

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

What Happened in London.

We have had, thus far, to rely on the cable accounts of the recent London municipal election; reports that necessarily reflected the capitalistic mind of the senders. Now we have the issues of the two London Socialist papers to give us a view of the result from the working class standpoint. It appears that our contemporaries are not very much displeased at the result, although, while shedding no tears for the downfall of the Progressives, they deplore the means by which that party's reverse was accomplished; to wit, the debauching of the electorate by the private corporations, who itch to make private plunder out of municipal activities and necessities. It may be, that our British comrades are not over-wise in exulting over the change in the complexion of the London county council, and the repression of the municipal ownership principle, that may, to some extent, result from it; but, being on the ground, they may be best calculated to judge. It is unmistakable, however, that the municipal ownership activities and its educational effect in showing the morality of collective mutual helpfulness, as against the "servicing of the people" that is builded on private gain, has always been of advantage to the Socialist propaganda. It has lessened the resistance to our principles and teachings; and, besides, the result of the London election was unmistakably a triumph of reaction.

In the old council the Progressives had a majority of forty-nine. In the new they fall back, and the Moderates have a majority of forty. Will Crooks, the Labor member of parliament, was returned as a Progressive, also the well-known Fabian Socialist and author, Prof. Sidney Webb, and the Christian Socialist, Stewart Headlam. One out-and-out Social-Democratic candidate was elected—the first man to enter the county council as a direct Socialist party representative, by name, Frank Smith, of the Independent Labor party.

Under the heading "London's Plight," the Labor Leader, the official organ of the Independent Labor party, comments on the result of the election in substance as follows: "The magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed the Progressive party in London is its one redeeming feature. Its very extent will set people thinking and endeavoring to probe the causes which have brought it about. In common with all classes who favor honest government, we deplore the success which has attended the rapacious tactics of the unscrupulous knave who poured out money like water in order to inflame and corrupt the mind of the electorate, and we deplore still more the fact that any section of voters should have been influenced by such methods. Blatancy, vulgarity, and open lying were the means adopted to win London for the Boodlers, and that they succeeded is the disgrace of London.

"Whilst deeply deploring, as we do, the triumph of the trusts, we have no tears to shed over the defeat of the Progressives. Rent by

Success magazine has shown that of 150 gilt-edge stock-selling propositions advertising the big type and pictures of mountains, etc., in 1902, only one out of that entire number remained in business and that that one did not fulfill its promises. And some of them were put forward honestly, although with misleading enthusiasm. Think of the vast army of dupes—some of whom probably committed suicide—that was left in the train of these miserable catch-dollars!

And look at some of their promises made at that time: "Dividends will be declared quarterly at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the par value." An unfulfilled promise.

"A few hundred dollars invested will earn an income sufficient to support in comfort the ordinary family." Unfulfilled.

"King of dividend paying industrials." Untrue.

"The profit after plant is in operation will exceed \$60,000 within a year, and probably reach \$100,000." Pure bait for suckers.

"Mine earning twice what is required to pay the monthly dividend." Stock in this mine (the Oregon) used to sell for \$1.05, now it sells for five cents!

"Stockholders will divide the profits of these mines, estimated to equal three times the capital, every year." Such a division has never been made.

"Every dollar will go into the mine—no take-offs." But the agent got 40 per cent commission.

"Our mine, a mountain of gold." Gammon.

"One of the greatest producing and dividend-paying copper mines

internal dissension, contemptuous of the claims of Labor to a larger representation on the council, and only half-hearted in its Labor policy, the Progressive party invited defeat. In only two constituencies—Lambeth and Fulham—did the Progressives refrain from opposing Labor nominees, and in one of these Mr. Frank Smith won a seat from the Moderates, the one bright spot in the gloom of Saturday's proceedings. This antagonism to the claims of Labor, together with Mr. John Burn's reactionary methods of dealing with the unemployed, alienated from the Progressives in large measure the support of that slowly growing, but now considerable body of working-class opinion, which even in London is a factor to be reckoned with in every contest. The fact, too, that the electric trust, of which so much was heard during the campaign, was in the main promoted by prominent Liberals, had a damaging effect on the Progressive denunciations of its dangers. . . . If the Labor men on the new council will now abandon their old exclusive policy, and form up on the model of the house of commons, they should ensure the certainty of a large increase in the number of Labor men returned three years hence."

We take the following from Justice, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation:

"After eighteen years of empty promise, the dominance of the Progressive party on the London county council came to a sudden but timely end on Saturday last. The Progressive leaders appealed to the Ratepayer; and the Ratepayer, with emphasis, rejected them. They have fallen between two stools, having failed altogether to counterpoise by working class support the hostility they aroused in middle class circles by their timid municipal trading. In order to satisfy the wealthy ratepayer they had to sweat the employees, and when forced to accede to working class demands the wealthy ratepayer raged.

"We are glad that in four of the six constituencies where S. D. F. candidates appeared, six seats were lost by the Progressives—one each in Battersea and Fulham, and two each in Bow and Bromley and Central Hackney. In these constituencies, had the Progressive party displayed even a little political common sense by running one candidate only, they could have secured three seats more—only that might have entailed their champions seeing three Socialists as their colleagues, which would have been to them more distasteful than a Moderate victory."

The criticism of the dominant party in the old council in the above comments seem to be rather sweeping, due, probably, to partisan feeling. The old county council, under the dominance of the Progressives, in spite of its sins, certainly did some big things in the interest of decent citizenship and municipal reform, and accomplished constructive work of the sort that will be ready to the hands of the Socialists when they rise to power in that great metropolis.

in the world!" But property is now idle and promoters trying to get more money out of the people at 20 cents a share. Shares can be bought for brokers for six cents!

