, if civilization is to survive.

And once granted that the Socialist Republic is the necessary product of our economical development, the question of its possibility is indeed absurd. That which must come by necessity is for that very reason possible, without further question.

So, dear Mr. Hoyt, "we shall have to cross to the other bank of that deep stream." We Social-Democrats supply all kinds of social reform vehicles and bridges to cross. We reach out the helping hand of brotherly love. But those who refuse and fight—will perish in the stream.

And that is the grim "humor"

Victor L. Berger

Continued on last column.

What Webster Foresaw!

Daniel Webster foresaw the present marvelous era of national prosperity in this country and the danger to free government that would attend it. He saw the possibility of "rapid accumulation of wealth in a few hands" and told what, in his opinion, should be done because of it. Here is what he said on the subject:

"The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature of things, those who have not property and see their neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property. When this class becomes numerous it grows dangerous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution."

"It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property as the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority of society in the support of the government."

"The rapid accumulation of wealth in a few hands is the condition which confronts the American people today," declares a writer in the current North American Review, who quotes these words of Webster, and "by its side all other questions under public discussion are of little or no importance." This writer, who signs himself "X," and who writes his article as "An Appeal to Our Millionaires," says:

"As we know, the wealthy classes of France believed themselves to be entirely secure in the possession of all their properties and privileges and could not see their danger. This same story has just been repeated in the Russian revolution. Many unkind observers insist that our millionaires have been stricken with just such blindness. * * * The danger confronting us is that the majority of American voters will effect their wishes by very extreme and very dangerous legislation, unless they are guided into safer paths."

"The common mind seems suddenly to have jumped, so to speak, to the conclusion that these billions of money could not have been honestly earned, and therefore that they have been dishonestly abstracted, in one improper way or another, from the poor. Happily, under our system of government, even if all

this were true, there is not the slightest pretense for resorting to violent methods."

In elucidation of Daniel Webster's advice, and as showing that "there is nothing novel nor alarming in the idea of submitting to the majority of voters the decision as to what laws shall regulate the acquisition and accumulation of property," no clearer words have ever been uttered than those of Chief Justice Coleridge in the following:

"In the present day there is nothing perhaps as to which confusion of thought is greater and more mischievous than as to property itself—the idea, the principle of property, and as to the laws of property; the rules by which the practical enjoyment of property is to be regulated. Now, what is the right of property? The end of property is subsistence, by which end nature has bounded our pretensions to it; hence, in a state of nature, we cannot take more than we use nor hold it longer than we live and are capable of using it. The manner of acquiring property in a state of nature is by occupancy—all other modes of transmitting or acquiring property are acts of positive and civil law, which laws prevent the property of the dead from reverting, as it otherwise would do in a state of nature, to the common stock."

"All the complicated and conflicting systems by which in various civilized countries the powers of the possessors of property, even in various ways, are now narrowed; and now enlarged, are systems of positive law, and the right of property has never existed, even in its most absolute form, without some restriction. The right of inheritance, a purely artificial right, has been at different times and in different countries variously dealt with."

"The particular rules by which the enjoyment of property is regulated differ in every country in the world and must rest at last upon one and the same foundation, the general advantage. The object of the restrictions placed in England for many centuries upon powers of settlement and devise is invariably mischievous accumulations of property in a few hands. It seems, indeed, an elementary proposition that a free people can deal as it thinks fit with its common stock of property, and can prescribe to its citizens such rules as it sees fit for its enjoyment, alienation and transmission."

"The general advantage was in

former days absolutely and avowedly regarded, and when rights of private property interfered with them such rights were summarily set aside; and, while property itself was acknowledged, the laws of its enjoyment were regulated according to what was thought to be the general advantage."

"All laws of property must stand upon the foot of the general advantage, for a country belongs to its inhabitants; and in what proportions and by what rules its inhabitants are to own its property must be settled by the law; and the moment a fragment of the people set up rights as inherent in them and not founded upon the public good, plain absurdities follow, for laws of property are like all other laws, to be changed when the public good requires it."

"It would be well, indeed, that the owners of property in land or money, from the largest to the smallest, should recognize that their title to the enjoyment of it must rest upon the same foundation, and that the mode and measure of their enjoyment of the common stock of the state, if it injures the state, can no more be endured by a free people than any other public mischief."

The Devil— and Wickedness.

Mr. D. R. Masterson of South Amboy, writes to the editor a very interesting and thoughtful letter on the subject of the devil, and of the latter's gloomy, overheated abode.

Mr. Masterson regrets the fact that this newspaper does not believe in an ACTUAL devil, or an ACTUAL hell. The important sentence in his letter is this:

"You must certainly know that if everybody believed that there is 'no devil' or 'hell' hereafter this world would be extremely more wicked than it is now."

This view is taken by many. There was a famous Frenchman—he has been quoted over and over—who remarked: "If there had been no Divine Providence, it would have been necessary to invent one."

There seem to be many who imagine that if there IS no roaring, fierce, burning devil, it is necessary to "invent one" in order to keep people frightened and GOOD.

We do not agree with Mr. Masterson, or others who believe that an actual devil, in a pit of sulphur, fire and brimstone, is necessary to the welfare of mankind.

If you believe in a devil with his dreadful torments lasting FOREVER, you must believe that this horrible creature is the actual creator of "a merciful God," that he acts under the sanction, with the permission, of the Ruler of this universe.

Nobody, of course, can DENY that the devil exists, or that anything ELSE exists. TO DENY that a thing exists without any proof is almost as foolish as to BELIEVE that a thing exists without any proof.

But we KNOW that this world in which we live, and this universe in which it is a speck, is beautifully, wisely, and mercifully ruled. We know that the progress of human beings in morals, happiness and prosperity has been steady, and still continues.

We know that the most sinful of men and women ARE THOSE THAT HAVE HAD THE WORST CHANCE IN THE WORLD. We know that some are born under conditions that make a good life almost impossible. It takes a good deal of believing capacity to imagine that a merciful Creator would CREATE SUCH WRETCHED, MISERABLE CREATURES AND THEN TURN THEM OVER TO BE TORMENTED THROUGH ALL ETERNITY BY A HORRIBLE, VILE, CRUEL, INFERNAL CREATURE, DELIGHTING IN THE SUFFERING OF WRETCHED SOULS.

As men improve, THEIR CONCEPTION OF GOD AND HIS MERCY AND JUSTICE BECOMES HIGHER. Is it a high conception of the Creator to imagine Him as sorting out souls that He has brought into being, and turning over part of them to eternal, merciless torment?

But, of course, all this is a matter OF BELIEF.

Some are probably made much better by believing in the devil and in hell. Some undoubtedly would not behave themselves if they didn't think they might get burned up hereafter. It is well for THEM to believe in the terrors that keep them on their good behavior, AND THEY ARE APT TO KEEP ON BELIEVING IN THOSE TERRORS, no matter what might be said.

The VICIOUS mind is the IGNORANT mind. The vicious and the ignorant mind easily believe in the devil, in brimstone that never cools, and in the other atrocities.

When our friend Mr. Masterson says, "You certainly know that if everybody believed there is no devil this world would be extremely more wicked than it is," he is entirely mistaken. We "KNOW" nothing of the kind.

The devil is the creation partly of a guilty conscience and partly of intelligent planning. While men

are wicked they will be ignorant—THEY WILL STOP BEING WICKED WHEN THEY CEASE BEING IGNORANT. As long as they are wicked their imagination will create some appropriate devil, some appropriate infernal punishment.

We wish to tell Mr. Masterson, however, that the NOBLEST MEN IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY ARE NOT THOSE THAT BELIEVED IN THE DEVIL, at least not in recent days.

There have been some very respectable and useful Americans that hadn't the slightest faith in the existence of a devil, or of a material hell.

Benjamin Franklin was a useful citizen; he didn't believe in the devil. Thomas Jefferson was a great man, moral, RELIGIOUS IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD. But he hadn't the faintest belief in the devil or an eternal fire.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BELIEVED IN NO DEVIL. Yet Lincoln WAS A GOOD MAN. He was perfectly willing to live or to die for the truth, for decency. It didn't require any devil to frighten him into doing his duty.

The time will come, soon we hope, in a few thousand years anyhow, when all men will be as good as Lincoln, and willing to do their best, even without any sharp pitchfork behind them in their imaginations.

We do believe, firmly and steadfastly, of the Creator of this uni-

verse that "HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER." And we do not believe that mercy enduring forever is compatible with the creation of wretched creatures TO BE TORTURED FOREVER.

However, as we have said, those that WANT to believe in the old gentleman with the pitchfork, can do so. If it makes them better, let them continue to believe, or if it makes them happier.

Among clergymen at the present time less than half, we should say, of the half that do preach the belief from a sense of duty, and because they think that those who listen to them require the devil's inducements to be good, we don't believe that one in ten actually thinks of the terrible monster as a reality.

MEN'S CONSCIENCES PUNISH THEM FOR THEIR MORAL MISDEEDS.

MEN'S BODIES PUNISH THEM FOR THEIR PHYSICAL SINS.

The real devils live ON THIS EARTH, and their names are in the telephone directory and in the society directory. They are the men that take what belongs to the poor; they are the men that CAUSE DRUNKENNESS BY CAUSING POVERTY.

The real devils are those that cheat the country of its taxes; that cheat children of an education. They are the fathers of the crimes due to ignorance.—Arthur Brisbane in the N. Y. Evening Journal.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.*

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born, and as the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and perpetuate an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of ruling out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertyed interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreted laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the press, and the press, the arts and literature. By these means, the economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democratic parties of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level.

The National Headquarters of the Social-Democratic party are at the Boardman Bldg., 1000 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. The National Headquarters of the Social-Democratic party are at the Boardman Bldg., 1000 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY MEN MAY VOTE, BUT

All Men, Women and Children may vote for Socialism by signing and mailing this card.

"Songs of Socialism"

THE ONLY TRUE SONGS OF SOCIALISM.

These songs are the only ones that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

TENETS OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.*

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born, and as the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and perpetuate an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of ruling out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertyed interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreted laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the press, and the press, the arts and literature. By these means, the economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democratic parties of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level.

The National Headquarters of the Social-Democratic party are at the Boardman Bldg., 1000 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. The National Headquarters of the Social-Democratic party are at the Boardman Bldg., 1000 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

ONLY MEN MAY VOTE, BUT

All Men, Women and Children may vote for Socialism by signing and mailing this card.

"Songs of Socialism"

THE ONLY TRUE SONGS OF SOCIALISM.

These songs are the only ones that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

They are the only songs that are truly of the people, and that are truly of the future.

Good beer—the Nation's Beverage—when taken with the meal, adds zest to the appetite and quickens the digestion.

ALWAYS GET OLD BLATZ

Choosing ones who have come to recognize the value of good beer in the dining-room, declare a pronounced preference for

BLATZ BEER

MILWAUKEE

The aromatic properties of the hops are appetizing and the malt is nourishing. Every ingredient is an honest part of Blatz—the beer of age and character.

Try any of these brands—whether on draught or in bottles—wherever you can—

PRIVATE STOCK, WIENER, EXPORT, MUEHLENER

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ORDER A CASE SENT HOME

Tel. 2400 Main.

duction is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is sooner or later inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or to preserve peace. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crisis of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that

the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V. To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by working constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the strict duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lead their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

FOR MUSIC

Apply to FRED. BROGE, HAUEN, Leader Social Democratic Band & Orchestra, 215 Paul & Lee Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Musician Union.

KANITZ

POPULAR ORCHESTRA. Furnishes up-to-date music for all occasions. Phone West 178. 215 Paul & Lee Avenue, Milwaukee.

JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS

667 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS. Mr. LueLL—Manufacturer of Cigar, City License No. 100. Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 10 to 100.

DR. CHURCHILL

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT. 418 Wisconsin St. Room First Ave.

See Dr. Churchill at Milwaukee, Wis. 418 Wisconsin St. Room First Ave.

A. REINHARD, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

204 Grand Avenue. We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORKING—DR. L. GREENBERG—THE OPTICIAN

405 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis. (Opposite City Hall)

C. B. WAUGH, OPTICIAN

220 Grand Ave. When you can't see well, see WAUGH

fourth edition of "Socialism Made Plain" now ready! price 15 cents—this office

BOOKS YOU NEED.

KARL MARX, By Wilhelm Liebknecht.

A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht—who shared his privations with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50 cts.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY, By Paul Lafargue.

Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, Price \$1.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

FERDINAND LASSALLE, By Edward Bernstein.

Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth 102 pages, Price \$1.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN, By Ferdinand Lassalle.

This is an address made in court in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.

THE JUNGLE A Story of Packingtown By UPTON SINCLAIR

David Graham Phillips says it is the "greatest American novel written in fifty years." Thomas Wentworth Higginson says "it comes nearer than any book yet published to being the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' of the social tragedy of our great cities."

Cloth 128 pp., 415 pages. Reduced price \$1.45—\$1.20 post paid.

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

ORDER AT ONCE!

The Struggle for Existence

By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, Ill.

This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and Their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence.



A THOUSAND QUESTIONS of the greatest importance to the working class are raised and answered. This book will show the reader what the social system is all about, and how to work with it. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

You are not a fool or a knave if you have read this book. After you have read it you will have your own way in all political and social questions. Every worker who expects to stand out in the crowd should read this book.

The book is the result of thirty years of constant study of political problems of the working class, and of the author's personal experience in the struggle for the rights of the working class. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read. It is a book that every worker should read.

Capitalist Critics Well Answered!

FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN A PAT REPLY MADE BY A MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST TO THE CLAIM THAT HE OUGHT TO TURN HIS WEALTH BACK.

Whenever a rich man turns Social-Democrat the cheerful idiots with capitalistic minds immediately ask why he does not turn back his wealth to those who have produced it. A New York millionaire, J. G. Phelps Stokes, has recently joined the Socialist party and thrown in his lot absolutely with the cause. The following is his reply to carping capitalist critics, and will be an eye-opener to many people who do not comprehend the involved nature of the capitalistic system of production and therefore the necessity for attacking it in its entirety:

"I receive annually an income from investments amounting to about \$2,000. I consider that this income has been produced by others than myself, and that I am not entitled to make any personal use of it. If I could ascertain the names and addresses of those individuals who by their own productive and creative effort produced this unearned income which I receive, I would return every penny of it to them severally—to each in proportion to his contribution to it.

Wealth Created Co-operatively.
"There are circumstances, however, evidently such that it would be entirely impossible to secure the information that would be required to make possible such a return, for the reason that the production of wealth has long since ceased to be individual in its nature. With rare

exceptions there is no wealth created today except by the co-operation of vast multitudes of people, who each contribute in some manner to its production.

"It would be impossible, for instance, to ascertain the individuals who have contributed to the wealth represented by the few hundred dollars which I receive as dividends on stock which I own in the Woodbridge Company of this city. That company has improved and for many years rented and managed high-class office property in our financial district. Large banking, insurance, manufacturing, mercantile and other productive enterprises pay the rentals of which I receive a share.

"All the employees of all those companies have contributed, through their productive effort to the creation of that income of a few hundred dollars a year. So, also, have all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the development of the communities in which these business enterprises have sought and received support. So, also, have all those individuals who, as citizens of our country, have contributed to the support of those institutions without the aid of which these businesses could not have been conducted.

Used for Good Purpose.
"At least a majority of our people—i. e., at least as many as the number of those who support our present political and industrial sys-

tem—have contributed, each in a measure, to the incomes of each and all of our important industries. To ascertain the proportion of my unearned income of \$2,000 which should be returned to each or any of this majority would be utterly impossible. A simple calculation would show that the average amount due to each would be approximately the fortieth part of one cent.

"Since, then, this \$2,000 cannot be returned proportionately to those who are better entitled to it than am I, and since it is impossible to determine the proportion due to any, and since to single out any individual and give him more than

his due would be unjust to some other rightly entitled to the excess, it is clear to me that the entire amount must be devoted to the support of such work as is, in my judgment, likely to hasten public recognition of the injustice of the capitalist system which legalizes the appropriations by non-producers of portions of the wealth produced by others.

"My personal expenses are all defrayed from the earnings which I receive as compensation for productive services rendered. Of my unearned income I use not a penny for my own support or otherwise than as above stated."

Socialistic Miscellany.

First Flower of Texas Capitalism.

Many people of the South have taken, until just lately, the view that while the United States Senate was controlled by the capitalists—sugar, steel, tobacco, oil—this control was exercised through men from the North, not from the South. They seemed to think Southerners had more rugged honesty than the Northern Republicans. Quay, Aldrich, Depew, and Platt were national disgraces, but the roll of Southern senators included no such men. This view was, in fact, correct until the last decades. The big corporations did not interest themselves in Southern politics; this was the reason why Southern politicians were not corporation owned, not that they were incorruptible.

But things are changed now, and the Bailey affair gives public notice of it. The great interests have got the North and West under their control and are now turning to the South. The South has been "developing" for the last ten years; now it has so "developed" that it has become worth while to own a senator from Texas. Bailey is merely the first perfect blossom which Texas capitalism has contributed to the Senate. We had no Bailey before, because there was no demand for such.

When the Standard needed its man it got him.

Bailey is significant for two reasons. He marks the definite control of Texas by the exploiting capitalists. He shows how entirely true is the contention that, as at present conducted, the government is merely the executive committee of the capitalist class. The government is run in the interests of this class by Bailey and men of his type—yet four-fifths of us are men not of the Bailey type, but are working men.—Dallas (Tex.) Laborer.

Outcast Children.

If a child labor law is enforced in Chicago, it can only be by the vigorous and determined efforts of a large number of people; it can only be because the women's clubs and the settlements and the labor unions are willing to organize and agitate and practice eternal vigilance. In that way you can have the children turned out of the packing houses. And then the question is, "Where do they go?"

In the first place, understand the labor conditions in the yards, understand that there is an enormous foreign population gathered there, hanging at the bare level of existence, and willing to work for almost anything. The unemployed problem is chronic. You may go out any morning and see hundreds of men standing at every door where there is a chance for a job. The consequence of this is that there is a great deal of woman's labor. If the man cannot get a job and support the family, the woman has to go to work. You will find women working in the yards at all sorts of hideous, repulsive and exhausting occupations, not merely sewing hams and painting cans and wrapping packages, but tending sausage machines and boning meat and cleaning offal.

Most of the houses in Packingtown consist of two stories, with four small rooms upon a floor. This is a "flat," which costs about \$9.00

a month. A family will rent one and then take in boarders. Frequently they will rent out the attic and the cellar. Single men will rent a flat co-operatively and will lodge as many as a dozen in a single small room, spreading their blankets and their mattresses upon the floor. Sometimes two men will own the same mattress, one sleeping on it by day and the other by night.

Such are homes of the children. And, the mothers being ignorant, there is, of course, a great deal of underfeeding and disease, and, needless to say, the amount of drunkenness, which always goes with such conditions. Of course, while the mothers and sisters are away at work the smaller children have to keep house, so that you have an increased amount of different kind of child labor—child labor at home. That is common everywhere in tenements. You have read of the "little mothers" of the poor, but I have never seen any so small as those I saw in Packingtown.

It is no portion of any child labor program of which I have ever heard that children should be provided with decent homes and a means of existence whenever their parents are unable to earn it, but you would think that at least the city, when it turns the children out of the factories, would provide schools to which they might go. In Packingtown, however, the public schools are inadequate, and the parochial schools, to which numbers of the ignorant foreigners send their children, are shamefully crowded.—Upton Sinclair in *Success Magazine*.

The Child of the Mill.

They thought her a terrible sinner, you see.

Though youthful and tender and small; She had come to the world in a poor man's home, When there seemed neither need nor call.

SOCIALISM FOR BEGINNERS

SOCIALISM AND WHAT IT SEEMS TO ACCOMPLISH
By Wilhelm Liebknecht. This pamphlet from one of the mouthpieces of German Social-Democracy will clear up many misapprehensions. Paper, 10 cts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH
By Lawrence Gronlund. Gronlund is a dead, but his book still lives. It was the first popularization of Marx to be put forward in this country. Cloth, \$1.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM
By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. This is a little education in itself and presents the principles of Socialism in a readable way. Cloth, 25¢; paper, 15¢. Paper 35 cts.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE U. S.
By Morris Hillquit. The Socialist movement has had an interesting past in this country, as this book shows. Cloth, 37¢; paper, 25¢.

QUINTESENCE OF SOCIALISM
By Dr. A. Shaeffle. Finance minister of Austria, Dr. Shaeffle started out to oppose Social-Democracy and to show what he was attacking, his first volume gave a fair presentation of the principles of the movement. When the German government forbade the circulation of Socialist books the party there used this book for propaganda. Cloth, 12¢; paper, 5¢.

EQUALITY
By Edward Bellamy. A sequel to his "Looking Backward" and presenting his ripper knowledge of the principles of Socialism. Is in the form of a story and very readable. Cloth, 14¢; paper, 12¢.

Security Abstract & Title Co.
H. M. SEAMAN, Counsel.
Abstracts of Title to all Real Estate in Milwaukee County.
Telephone M. 2536. 1143-1145 Wells Bldg.

R. JESKE & CO.
The Tinners
GALVANIZED IRON WORK
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS
713 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.
All Orders Promptly Attended To.

Smoke
100-TAMPANOLA-100
CIGAR
Manufactured by
HERM. BUECH
575 16th Ave. Phone 8933

MAYR'S
Military Band & Orchestra
First Class Spiculate Music.
736 Eighth Street.
Tel. Brook 9223. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Our Double Standard of Justice!

Labor, St. Louis: We have equality before the law. Before our capitalist judges all citizens, rich or poor, are treated as equals. Some people don't seem to believe it, however.

NO. I.

Columbus, O., Jan. 16.—Judge M. G. Evans gave a sentence of eight years in the state prison to Henry Washington for stealing \$4. Washington, who is colored, snatched a woman's purse on the street. "We must do something with these purse snatchers," remarked the judge as he gave the prisoner the limit of the law.

Eight years for stealing \$4! Equality before the law.

NO. II.

A capitalist judge can do no wrong. He'll let the rich criminal go free, while the poor wretch of a harmless tramp will be sentenced to life imprisonment for stealing five pounds of corned beef. Of course, common people don't understand this kind of justice.

Greenville, O., Jan. 16.—Judge J. J. Allred of this city has sentenced William Welch to the penitentiary for life for stealing five pounds of corned beef. Welch pleaded guilty to the charge.

"I know the sentence for life for Welch is excessive, but the statute under which he was indicted and entered a plea of guilty is positive. Without the jury's recommendation for clemency it was the only sentence that could be imposed," said Judge Allred.

During the night of Dec. 20 Welch made an almost house-to-house canvass through the best residence district, entering cellars, rear porches and back yards, but at no place stole anything but food and drink. He is not a drinking man, and partook only of a small quantity of wine.

NO. III.

David P. Dyer, Jr., is a rich man's son. His father is United States district attorney at St. Louis, one of his brothers is assistant district attorney. The West end autocrats are well acquainted with the Dyer family. They're all good Republicans and good friends of Roosevelt, Fairbanks & Co.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—The jury in the case of David P. Dyer, Jr., accused of embezzling \$61,500 while teller in the United States sub-treasury, last night at 9:35 o'clock returned a verdict of not guilty. The jurors deliberated four hours before reaching a verdict. The case went into their hands at 4:35 p. m. One hour was consumed

For theft is wrong and murder is worse—
To be poor is the worst of all.
Oh, the world frowned dark when her parents died,
And she on its mercy was thrown,
A shelterless orphan with hands too small
To battle with fate alone.
For poverty's cloud o'ershadowed her life.
And how could she ever atone?

Well, the princes of commerce and makers of law,
Who see that the world goes right,
Caged her in one of their cotton mills
To labor from morning till night;
And her hands grew thinner every day—
The poor little human mite!

A visitor noted that patient slave
In the mill as he wandered past;
The fatal flush on her little cheeks,
Her breathing too short and fast.
"Great God!" he cried, "does this thing pay?
How long do you think she will last?"

"How long? I know not," the foreman said.
"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

"That isn't the question for me;
The poor little human mite!

at supper. Col. D. P. Dyer, the father of the ex-teller, said at midnight:

"My son will make an honest living for his wife and child if the damned people will let him alone. He will not go back to the sub-treasury or in any government service. His accounts with the government are closed."

Here is what the "Star Chronicle" said on this case: "The United States government sub-treasury in the city of St. Louis is short \$61,500. The loss was discovered Sept. 27, in checking up the accounts of a trusted employee. The employee, after his accounts were checked up and found correct earlier on that day, was seen to pass a bundle of money to another teller in an adjoining cage in the sub-treasury, which sum was required by said teller to make his accounts straight. The first teller admits that he had known of the discrepancy in his accounts for several days.

"The teller in whose accounts the discrepancy was discovered was known as a 'Good Fellow' and free spender in the high district and convivial resorts of the city, but his father is United States district attorney and his family has a 'pull'.

"After the discovery of the shortage the teller was allowed to remain unguarded at his home while experts from Washington, who had been sent for, checked up his accounts. The teller to whom the first teller had passed money was subsequently first checking of account, and by whose connivance only the discrepancy was so long concealed, has never been arrested. The teller whose accounts were short \$61,500 was finally arrested, but released on \$10,000 bail. Finally the first teller is brought to trial on the charge of embezzling \$61,500, but by some wonderful and technical twist of the law it appears, from the announcement of the acting district attorney, that under the indictment as drawn, the defendant is accused only of a misdemeanor.

"The defendant either stole the \$61,500, or he did not. If he stole it, the crime was greater than a misdemeanor. If the prosecuting officers did not believe from the evidence presented them that the accused stole the money, a charge of misdemeanor of neglect of official duty, and not that of theft should have been lodged against him.

"Truly, the ways of the courts, like those of God, are inscrutable and past finding out."

The jury in the Dyer case was a good jury, of course. Mostly West end autocrats who would do no wrong.

If the damned people let young Dyer alone—he will make an honest living; says old Dyer.

These damned people who don't keep their mouths shut when some good boys make \$61,500 of Uncle Sam's money disappear!

To measure the work instead of the life.
Is my duty toward such as she.
When she fails to come there are hundreds more—
Business is business, you see."

Yes, "business is business"; some kinds are just,
And others mean war to the knife;
Their weapons were forged in the furnace of hell,
And are wielded in endless strife.
But Christ has a name for the gold-clutchers' aim
When it strangles a young child's life.

Mary M'Nabb Johnston.

Municipal Enterprise.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Consul H. S. Culver of Cork, furnishes an interesting table showing the rates or taxes paid in the chief towns and cities of England.

One of the Cork papers shows the amount in the pound by which the rates have been reduced by profits from municipal services. The highest reduction is reported from Carlisle, where it amounted to 1s. 10d. Here the municipal gas made a profit of £7,050, and the waterworks £7,557. £ equals \$4.86; s. equals 24 cents; d. equals 2 cents. The next highest reduction is 1s. 7½d. at Warrington, where gas netted £14,160. In Manchester it was 1s. 5½d., gas clearing £5,720. At Stockport gas made £12,322, and electric light £2,000, the reduction in the rates being 1s. 3½d. and so on. In Bolton the electric light made £5,400; in Blackpool, £2,000; in Halifax, £5,057; in Salford, £8,000; in Nottingham, £10,000, and in Liverpool, £10,740. In Belfast, where gas made £25,200, the tramways made £8,900. In Bradford the tramways made £10,000; in East Ham, £7,000; in Kingston-upon-Hull, £10,000; in Salford, £13,000; in Norwich, £15,000; in Liverpool, £25,320; in Leeds, £28,000, and in Manchester, £55,000. The rates were lowered by these municipal enterprises in no less than eighty towns and cities.

The German Election.
"Catholic Citizen":—Those who fear that Socialism is growing, and those who boast that it is bound to prevail, will find in the reverses to Socialists in last week's German elections, ground for more temperate forecasts. Socialism is subject to the same laws of action and reaction that alternately make radicalism or conservatism the dominant force in politics. German Socialism is largely a democratic as well as an economic party. And a democratic movement must have its ups and downs, its checks and defeats, as well as its victories. In the recent German election, an appeal to

national sentiment, along patriotic lines, brought out a large vote that took for its slogan, "anything to beat the Socialists."

be used to fight any attempt on your part to get your coal at a reasonable price or will you place your orders for coal, wood or coke where the profit will serve as a contribution to force the coal trusts to sell coal at a price within reason. Make your coal bills help to get cheaper coal by sending your orders to

Shall the Profits on Your Coal

Herman Bistorius
344 SIXTH STREET
Phone Grand 2894

Drink Pabst Beer With Your Meals
It is rich in the food elements of Pabst exclusive eight-day malt and the tonic properties of choice hops. It nourishes the whole body. Pabst eight-day malt gets all the good out of the barley into the beer.

Pabst Blue Ribbon
has highest food value because made from Pabst eight-day malt. This, together with many exclusive features of the Pabst brewing process, gives it that rich, mellow flavor found in no other beer.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is always pure and clean, the most healthful beer and the best to drink. It is the beer for your family to drink—the beer to keep on hand in your home.

Globe Hotel
Wisconsin and Cass Sts., Milwaukee
One block from Northwestern Depot. Entirely remodeled. All modern conveniences. European plan. Rates, 75¢ per day and up.

Globe Hotel Co., Prop.
Thos. Furubak, Pres. Geo. Scherer, Mgr.

WEDDING RINGS
OUR SPECIALTY
Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts, at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher Co., JEWELER
HY. F. STECHER, Manager
280 Third Street, Cor. State

MASQUERADE COSTUMES
We are renting all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less than any outfit in this city.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE

WM. STAAB
505 EAST WATER STREET
North City Hall Phone Black 998

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTERS
820 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HOME TEA CO.
893 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Specially have the best TEAS and COFFEES at the lowest prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Props.

The Cost of Printing

should not be determined on what the printer charges, but should be verified by the actual value it has as a business getter.

1 Cheap printing is the kind that you throw into the waste basket. The printing you read that commands attention is what we are prepared to do.

1 Let us show you some samples and give you an estimate on your next printing.

The Co-operative Printery
944 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

national sentiment, along patriotic lines, brought out a large vote that took for its slogan, "anything to beat the Socialists."

be used to fight any attempt on your part to get your coal at a reasonable price or will you place your orders for coal, wood or coke where the profit will serve as a contribution to force the coal trusts to sell coal at a price within reason. Make your coal bills help to get cheaper coal by sending your orders to

Shall the Profits on Your Coal

Herman Bistorius
344 SIXTH STREET
Phone Grand 2894

"We Know Our Friends by Their Deeds"

THE ALLIED LABEL

ON PRINTING IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER FAIR CONDITIONS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL CHICAGO

PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE OUR CONSIDERATION FROM WORKMEN. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish paper published in the U. S. It is published the 10th and 18th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. A. PATTERSON, 307 7th St., Rockford, Ill.

Union

BEER

Dr. J. M. Dyer, St. Louis

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box

Union-made Cigars.

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the Trust.

Have You Read What Bebel Says on Trades Unionism?

This pamphlet is now ready and should be given the biggest kind of a circulation. It exposes international tactics that will do an irreparable injury to the Socialist movement if allowed to continue. Single copies five cents. Twenty-five copies for a dollar. Fifty copies for \$1.75. One hundred copies for \$2.75. Do not delay. Order at once.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
844 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE

The National Credit Co.
LAW AND COLLECTIONS
ADJUSTMENTS—MERCANTILE REPORTS

Collection Made Anywhere in the United States. Accounts Promptly Settled. Bank and Business References.

OPEN COLLECTIONS WE COLLECT RENT, WATER, HEAT, WAGES ON ANY SORT CLAIM.

Telephone Commercial 1-077-0000

Matthews Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
CONFER GRANT AVENUE AND THIRD STREET

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

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

STRIKE

The Labor and Capital Conflict in game form. The Socialist game. Interesting. Educational. New. GET OUR FOR CHRISTMAS. Send thirty-five cents to W. R. Farr, Anderson, Indiana, or call at the office of The Social-Democratic Herald and buy a deck. DO IT NOW.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

UNION

TAILORS

UNION

LABEL

Union

BEER

Dr. J. M. Dyer, St. Louis

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box

Union-made Cigars.

It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the Trust.

Have You Read What Bebel Says on Trades Unionism?

This pamphlet is now ready and should be given the biggest kind of a circulation. It exposes international tactics that will do an irreparable injury to the Socialist movement if allowed to continue. Single copies five cents. Twenty-five copies for a dollar. Fifty copies for \$1.75. One hundred copies for \$2.75. Do not delay. Order at once.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
844 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE

The National Credit Co.
LAW AND COLLECTIONS
ADJUSTMENTS—MERCANTILE REPORTS

Collection Made Anywhere in the United States. Accounts Promptly Settled. Bank and Business References.

OPEN COLLECTIONS WE COLLECT RENT, WATER, HEAT, WAGES ON ANY SORT CLAIM.

Telephone Commercial 1-077-0000

Matthews Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
CONFER GRANT AVENUE AND THIRD STREET

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of best and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Porters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

W. Gerhard 907

Smoke

100-TAMPANOLA-100 CIGAR

Manufactured by
HERM. BUECH
575 16th Ave. Phone 8933

MAYR'S
Military Band & Orchestra
First Class Spiculate Music.
736 Eighth Street.
Tel. Brook 9223. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OF DANGER.

New Teeth, Best and Most Manufactured. \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00

Fine Fillings a leading specialty. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice—free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG 414-416 Cor. Milwaukee & Grand.
Hours—10 to 6 Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2364 GRAND.
COMRADES YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Security Abstract & Title Co.
H. M. SEAMAN, Counsel.
Abstracts of Title to all Real Estate in Milwaukee County.
Telephone M. 2536. 1143-1145 Wells Bldg.

R. JESKE & CO.
The Tinners
GALVANIZED IRON WORK
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS
713 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.
All Orders Promptly Attended To.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OF DANGER.

New Teeth, Best and Most Manufactured. \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00

Fine Fillings a leading specialty. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice—free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG 414-416 Cor. Milwaukee & Grand.
Hours—10 to 6 Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2364 GRAND.
COMRADES YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Security Abstract & Title Co.
H. M. SEAMAN, Counsel.
Abstracts of Title to all Real Estate in Milwaukee County.
Telephone M. 2536. 1143-1145 Wells Bldg.

R. JESKE & CO.
The Tinners
GALVANIZED IRON WORK
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS
713 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.
All Orders Promptly Attended To.

TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OF DANGER.

New Teeth, Best and Most Manufactured. \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00

Fine Fillings a leading specialty. We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice—free and deceive nobody.

DR. YOUNG 414-416 Cor. Milwaukee & Grand.
Hours—10 to 6 Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2364 GRAND.
COMRADES YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,
Telephone Grand 1742.The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on
First and Third Wednesdays, at 9 O'clock, at Freie
Comrade Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.OFFICERS:
JOHN KRECHT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK MEYER, 318 State St., Rec. Secretary
HENRY ROYCE, 318 State St., Fin. Secretary
WILLIAM HAMANN, 318 State St., Treasurer
M. WEISSENFELDER, 1377 Lodge Ave., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wismann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann
LAWYERS: P. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Griebel, James Sheehan
GRIEVANCE AND ARBITRATION: P. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebel, H. L. Meyer
BANKRUPTCY: Henry Taves, Frederick Meier, John Reicherth
NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Hendley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorrer.LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of
St. Charles Hotel, Secretary. Bro. Meier, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State St. Fred K. Heise
Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebel, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Always use that
card in
display
before
getting
shaved
or your
hair cutADAMS SHAVING PARLOR
609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Unk—Shop!AL. F. BREESSEN,
SHAVING PARLOR
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
1092 KINGS AVE. COR. LINCOLN AVE.ADAM FREY,
BARBER
1330 CHERRY STREET.FRED. GROSSE,
577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.J. H. GAUER,
Shaving Parlor,
605 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St."KWITCHER KICKIN"
AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUELAWRENCE HAUZ,
SHAVING PARLOR
1255 Kinnickinnic AvenueLANGE & WELLS
BARBER SHOP
251 Third Street, Corner State.
Under North Bros.FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT ON
SHAVE GO TO
"THE BARBER SHOP"
216 CENTER STREET.P. N. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.
EDW. NIECKE,
Successor to
PHIL. C. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.
454 Bond St., corner Scott.H. C. MUNDT,
SHAVING PARLOR
168 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.CHAS. MAROHN
SHAVING PARLOR
4571 RUSSELL AVE. CLEAN SERVICEGEO. P. PRUESSING
SHAVING PARLOR
311 Third St. First Class ServiceThe only UNION BARBER SHOP on
Fond du Lac Avenue.
E. L. PRUESSING
Cor. Center and Fond du Lac Ave.RICHARD PETRI'S
SHAVING PARLOR
Imported Toilet Water With Every Shave.
COR. 20th and STEVENS STREETSH. SCHIRER,
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF
CIGARS.
2303 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop & Bath Rooms.
EMIL TRIERS, Proprietor.SHOES UNION
MADE
E. SAUDER
361 HOWELL AVE.
Near Lincoln Ave.CASPAR HACH,
Baker & Confectioner
...Union Bread...
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
327 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.WM. LORENTZ
DRUGGIST
CORN LENTZ AT
J. E. OR. GERMANY AND ITALY.J. W. NIEMANN
Successor to
FURNISH & MILLER
FURNISH & MILLER
Phone South 101 1001 Chestnut Street

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Feb. 6, 1907.
Bro. Besenberger in the chair; Bro.
Lemke vice-chairman. Minutes
approved.New delegates seated from Mold-
ers No. 166, Feeders, Helpers and
Job Pressmen, Coopers No. 35,
Shipwrights No. 30, Carpenters No.
1519, Printing Pressmen No. 7,
Glass Bottle Blowers, Stereotypers
and Electrotypers No. 12,
Woodworkers No. 8, Glove
Cutters No. 37, Boot and Shoe
Workers No. 351.Bro. Griebel asked further time
for the constitution committee, as
changes ordered were not yet in
proper shape. Request granted.Bro. Sheehan reported that the
committee to arrange a protest mass
meeting for Moyer-Haywood had
secured the Davidson theater for
Sunday evening, Feb. 24, with
John M. O'Neill, editor of the
Miners' Magazine of Denver, as
speaker of the evening. The com-
mittee also reported having issued
doggers announcing the meeting to
the public. Report received.Bro. Crowley from Typographi-
cal Union No. 23 was granted the
floor and explained the fight of the
printers on the Kuryer Polski, the
M. H. Wiltzins Co., the Cannon
company and the Milwaukee Print-
ing Co., and said that Gimbels was
the only large store that had refused
to withdraw its advertising. Moved
that grievance committee act in con-
junction with printers in seeing
Gimbel. On motion the matter was
laid over until another Gimbel
grievance should come up.The Building Trades Section re-
ported another grievance at the
Gimbel store, also grievance on part
of Iron Workers at Gilpatrick's
hotel, and of Electrical Workers at
Hippodrome. Also grievance of
Painters at Schlitz brewery. Trades
Council was asked to sustain the
placing of Gimbels on the "We
Don't Patronize List."Election of officers for the sec-
tion resulted: Wm. Griebel,
president; J. Knickelbine, vice-
president; F. Heise, recording sec-
retary; A. Templeman, financial
secretary; H. Raasch, Al. Walters
and H. Ruppel, trustees. Report
of section approved except as to
Gimbel Bros., which was taken up
separately. It was moved to place
Gimbels on the "We Don't Patronize
List" and to issue the usual cir-
culars. The discussion showed that
Gimbels had broken the verbal
agreement recently made as an ad-
dition to the contract that exists be-
tween the firm and organized labor.Discussion as to the character of
the firm's dealings ruled out of or-
der. Moved as a substitute motion
that contract with Gimbel Bros. be
declared null and void. Carried.
Moved that business agent call on
Gimbel Bros. to secure an adjust-
ment and a new contract, and if re-
sulting in failure that secretary no-
tify all unions and take steps to put
the firm on the unfair list. Amend-
ment offered to make it a committee
of three, consisting of the business
agent, a member of the building
trades section and a member of theCOMRADE
F. DANNENFELSER
Licensed
Undertaker
Carriages and Supplies for
all occasions.
670 3rd St. Telephone
North 26.OTTO E. FISCHER
Successor to GEO. SCHLEIER
HATTER
AND
GENTS' FURNISHER
1519 and VLIET STREETSL. MIES
BE YOUR TAILOR!
The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View.
675 KINNICKINNIC AVE.
Phone West 101. 20th SOUTH BAY ST.J. Weitenbach & Son
FINE GROCERIES
3020 VLIET STREET
Telephone West 61 and West 62ANTON WEISS
Pharmacy
Cor. Chestnut and Grandfield Aves.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

ORGANIZED LABOR

Copyright: "Workingmen demand their
rights. Outrageous! It is an outrage!"Typographical union, the printers'
grievance to be also considered.
Chair ruled the amended motion
not out of order. Moved to lay on
the table. Carried. Moved that a
committee of three, the business
agent, a member of building trades
section, and a member of printers
be appointed to draw up a general
agreement with Gimbels. Amended
that committee make a report at
next meeting of the council. Mo-
tion carried as amended and chair
appointed Bros. Sheehan, Griebel
and Neumann.Committee on sanitary condi-
tions reported an investigation of
the five-cent theaters, which were
found badly ventilated, and recom-
mendation was made that they be
reported to the health department.
Report approved and recommenda-
tion concurred in.Bro. Heath as custodian of the
council's stock in the Social-Demo-
cratic Publishing company made
his report of the annual meeting and
presented a printed digest of the
annual reports, which he recom-
mended be placed on file, where
delegates could examine same at
any time they wished. Report re-
ceived and recommendation con-
curred in, motion to have coun-
cil drawn on for its share of deficit
being ruled out of order.The executive board reported a
communication from Flour and
Cereal Mill employees of Minneapo-
lis stating that the fight on the
Washburn-Crosby flour was still on
and requesting that grocers be seen.
Board recommended referring to
business agent. Appeal from Litho-
graphers No. 7 of Milwaukee ask-
ing aid for its strike, which stillcontinues, and board recommended
that unions do as much as possible,
sending donations to H. Gysin, 374
Twelfth street. Council approved
and on motion a committee, consist-
ing of Bros. Sheehan, Jeske and
Gysin, was appointed to see brew-
ers and other firms. Communica-
tion from Lithographers of New
York announced that Sweet, Orr &
Co., manufacturers of overalls, had
withdrawn their lithographic work
from unfair shops. Communica-
tion in behalf of the purchase of
union collars. Communication from
A. F. of L. asking detailed informa-
tion as to the success labor had had
in Milwaukee in electing union men
and defeating enemies of labor.
Information to be sent by business
agent as to Social-Democrats elect-
ed, enemies defeated and the inten-
tion of soon putting men in con-
gress. A resolution from Machin-
ists' District Council in regard to
poor street car service was referred
to council, and council on motionnamed Bros. Neumann, Handley
and Heath a committee to confer
with the state railway commission
when it assembles in Milwaukee,
the latter part of the month. Busi-
ness Agt. Sheehan informed the
board that Ald. Strehlow would
introduce an ordinance on the
sanitary cleaning of walls as asked
by Painters' Council. The board
recommended that a letter be sent
the circuit court judges demanding
that labor's party be recognized in
the selection of the new jury
commission, all three members of
which are from the capitalist par-
ties, although the Social-Democrats
have been second in strength in the
county for some time. The report
of executive board was adopted and
recommendations concurred in.
Resolutions were read which had
been adopted by the Beer Bottlers
in regard to the Moyer-Haywood
case and the mass meeting. The
business agent was instructed to
take cognizance of a complaint
made by the Machinists that al-
though the police and fire commis-
sion was obliged to select machinists
for certain positions the fact was
that the rule was ignored and the
positions filled with political graft-
ers and others. A report was made
of the donations to the striking
molders.Business Agt. Schad of the
Painters presented a grievance in
connection with the painting work
at the Schlitz bottle house, where
beer bottlers had been ordered to
paint tanks and do shelling. It
was referred to business agent.Receipts for evening, \$52.45; dis-
bursements, \$89.25.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

DO PRIVATE HOSPITALS KILL!

Serious Charges Against Them by Working People--One Nurse to Two
Floors and Patient Nearly Bleeds to Death!--Three Dollars to Ride
Six Blocks!--Yet Bading Says a PUBLIC Hospital is a Nuisance!Health Commissioner Bading has
said that the Emergency Hospital
ought to be put in his charge;
otherwise it ought to be abolished
as a nuisance.This attack on the Emergency
Hospital is quite in line with Bad-
ing's attitude on the question of
public ownership ever since he
struck the greased path into office
in fulfillment of the great reform
promised as campaign bait by Mil-
waukee's present mayor. It may
even yet take a hard fight to pre-
vent him from turning the garbage
works over to private profit-suck-
ing capitalists. Doubtless he feels
that the Emergency Hospital stands
in the way of the private hospitals,
and therefore is a nuisance.But instead of forcing public
hospitals to give way to private
hospitals, progress demands that
the private hospitals give way to public
ones. The struggle of the private
hospitals to become self-supporting
or to make profits makes them a
menace to the sick. The sooner we
have public hospitals in place of the
many private ones, the better for
the people.Something of the way in which
the private hospitals operate may
be learned from the following facts:

Nearly Bleeds to Death!

1. The wife of a reader of this
paper was taken to one of the largest
hospitals in this city for a very dan-
gerous internal surgical operation. Af-
ter the operation she was obliged to
remain in perfect quiet until entirely
wound to mend. Then it developed
that there was a stinging as to food,
as though the funds were low. Then
it developed that there was a scarcity
of nurses. IT BEING MORE PROFIT-
ABLE TO SEND THE NURSES
OUT ON PRIVATE CASES THAN
TO KEEP THEM AT WORK IN
THE HOSPITAL, where they were
needed. AT NIGHT ONE NURSE
WAS REQUIRED TO TAKE CARE
OF TWO FLOORS! One night the
stitches in the wound broke and the
patient was unable to call the nurse.
THE BELL BEING OUT OF OR-
DER. She shouted in her fright, but
the nurse was on the floor above and
did not hear. She shouted louder and
finally was heard. Only by a miracle,so to say, she did not die as a result
of the second operation thus made
necessary, as her nervous system was
badly upset by the shock. As a re-
sult of this lack of nurses she had to
remain longer in the hospital and there
was consequently A LARGER BILL
TO PAY, and her husband is a work-
ingman who could not afford this en-
tra pluck at his pocketbook. His wife
was so much neglected by the nurses
that she on one occasion sat up in bed
and ran back to her boarding house
and caught doing this by the doctor, who
upbraided the nurse.Why Patients Are Neglected.
2. The wife of another reader of the
HERALD was not long ago a patient at
one of the large hospitals. She also there
was a lack of nurses. They were sent
outside to do private nursing, so
they thus EARNED MORE MONEY
FOR THE HOSPITAL. THIS
MEANT THE NEGLECT OF PA-
TIENTS although they were paying

Civil Service Exam.

The Wisconsin State Civil Ser-
vice Commission announces forth-
coming examinations as follows:Assistant chemist in the office of
the Dairy and Food Commission,
one position. Salary \$50.00 per
month.Examiner in the office of the In-
surance Commissioner, one posi-
tion. Salary, \$1,200 per annum.Physicians in the state hospital
for the insane and feeble-minded,
competition open to men and wom-
en. Salaries range from \$75 to
\$100 a month and maintenance.Assistant state veterinarian in the
department of the State Veterin-
arian. Salary, \$50.00 per day and
expenses.Mechanic and assistant mechan-
ician in the State University.
Salary, \$75 to \$80 a month.Janitors in the University, nor-
mal schools, and Capitol. Salaries
range from \$40 to \$75 a month.Architectural draughtsman in the
office of the University architect,
two positions, \$60 and \$75 a month.Applications for positions as at-
tendant, cook, nurse and ordinary
unskilled labor may be made at
any time. Positions of this charac-
ter will be filled without written ex-
amination.The competitive examinations for
the foregoing positions will be held
Saturday, March 2, at 9 o'clock a.
m., in each assembly district in the
state.

The Workingmen Win Again!

One thousand dozen working
shirts looks like a big order to some
of us, no doubt, but that is what
Stumpf & Langhoff have just re-
ceived for their Workingmen's
Sale, which opens Saturday, Feb.
9. Mr. Stumpf tells us that he or-
dered these shirts in July, 1906, and
by so doing he saved the working-
men of Milwaukee quite a sum of
money. When he contracted for
these shirts with the manufacturers
he specified that they were to be
shipped as he should direct later.
About a month ago, soon after or-
dering them shipped, he received a
letter from the manufacturers offer-
ing him 50c a dozen over their own
invoice price if he would sell the
shirts back to them. This gives an
idea of how the prices of these
shirts have advanced in the last six
months. In spite of their offer,
Mr. Stumpf had the shirts shipped
to Milwaukee and will offer them at
the same prices at which they were

Six Blocks for Three Dollars!

3. Another instance of how the
private hospitals have to be on the
make is shown by the following case:
A cigarmaker was taken sick and his
union arranged for him to be treated
in one of the private hospitals. The
hospital ambulance was driven down
to his boarding house at Third and
Wells streets and he walked out and
got inside and was driven to the hos-
pital SIX BLOCKS AWAY, and on
stepping into the hospital office he was
asked for \$3.00 in payment for the
ambulance ride! The poor fellow was
so frightened that he took to his heels
and ran back to his boarding house.
Later the union officials took him to
the hospital by street car, for five
cents!These are not unusual cases, nor
are they surprising. They show the
money strain that is over private
undertakings, which where sickness
and life and death are concerned is
a serious state of things. A city
hospital has the financial ability of
the city back of it and it can give
patients ample treatment. In the
light of the above facts, it might be
in order to ask Dr. Bading which
form of hospital it is that is a
"nuisance!"WISCONSIN STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.EXECUTIVE BOARD:
FRANK GAUTHIER, 113 Fifth Ave. E.,
Ashland, Wis.
DONALD LOGAN, 114 E. Main Street,
Madison, Wis.
J. H. CARNEY, 740 Jefferson Street,
Green Bay, Wis.
J. J. HANDLEY, 800 National Avenue, Mil-
waukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 107 1/2 St. Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas.,
435 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis. Feb. 2, 1907.

Seventh Executive Board session of
the local union.The secretary submitted an accept-
ance from President Thos. Emmerton,
of the Wisconsin Farmers' Equity
Society to attend by delegation the
next convention of the W. S. F. of L.Communications were received, dis-
cussed and properly referred from
President Gompers, on actions by late
A. F. of L. convention on peace of
nations, and organization in Beloit
and Racine. In the matter of peace
of nations it was reported that a
member of the subject would be in-
troduced in the Wisconsin legisla-
ture during its present session. Letter
from Bro. Gauthier relative to choice
in the coming judiciary election, pos-
ition taken, no choice. Situation be-
tween the Devil and the deep sea.
Letter from Quarry Workers head-
quarters, relative to organization,
was held in abeyance, and from
Lithographers national headquarters,
notifying organized labor that Sweet
Orr & Co. manufacturers of trousers
and overalls, having withdrawn their
poster work and other advertising
matter from non-union firms and
placed it with union firms.

The following resolution was adopted.

WHEREAS, Moyer, Haywood and
Petibone are still suffering in the
prisons of Idaho for the cause of uni-
onism at the behest of the tyrannical
moneyed interests of the states of
Colorado and Idaho, andWHEREAS, The trumped up
criminal charges against these men
may be called up for trial next March,
therefore, be itRESOLVED That, owing to the
gallant service of these men to the
cause of unionism, all trades and la-
bor organizations of Wisconsin are
hereby urged to purchase liberal num-
bers, for distribution, of such labor
papers or publications as will give the
most accurate account of this kidnap-
ing case, and the coming trial, to
arouse interest in their behalf in the
meeting of organized labor, and public
sentiment, in such manner as will
best suit local conditions, and to sup-
port these men financially, so that
their legal defenders, to save the lives
of these men, may be enabled, if nec-
essary, to carry the defense to the
highest tribunal of our country.On motion the secretary was or-
dered to forward to the defense fund,
in the case referred to in above resolu-
tion, the sum of \$25.00.On motion the legislative committee
was instructed that, if necessary,
petitions should be solicited against
obnoxious legislation during the pre-
sent session of the legislature. Report
received that Bro. Weber had organ-
ized a building trades section to the
Madison Federated Trades Council,
that a similar section had been organ-
ized at LaCrosse, and that he and
Bro. Brockhausen and attended labor
meetings at Watertown.Meeting adjourned subject to the
call of the secretary.

FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y.

sold last year, in spite of the gen-
eral increase in the price of cotton
products.

Remember!

The following publications are the
product of non-union labor:
The publications and catalogues is-
sued by The M. H. Wiltzins Co.,
headquarters at 415 Broadway, Mil-
waukee, Wis., and branch stores in
New York and Kansas City.The Wisconsin Medical Journal.
The Kuryer Polski (a Milwaukee
Polish daily), the Gazeta Wis-
consiniska and Kuryer Typodniowy
(weeklies). All publications issued
by the Kuryer Publishing Co.The Saturday Evening Post and
Ladies' Home Journal, issued by the
Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.The Woman's Home Companion
and Farm and Fireside, published by
the Crowell Co., Springfield, O.

The Butterick publications.

McClure's Magazine, The Century,
Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas,
World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly
Magazine, Men and Women, the
Housekeeper, and Lippincott's.

Phone South 788 Lady Assistant

EVERT VOTH, Undertaker

Open Day and Night 425 Grove St.

UNFAIR LIST:
Light Horse Squad Cigar Co. of Milwaukee
The Lager Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. of
St. Paul, Minn.
The P. F. D. Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufac-
turers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.
Chas. Polachok Bros. Co., 225-1st Third St., Mil-
waukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandel-
liers, gas and electric fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter & Wipperfurth, 3000 W. 1st St.,
Pawpetta & Wipperfurth, 3000 W. 1st St.,
P. & W. Cigar Co., 1212 La Crosse, Wis.,
manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & German Co., manufacturers of the
Radiant Home Lamp Shades.
The Carpel Coal Co. of Green Bay,
Aug. Room, Merchant Tailor, 264 W. Water St.,
Milwaukee.ALWAYS DEMAND
Union Labeled Bread

LIST OF UNION BAKKRIES

Berger, H. 2503 Lisbon Ave.
Braun, Isidor 3311 North Ave.
Eich, John 2101 Lloyd St.
Ertle, G. 314 14th St.
Fleischer, Alvin 922 5th St.
Graeven, Louis 367 National Ave.
Gruettner, Wm. 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Hach, Caspar 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E. 373 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed. 2872 Lincoln Ave.
Holl, Albert 607 State St.
Kauder, E. 304 Reed St.
Kaufel, P. 696 Forest Home Ave.
Lemberger, Jos. 980 10th St.
Lindner, Paul 2103 Cherry St.
Luceneburg, Wm. 685 Pearl St.
Mayer, Frank 1880 7th St.
Matyas, Emil 891 Holton St.
Mauer, Lor. 486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas. 1620 Galena St.
Oswald, William 1201 Chestnut St.
Pala, John 1173 6th St.
Reichardt, 508 Sherman St.
Reinhard, Chas. 916 8th St.
Ritterberger, Ernst 2430 Lisbon Ave.
Sammer, George 692 45th St.
Scheidecker, Louis 506 6th Ave.
Scheidecker, Ernst 1239 9th St.
Schlathian, Karl 1161 Sixth St.
Schling, Geo. 241 4th St.
Singer, Fred 501 Lake St.
Wies, Leo 501 Harmon St.
Weingart, Fred 639 21st St.
Wilde, A. 775 19th St.
Wendler, Aug. 698 Mitchell Ave.
Cresinski, Jos. 16th and Monroe Ave.,
South Milwaukee.EMIL BACHMANN
811 Third St.
JEWELRY AND
OFFICIAL
Eye tested and
glasses repaired
We also
carry a fine line of
jewelry and
watch repair
Jewelry repairing
a specialty.
Phone Connection

MINERAL WATERS.

WEISS BEER
SODA WATER
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS.
TELEPHONE MAIN 177.ALBT. ROLOFF'S
Bowling AlleysSaloon and Sample Room.
435 Pearl St. Phone Connection.

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall

Saloon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Club parties and Weddings. Entice
talentless. Night and day.
Dancing every Saturday & Sunday evenings.
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. STEINERT

DRUGGIST
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED
1112 Toulan Avenue

A. W. HAAS.

Dealer in
Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and
Game in Season.
211 HOWELL AVENUE.

GUST. SCHMIDT,

Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars
Headquarters 15th Ward Branch
1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.CARRIAGES
for Weddings and Funerals\$4.00 \$4.00
Lakeside Livory
G. J. GONAHAR, Prop.
Phone South 101 211 Ready St.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,

608 & 840 Mitchell St.
25¢ This "off" and 15¢ bottles 25¢ in a
25¢ bottle of our famous cough cure. "W"
Call it out and bring to your attention.

The MUELLER FUEL AND SUPPLY CO.

COAL
COKE and WOOD
BUILDING SUPPLIES
OFFICES AND YARDS
3067 BROWN ST. 1266 BREWEN ST. 460 GROVE ST.
Phone West 748

All Orders Delivered by Union Teamsters

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE
WORK ONLYAT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES
We Understand French, German and English Watches

THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, MILWAUKEE

LARGER SIZE SMALL
WHY

LUDWIG BERG 177 1/2 St.

New Disp. 254 Third St.
Public House Clothing & Specialty

HANSEN'S

Final Clearing Sale of FURS

Rare Savings on Beautiful Furs

We have made the final and greatest reductions in order to clear out all ready-made furs, regardless of cost. To give you an idea how great the reductions are, we mention a few numbers:



Men's Fur-Lined Coats, black Kersey cloth outside, lined with a good, durable fur lining, and blended muskrat collar, at this sale, **\$23.00**

Black Cloth Coat, sable opossum fur lining, with lar e blended muskrat collar, at **\$32.00**

Black Cloth Coat, lined with South American beaver skins, large rolling collar, at **\$40.00**

Men's Cloth Coats with mink lining and Kametchka otter collar, **\$80.00**

Neaseal Caps for Men reduced to **\$1.50**

Neaseal Caps for Women reduced to **\$2.00**



The following advertised jackets are made after staple patterns, not extremes—patterns that are always in style. You are not taking any chances—it is a good investment to buy now:

Neaseal Jackets, 24 inches long, high storm collar, box front, full double-breasted, satin lined, reduced to **\$15.50**

Coast Seal Jacket, 24 inches long, high storm collar and revers, full double-breasted, reduced to **\$35.00**

IXL Seal Jackets—cannot be detected from real Alaska seal—made on exactly the same lines as the Alaska seal, reduced to **\$45.00**

IXL Seal Jackets, collar, revers and cuffs trimmed with finest Nova Scotia beaver, price formerly \$100, reduced to **\$50.00**



Black Fur Spats reduced to **75c**

Sable Coney Throws, fur on both sides 2 heads and 4 tails, 66 inches long, reduced to **\$3.00**

Sable Marten Throw, 70 inches long, 6 tails and girdle, at **\$4.00**

Cinnamon or Isabella Scarf, beautiful, fluffy fur, 2 large brush tails, 4 paws, 62 inches long, a \$15.00 scarf, for **\$6.50**

Hansen's Empire Fur Factory 373-375-377 East Water St.
New Furs Bought Importers and Exporters

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ASHLAND!

Here is a little news for the HERALD regarding the municipal ownership fight in Ashland.

The result shows the trend of the times. The Ashland Daily News, Mayor William's paper, of course, was in favor of municipal ownership and fought a good hard battle. And the two other papers of this city were opposing. Also a large daily of Duluth, Minnesota, that has a large circulation in Ashland, was running matter evidently furnished by the present company, seeking franchises.

And the present company employed a noted newspaper writer from New York who had a fine understanding of how to obtain franchises (so the present company was told) and he did the newspaper work for the company. In favor of municipal ownership, besides the Daily News, was the Ashland Central Labor Council.

The labor council held several open meetings and the night before election, which was Jan. 15, the labor council held a public meeting in the city hall, which was packed to the limit. Our opponents also tried to hold a meeting the same

night, and spent dollars where we spent cents for advertising, but did not get out a corporal's guard. At the opponent's meeting some of the most prominent men in town were to speak, while at the labor council's meeting there was humble little "myself" and our old comrade J. F. Miles, and Mayor Williams.

The vote was 1033 in favor and 286 against a municipal ownership lighting plant. So the lighting plant is O. K. But we have a privately owned water plant here, which is robbing the people. I just paid

my water bill, which was \$1.35 per month for two faucets and a closet. During the lighting plant fight, every time we would mention the water plant, was to be next, it brought forth cheers.

The vote of 1033 to 286 proves where the people stand, and what would become of all public service corporations if the people had the say, or could understand where their vote would bring them municipal and government ownership and escape from the poor service and high rates of private companies.

Frank Gauthier.

The North Side Turner hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Feb. 24, 1907.

If you haven't sent in that donation for the one day's wage fund, you should try and do so as soon as possible. Send all contributions to E. T. Melms, county organizer, who will acknowledge same in our official organs.

The Social-Democratic Bowling League has arranged for a prize schafskopf, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907, at 2:30 p. m., at Harriman's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street. Tickets 50c, including refreshments. Everybody cordially invited.

Tickets have been placed on sale for the monster entertainment and ball arranged under the auspices of the Aurora Singing society for the benefit of the Social-Democratic party. Comrade E. T. Melms has charge of arranging the program, and he will try to secure a fine program for this occasion. The entertainment will take place at the South Side Armory hall, Sunday, March 17. Tickets can be obtained from the branch members, Singing society members, and at the Social-Democratic headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

Do you attend your branch meeting regularly, and if not, why not? Also see to it that you hustle in one or two members occasionally.

The Fourteenth ward branch offers the following prizes at its schafskopf tournament, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, at Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street:

First prize, \$4.00 cash.
Second prize, one rocker.
Third prize, one box of cigars.
Fourth prize, one box of beer.
Fifth prize, one box of cigars.
Sixth prize, 200 business cards.
Seventh prize, one case of beer.
Eighth prize, one toilet case.
Ninth prize, one bottle whiskey.
Tenth prize, one dozen Gold Brand Corn.
Eleventh prize, one umbrella.
Twelfth prize, one box of cigars.
Thirteenth prize, one bottle champagne.
Fourteenth prize, one box of cigars.
Fifteenth prize, one box of cigars.
Sixteenth prize, one pair of slippers.
Seventeenth prize, one bottle of wine.
Eighteenth prize, one pair men's slippers.
Nineteenth prize, one bottle wine.
Twentieth prize, one pair of suspenders.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

KENOSHA: At the mass meeting held on Friday night, Feb. 1, there were 40 members of the various branches present. A few questions brought out the facts that there were 70 members in good standing, in the branches representing the four nationalities. One curious fact is that there are about 40 Finns in Kenosha, and 11 of these are members of the Social-Democratic party; 16 Italian comrades are lined up, and the balance are English and German. The Central committee was organized with one delegate at large from each branch and one delegate for each 25 members or fraction thereof.

This resulted in a City Central Committee of nine. But as there were six new applications for membership secured at this meeting, it is more likely that the City Central Committee will go right on growing in Kenosha.

The Kenosha comrades are to give a dance at Schlitz's hall, on Thursday evening, the 7th of Feb., which will also help to get the comrades together, besides netting a tidy little sum for the campaign fund. Comrades took hold of the new method of organization with a will, and there is a new enthusiasm in that city now, as a result of the increased unity of feeling. Many of the comrades had not been acquainted with each other before this meeting, and some of them were surprised to see such a large gathering. It is more than likely that the Kenosha Social-Democracy will cut quite a figure in the spring election this year.

Comrade Thompson spoke this week to the Congregational Ministers' Association of Madison on the subject of Socialism. This is the eighth religious organization which Comrade Thompson has, by request, addressed on this subject during the present month. In practically every case the sentiment manifested was surprisingly friendly. Unquestionably the attitude of religious people is changing very rapidly, and it is only a matter of time until all sincere people will be helping in this great fight.

The president of the American Society of Equity, which is growing with such tremendous rapidity throughout the nation, and especially in Wisconsin, is leading his organization in the right direction. Arrangements are already made for delegates to be sent by this organization of farmers to the next convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Furthermore, the literature of the labor unions, and more particularly that of the Socialist movement, is being distributed systematically among the various local organizations of the farmers' organization. The leaflet "Wage Worker and Farmer" is being distributed in big quantities, and the farmers are studying Socialism. Every Social-Democrat knows what that means. Reinforcements are coming. On with the battle!

State Secretary's Financial Report for December.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Dues received: | |
| 1 of Town of Milwaukee | \$ 3.00 |
| 1 of Sturgeon Bay | 1.50 |
| 1 of Kewaunee | 2.10 |
| 1 of Eau Claire | 3.00 |
| 1 of Green Bay | 3.50 |
| Bohemian Branch Racine | 4.50 |
| 9 of Milwaukee | 6.00 |
| 17 of Milwaukee | 6.00 |
| 1 of Highbridge | 1.80 |
| 21 of Milwaukee | 21.00 |
| 1 of Clifford | 4.95 |
| 1 of Boyceville | .45 |
| 1 of Augusta | 2.25 |
| 1 of Claloam | 2.40 |
| Finnish Branch, Kenosha | 2.10 |
| 1 of Ghidde | 6.75 |
| 2 of Milwaukee | 6.00 |
| 10 of Milwaukee | 6.00 |
| German Branch, Kenosha | 4.00 |
| Members at large | 1.45 |
| 15 of Milwaukee | 1.50 |
| 1 of Milwaukee | 3.00 |
| 1 of Sheboygan Falls | 3.60 |
| 4 of Milwaukee | .90 |
| 9 of Milwaukee | 3.00 |
| 1 of Schleisingsville | 2.25 |
| 1 of Hartford | 4.05 |
| 1 of Michicot | 2.25 |
| 11 of Racine | 3.00 |
| 1 of Irma | 1.35 |
| 1 of Cudahy | 4.00 |
| 1 of Superior | 4.05 |
| 22 of Milwaukee | 26.10 |
| 11 of Milwaukee | 0.00 |
| 10 of Racine | 8.70 |
| 1 of Ladysmith | 3.00 |
| 6 of Milwaukee | 6.00 |
| 21 of Milwaukee | 18.00 |
| 1 of Thiensville | 2.70 |
| 20 of Milwaukee | 15.00 |
| 13 of Milwaukee | 15.00 |
| 1 of Town of Milwaukee | 3.00 |
| Total dues | \$227.60 |
| From literary agency | 20.00 |
| From minstrel shows | 40.00 |
| Sale of leaflets | 12.53 |
| Sale of buttons | .92 |
| Total receipts | \$301.05 |
| Cash on hand Dec. 1 | 56.63 |
| Total | \$357.68 |
| Paid C. B. Whitnall, treasurer | 233.70 |
| Cash on hand Dec. 31 | \$123.98 |
| E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. | |

State Secretary's Financial Report for November.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Dues received: | |
| Members at large | \$3.00 |
| 1 of Pacific | 4.65 |
| 1 of Oconto | 2.00 |

Otto C. Laabs
DRUGGIST
1929 Villet St., Cor. 20.

ROBT. BUECH
SALOON
955 CLINTON STREET
Lunch at all hours
Fine Line of Union Cigars
Telephone Connection

DR. MILTON RICE
Room 38 Mack Block
Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m.
1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
Evenings and Sundays by appointment.
Brain, Stomach and Intestinal Diseases

Doc's Place
WINES AND LIQUORS
Green City Keg and Bottle Store
261 Third St.

FRANK KORSCH
SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.
Best for Chinese Parties, Weddings, School and Entertainment Meetings

MILWAUKEE.

All news for these columns must reach the county organizer, E. T. Melms, Wednesday afternoon of each week, to insure publication.

The Fifth and Eighth warders played prize cinch at the Socialist home last night.

The expected happened. The South Side Armory hall was packed to the doors last Saturday night, it being the second grand prize mask ball of the Coming Nation club. Many beautiful masks had assembled early in the evening, and all that attended report having enjoyed a splendid time. A neat sum of money was realized, 50 per cent of which will go to the county campaign fund to help wipe out the deficit.

Tomorrow is the night when we want you all to attend the grand concert, entertainment and ball, arranged by the South Side Polish section, S. D. P., at the South Side Armory hall. A fine program will be rendered and dancing indulged in thereafter. The program will commence promptly at 7:30 p. m. The committee on arrangements has been hard at work the past few weeks, making all necessary arrangements, in order that those who attend may spend an enjoyable evening. The money realized on this occasion will be used to further the cause of Socialism among the Polish speaking population in Milwaukee county. Therefore, we ask you once more to turn out with your friends and make this a success. Tomorrow evening, Feb. 10, 7:30 p. m., South Side Armory.

Notice to good sheephead players. This means you. Big tournament arranged by the Twenty-second ward branch, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, tomorrow, Feb. 10, at 2:30 p. m. Many valuable prizes; come and secure one of them by getting into the game. Admission 50 cents, including refreshments.

Don't lose track of this date, comrades! Feb. 17, 1907, at Henry Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, prize schafskopf tournament arranged by the Fourteenth ward branch, S. D. P. If you are a top notcher in the game then we will expect you there. Twenty prizes. First prize, cash money. Play will commence at 2:30 p. m.

Are you aching for a merry time? Then pay your respects to the Wauwatosa branch, S. D. P., tonight. They have arranged for a grand prize mask ball at Zickuhr's hall, corner of Forty-eighth and State streets. Everybody cordially invited. Bring your friends. Have you paid anything in on that one day's wage fund? If not, please let us hear from you.

The county organizer assisted in organization work in the Tenth ward branch this week.

The South Side Women's branch held a cinch party at the Socialist home last Tuesday.

The members of the Socialist Maennerchor enjoyed themselves at the Barden Maennerchor hall, at a mask sociable (Masken-Kraenzchen). They have also arranged for an entertainment and ball at

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.
SUNDAY, Feb. 10, 2:30 P. M.—Cudahy branch, Scheinbein's hall, Cudahy, Wis.
8 P. M., Jewish section, 427 Fourth street.
MONDAY, Feb. 11, 8 P. M.—County Central Committee, 274 West Water street.
TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 8 P. M.—First ward branch, Schmidt's hall, 836 North Water street.
South Milwaukee branch, O. Perganda's residence, Milwaukee avenue.
Twenty-first ward branch, Raschig's hall, corner Buffum and Chambers street.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 8 P. M.—Nineteenth ward branch, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.
THURSDAY, Feb. 14, 8 P. M.—Twelfth ward branch, Hoeft's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.
S. S. Polish section, Pawlowski's hall, Second and Mitchell street.
Sixteenth ward branch, 38 Twenty-ninth street.
Seventeenth ward branch, Odd Fellows hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnic avenues.
2:30 P. M.—West Side Women's branch, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.
East Side Women's branch, Locke's hall, 504 Fourth street.
North Side Women's branch, H. Lutz's residence, 1248 Burleigh street.
Twenty-second ward branch, Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

BORCHARDT BROS.
TAILORS AND FURNISHERS
107-340 Grove St., Milwaukee
Phone 4641 Main

Adolph Neumann 271 3rd St.
Phone 88 East
SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

Victor L. Berger
ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED?
Five dollars for Five Hundred for three years is an ordinary home dwelling is a small fortune. Insurance is the protection furnished. Can you afford to let the elements of fire, theft, lightning, etc., etc., destroy your property? A small cost of insurance will bring all this home to each.

LIFE INSURANCE
FIRE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

DO YOU LIKE TO READ
The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER." Our collector will call at your home to take your renewal, thus saving you the trouble of sending it in. Don't fail to instruct the folks at home to pay for your renewal when the collector calls. Respectfully,

Victor L. Berger

DO YOU LIKE TO READ
The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER." Our collector will call at your home to take your renewal, thus saving you the trouble of sending it in. Don't fail to instruct the folks at home to pay for your renewal when the collector calls. Respectfully,

Victor L. Berger

DO YOU LIKE TO READ
The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER." Our collector will call at your home to take your renewal, thus saving you the trouble of sending it in. Don't fail to instruct the folks at home to pay for your renewal when the collector calls. Respectfully,

Victor L. Berger

DO YOU LIKE TO READ
The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER." Our collector will call at your home to take your renewal, thus saving you the trouble of sending it in. Don't fail to instruct the folks at home to pay for your renewal when the collector calls. Respectfully,

Victor L. Berger

DO YOU LIKE TO READ
The Social-Democratic Herald?

Yes? Well, then you should not neglect to renew the paper when you see on the wrapper: "YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED WITH THIS NUMBER." Our collector will call at your home to take your renewal, thus saving you the trouble of sending it in. Don't fail to instruct the folks at home to pay for your renewal when the collector calls. Respectfully,

Classified Advertising

WANTED
WANTED—Felt hats, cleaned and retrimmed at reasonable prices. H. V. WIERSUM, 124 Third St.
WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.
WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, calligraphic, etc. The original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.
BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. The Co-operative Printers, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—Union Stock Cutter and Shipping Clerk. The Co-operative Printers, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
WANTED—Bright and energetic young man as solicitor for subscriptions to the Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HOUSE COAL
Scranton Hard Coal, egg, stove, split, 12 1/2 del. (No. 2 run) for furnace and stove 12 1/2 del. Milwaukee Coke, all sizes, 12 1/2 del. SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO., 262 Second Ave., Cham. Com. Bldg. Phone M. 50.

THEATRICAL COSTUMES
It's more to your advantage than our profit if you make date for your Masque Ball and we supply the costumes. THEATRICAL COSTUMES CO., 257-259 West Water St. Successors to M. Thierbach & Co.

A Call to the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee County.

Listen, comrades! For years in the past a large number of men and women in the ranks of the Social-Democratic party have fought to pave the way which shall lead them and the coming generation to the goal of industrial freedom. Here in Milwaukee county the workers of our movement have fought hard and with a willing spirit. The party has increased in numbers immensely all over the nation.

Supposing the party membership of Milwaukee county starts out at once to show to the other parts of this nation, what kind of material it is composed of, by increasing its membership here to a tune of two thousand or more. Can we do it? Certainly we can! All it needs is a little effort on the part of the workers of Milwaukee county. Listen! Supposing every comrade makes it his business to attend his local ward or district branch meeting, and then requests the secretary to hand him a few application blanks. Don't let them remain in your coat pocket for any length of time, but get busy at once. You can easily get a few new members with but little effort, if you only go after them. There are hundreds of men in Milwaukee county that can be enrolled in our membership with but the asking. Let us all do our share to land them and by December 31, 1907, there ought to appear two thousand new names on the books of our state secretary.

Signed,
E. T. MELMS,
County Organizer, S. D. P.

AN INVESTMENT
SAFE AND PROFITABLE

There are industrious people in every community whose savings lie idle because they have not the time or experience to hunt up investments, and are consequently receiving no returns for their surplus funds. To meet their demand this bank receives in its Savings Department sums of any amount from \$1.00 up, on which it pays 3 per cent interest. Its conservative management is a guarantee of all deposits thus made, and affords an investment at once safe and profitable.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK
GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET
Southeast Corner

ASK FOR
Edelweiss, Schoen Hofenbrau, Select or Ambrosia
BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY CO.
Try Our Taste
"EDELWEISS-BALTINE"
448 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.
PHONE 80. 104

THEO. KOESTER
WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices
309 Chestnut Street,
Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States
First-Class Carriages \$4.00 For Funerals Carriages \$4.00 Weddings
TELEPHONE MAIN 5728. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Dr. MAHONEY
226 Grand Ave., 4th Floor
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Consult the RELIABLE SPECIALIST
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES—Eczema, Eruptions, Sore Throat, Pimples, Ulcers, etc.
STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES—Obstructions, Painful and Nervous Diseases, etc. CHRONIC DISEASES—Piles, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, and Diseases of Men, etc.

Prevention of Sickness
BETTER THAN A CURE!

KEEP
"A Physician in the House"

FREE
WITH 4 YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the
Social-Democratic Herald

at \$1.00 each, or with a renewal of your own subscription for four years. This book contains 600 pages of prescriptions and recipes. A noted physician's advice on how to live and keep healthy. The value of fresh air, water and sunshine, the marriage question and the care of children are chapters in the book that are alone worth many times the amount of four subscriptions. Stricken colored plates of the human body. Handsomely bound in cloth. Send all orders to

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE WAR ON THE QUACKS!

The arguments have been made in the contempt proceedings in the case of the Reinharts, and Judge Williams will probably render his decision this morning. In the injunction case the fight is going on with vigor, and some interesting developments may be expected later. There has been considerable comment over the sudden appearance in Milwaukee of a branch of the Dr. Thornley "Institute," whose local shop was set up immediately on the closing-up of the Reinhart's Wisconsin Medical "Institute." Some people have imagined that the Reinhart twins are back of the new "institute," but this is not quite the case. It seems that there is a regular syndicate or confederation of these "medical" harpies, covering the entire United States. It has its headquarters in the Olympic theater building in Chicago, and one of its main functions is to allot territory to the different fakirs and keep them from treading on each other's "game preserves." When the Wisconsin Medical Institute-Master Specialist fake was closed up here, the syndicate naturally allotted the field to the Thornley "Institute." The real owner of the Thornley affair is a man named Atkins, who lives in Denver and operates "institutes" in various cities under different names. He has one at Rochester, one at Denver and so on. A decided development in the war on the faking doctors is the editorial declaration of the Milwaukee Journal that it will sell no more advertising space to the quack medical men. This means that the other papers will sooner or later be

forced to take a like stand in order to keep the respect of their readers, and, without the chance to advertise, the medical harpies can do no business.

Beggs a Big 'Un!

John I. Beggs of the Milwaukee street railway, is heavily interested in public service gold mines in St. Louis. He is president of the United Railways company, the LaCade Gas Light Co., and the Union Electric Light and Power Co. Besides this the North American company, in which Beggs is mogul, also is back of the St. Louis companies, in which he is the leading manipulator. St. Louis is also getting wrought up over the overcrowding of the cars and also—Beggs' management always pleases the stockholders but displeases the people—there is a loud howl over the extreme thinness of the gas light!

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Word comes quite direct to this office that the agent of a local organization of associated charities was approached for aid by a woman who does washing off and on as she is able to get it and that recently on asking for assistance a second or third time the agent said to her, in a manner that left no question as to his meaning, that a woman as comely as she ought not to have to work as she could easily get some man interested in her. This is not the first report of this nature concerning this particular agent that has come to this office.

The announcement in the daily press that Mayor Becker intends to appoint School Director Arnold,

Social-Democrat, to the new Park and Boulevard Commission in order to give labor a representation on the new organization does not make a hit with the labor people of the city. Why should he be taken from the school board? In fact it is claimed that the mayor realizes the situation clearly enough to know that more must be appointed if he expects his appointments to please the people of the city or to have them confirmed without a fight in the common council. The working-people are the overwhelming majority in this community, as in almost every other, and they demand their rightful representation on the commission. It is the working class that makes the most use of the

parks. While that class was unorganized in Milwaukee it had to be satisfied to be entirely overlooked in the city government. That day is past. Workers now know their strength. The working class intends to have a voice, and no uncertain one, in the conduct of the city in which it has to live and bring up its families. And it promises for its representatives that they will not make the doubtful records that were made by some "solid business men" in the park board in years past, who located parks where their real estate holdings would be enhanced in value, and in like ways feathered their own nests.

It looks as if the abstract trust needed a little watching just about this time. The county has been having a complete and new system of tract indices and tract books prepared by an expert and a large corps of assistants, as a result of

which the county will have a better equipment than any of the abstract companies, and as the records are open to the public it will break down the abstract monopoly that has practically existed for years. Any bright attorney or other person who cares to set up in the abstract business without having to have a big equipment of indices of his own and this means cheaper abstracts and every bit as good ones. But now it is whispered there is a bill on the way to be introduced at Madison requiring anyone engaging in the abstract business to give a large and prohibitive bond or take out a big license in order to do business. Boiled down to the clear quill, this is simply a scheme to head off the good to the public the new system of tract books is to accomplish, and the county board ought to send a protest to Madison against the passage of any such foxy measure.

The Federated Trades Council has appointed a committee of three to appear before the State Railroad Commission and present the complaints of the working class against the rotten street car service in Milwaukee. This was done on petition of the Machinists, members of which craft are especially injured by the kind of service given by the lordly Mr. Beggs. The committee consists of F. E. Neumann, John J. Handley and Frederic Heath. The commission will be in session in Milwaukee beginning Feb. 20.

City Atty. Kelly was in Chicago last week and inquired into the working of the ordinance which the Chicago council passed, similar to the one by Ald. Melms now pending before the local board of aldermen. Most of the old franchises have expired in Chicago and under the new conditions the companies are favorable to the ordinance and have put in ventilating systems in the cars and are in other ways complying with the law to quite an extent. But the Chicago ordinance also covers steam cars and the railroads are making all kinds of trouble. Under the ordinance an inspector of transportation had to be appointed and he has had such a strenuous time that he has had to have three assistant attorneys, ten special policemen, besides the backing of the whole police department, and so many violations have been reported that it is conservatively figured that the cases would take a thousand years to try, with most of the violators considerably dead before their cases could be reached. The railroads know this and are snapping their fingers at the law. Which again shows that the people will always be in trouble with the public service corporations until such time as they turn them into public property.

The Melms ordinance has gone to the city attorney to add some additional sections, and the air-brake ordinance will also be made a part of it.

Davidson Theater has been Secured!

At last the details have been concluded for the big Moyer-Haywood protest meeting. It will take place at the Davidson theater, Sunday evening, Feb. 24, at eight o'clock. Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the *Miners' Magazine* of Denver, who has just been holding big protest meetings in the eastern cities, will be the orator of the evening, and no working man who has the proper spirit in his heart should neglect to attend. The Moyer-Haywood affair is the crowning infamy of the present boning of labor by avaricious and blood-thirsty capitalism, and the fact that Pres. Roosevelt, through his man Taft, has lent aid to the Standard Oil Republican officials of Idaho and Colorado in this case only adds insult to injury. Every union that can ought to march to the meeting. The following resolutions have been passed by the Beer Bottlers:

Resolution of Protest from Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213.

WHEREAS, We do not know whether Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty or not. But, to judge by the policy of delaying the trial, practiced by the capitalist class, every fair-minded man must come to the conclusion that the facts necessary to prove the guilt of our brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are not at hand, and therefore, we cannot be of any other opinion than that our brothers are innocent; and

WHEREAS, The mine-owners' association, through their representatives, have declared that their treasures would be emptied to convict Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The time has come when the voice of the people must be heard in mass meeting, in denunciation of capital, that has conspired to murder; when a great effort must be made by the working class of our nation to open the prison doors for the liberation of these brothers, whose only crime was their loyalty to the working class.

RESOLVED, That the Beer Bottlers' Local Union, No. 213, donate the sum of \$50.00 for a protest meeting fund, in order to bring the true facts before the public, and to attend the protest meeting arranged by the Federated Trades Council in a body.

OTTO C. LEMBEKE,
WM. HAMANN, Secretary.

Business Agent Hamann of the Beer Bottlers reports that he made several unsuccessful efforts to get the above resolutions printed in the daily papers of the city. Even as paid advertising the papers refused it unless he would consent to leave out certain parts.



SEMI-ANNUAL WORKINGMEN'S SALE

.. AT ..

The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores

369-71 E. Water St.
Third and Lloyd Sts.

National Ave. and Grove St.
Eleventh and Winnebago Sts.

HUNDREDS of Workingmen in Greater Milwaukee are looking forward to this sale.

It's a part of the calendar to them—an occasion which enables them to supply their clothing needs for the coming months at a fraction of the ordinary expense.

You'll have a larger and more varied assortment of clothing and underwear to choose from than ever before.

We bought heavily for this winter, but the warm weather earlier in the season worked against us. We must move these garments from our tables—that's the reason for the extremely low prices.

Men's Working Shirts

29c for Men's Heavy Black and White Striped Shirts. They are double sewed throughout and sell ordinarily at 45c.

39c for Men's Heavy Black Sateen Drill Shirts. "Union Made" and regular 50c and 60c values. A new one for every shirt that does not prove satisfactory.

79c for Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts. Regular \$1.50 values.

39c for Men's Heavy "Union Made" Overalls and jumpers, made of heavy black or blue denim. Every pair double sewed

throughout. Made the same in every particular as those other dealers are selling at 75c.

75c for the Famous "Headlight" Overalls and Jumpers. After this sale the price will be advanced.

Underwear Economy

Boys' Shirts and Drawers, double sewed throughout, heavy fleece lined, regular 55c, value for..... **19c**

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, well made garments and the regular 50c values. During this sale they go at..... **29c**

Men's Finest All Wool Fleece Lined Underwear, in natural blue and gray effects. A 60c value at..... **45c**

Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear, guaranteed to contain 60 per cent of wool. The price ought to be 75c, but now is..... **39c**

Men's Strictly All Wool, Natural Wool and Ribbed Underwear, regular \$1 value at..... **69c**

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Norfolk, Two-Piece and Russian Blouse Suits. The first two in sizes 8 to 16 years, and the blouse suits 3 to 8 years. Made of strictly all wool material. \$2 to \$3 values at..... **\$1.95**

Boys' Norfolk and Three-Piece Suits, sizes 9 to 16 years. Regular \$4.50 values at..... **\$2.95**

Boys' Norfolk, Two-Piece and Russian Blouse Suits, \$5 and \$6 values at..... **\$3.95**

Children's Russian Overcoats, ages 3 to 10, \$2.50 values..... **\$1.49**

Boys' Overcoats, sizes 8 to 16 years. A large variety from which to make your selection, at..... **\$3.95 and \$2.95**

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

On account of an open winter, and the fact that we bought an unusually big stock for this season, we have more suits and overcoats on our tables than we ought to have. There are dozens of broken lots that we want to dispose of and do it quickly. Your exact size—and a perfect fit—is among them. For your convenience we have placed them into four lots and if you wish to get a high-grade, hand tailored suit or overcoat at a big saving here's the opportunity of a lifetime.

Men's Suits and Overcoats—Made to sell and have always sold at \$7.50 and \$8.00, but now they go at..... **\$4.95**

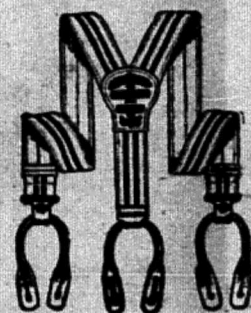
Men's Suits and Overcoats—The kind we have always sold at \$12 will go during this great period of economy at..... **\$6.75**

Men's Suits and Overcoats—They are great values at \$13.50 and \$15. During this great sale they will go at..... **\$9.75**

Men's Suits and Overcoats—Always sold heretofore for \$18.50 and \$18.00 now they go at only..... **\$12.75**

Sale
Opens
Saturday
Feb.
9

Police and Fireman's Suspenders. Our sale price 15c



Men's Wool Socks, the 15c kind, during this sale at 9c

20c Wool Socks during this sale 15c



The President Suspender, sold the world over for 50c. Our sale price 33c

Canvas Coats

Canvas Coats, Blanket Lined, \$2.00 values \$1.39

Corduroy or Canvas Coats, Blanket Lined, \$2.50 value \$1.95

Corduroy Coats, Wool Lined, Wombat Collar, \$4.50 values \$3.45

Corduroy Top, Sheep Lined, Wombat Collar Coats \$7.50 and \$8.50 \$5.45

Extra Long, Sheep Lined, Wombat Collar Coats, \$10 and \$12 \$7.45

Men's Trousers

79c for Men's Heavy Cotton Worsted Pants, "Union Made," strong and durable, either lined or unlined. Regular \$1.25 values. A new pair for every one that rips, tears or does not prove satisfactory.

98c for Men's Cassimere Hair-Line Pants, Every store in town has them at \$1.50.

\$1.39 for Men's "Union Made" Cassimere Pants, made of the celebrated Reading cassimere and sold everywhere at \$2.00.

\$1.95 for Men's Corduroy Trousers. The regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values.

\$2.95 for Our Reg. \$4 Trousers. **\$3.95** for Our Reg. \$5 Trousers.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's Plain White, Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. During this sale they go at..... **3c**

Men's Large Size Indigo Blue Handkerchiefs. During this sale they go at..... **3c**

Men's Large Size Turkey Red Handkerchiefs. During this sale they go at..... **3c**

Canvas Gloves

Made of 10-oz. canvas and sold regularly at 10c per pair. Not more than 2 pairs will be sold to one person..... **4c**

Heavy Canvas Gauntlet Gloves 12c values..... **8c**