"The greatest money-making opportunity of the Twentieth century." Stock has no value today.

"Over \$12,000,000 of ore in sight, which means 50 per cent a year on the investment." Company now practically dead.

There is such a mass of this material that we could fill columns. Let the above suffice. Many of these stock corporations had influential men connected with them to give a look of confidence. And even well-meaning, though over-enthusiastic propositions have separated lots of men from their good money forever. There are many ways by which a company can become ditched even when based on a genuine mine. For stock companies are stock companies.

Slowly and surely the capitalists are crowding out the middleman, and getting first-handed to the sources of the raw material. The chocolate makers of Europe have recently been badly held up by a sudden stringency in the cocoa supply, the price advancing 75 per cent, without the ability of the manufacturers to raise the price of their product accordingly, and they have now formed a combination of all chocolate manufacturers to control the cocoa market and to deal direct with the South American and African planters.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Albert L. Benson, author of "Socialism is Pain." Single copies, 5 cts; 25 for a dollar!

Just as we go to press comes word that the Wisconsin assembly has passed the Social-Democratic resolution asking congress to condemn and take over all public service property that may hereafter pass into the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts.

Funny, isn't it, that Milwaukee, the city where the Social-Democrats are the nearest to the control of the local government, has an unusually high standing in financial circles, and high credit, as shown by the bids for its bonds? Haven't the capitalists been telling us that disaster will befall any city where the "blight of Socialism" gets a good foothold?

Those respectable business men in Milwaukee who voted against cutting the hours of labor for children down to nine would doubtless all be glad to be honorary members of a humane society, and applaud loudly at the annual meetings when the efforts to prevent the overtaxing of animals is set forth. But animals and child work slaves are two different propositions, from the capitalistic standpoint!

A healthy beggar is happier than a bed-ridden king, says the old saw. But the world would be happier without either of them. That a king may be bed-ridden should obtain from us no sympathy for king-craft; and that a beggar may be healthy should not tend to lessen one's whet our repugnance at the very idea of beggary. We want neither king nor beggar—we want true manhood, fortified with economic equality.

We take the following shameful exhibit of capitalistic rapacity on the part of "leading" business men from a Milwaukee newspaper:

The Merchants and Manufacturers' association yesterday evening went on record as opposed to the nine-hour provision of the proposed amended child labor law for Wisconsin.

One of the members said the insertion of the nine-hour clause in the measure was but another step to establish an eight-hour workday for adults.

Read the above and then dare to tell us that the capitalist system has the welfare of the race at heart! These men who voted for long hours for immature workers are the "cream" of Milwaukee's respectability, refined men who claim to be filled with patriotic and humane impulses. It simply shows what monsters the capitalist system makes of some of the best of men. The system must go; we cannot have peace and decency under it.

Think of John D. Rockefeller as an "economist," a calamity-howler! How often the Socialists have been lambasted with such epithets by capitalist editors—yet here is the great John D. telling us that hard times are coming. A newspaper man has just interviewed him on a train, and says: "I rode with John D. Rockefeller as a member of his

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN ACTION!

Madison, March 19.—"The sacred right of contract" found its usual ready defenders on the floor of the assembly this morning, in the persons of the young lawyers who are there to "look after" the interests of the employers of labor and corporations.

A bill had been introduced by Mr. Durely of Douglas county, requiring employers of labor to file with the bureau of labor and statistics copies of all contracts which they require their employes to sign. The bill has the support of the bureau of labor, and was introduced at the instance of the head of that bureau, Mr. Beck. This official states that he has been receiving complaints and statements from working-men in various parts of the state of Wisconsin, alleging that employes are required to sign contracts compelling them to take out part of their wages in trade at stores owned by the employing company, to rent houses owned by the company, to take part of their wages in mining stock, that in other cases they have had to sign agreements as to what kind of people they would or would not associate with, what kinds of meetings they would or would not attend, the kind of organizations which they would or would not join.

Notable instances of these complaints are known to have come from the important industrial centers of Beloit (where the Citizens' Alliance has nearly ruined the town by its tyrannous methods), from Janesville and from Racine.

There was some defense of the bill, by its author, and one or two others. But it was fiercely attacked by the young lawyer from Stevens Point, who declaimed vigorously concerning the "right of contract," and other similar matters, and the tremendous objection was hurled at the heads of its defenders, that the bill is "unconstitutional." Well, it is proposed to change the constitution pretty soon, and it is likely to

Center Shots for Hypocrites!

Yes, you are as orthodox as the devil, and you think to compound for the neglect of your wronged brothers and sisters by a little sentiment and a few offerings to their and your Father in Heaven.—JOHN WESLEY.

Beasts of Burden.

And the men of labor spent their strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength they labor with; so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—DANIEL DEFOE.

Andy and John.

"Rich men deal gifts, expecting in return twenty for one," was written centuries ago, and proves that human nature is still doing business at the old stand.

traveling party. During that time I learned that he is strongly opposed to the overcapitalization of railroads and other corporations, that he believes in the conservative English corporation methods as against Wall street's high finance, that he believes the railroads have reached a point where they cannot borrow any more money in this country to carry on their improvements, and that he feels certain the country is hastening toward the shoals of hard times because of unsound financial methods. Further, he believes that many of the stocks on the market are unsound, or they would not be allowed to go on the public market by the men who control them."

And then he quotes Rockefeller as follows: "I am not a railroad man, so I cannot say, but generally speaking, I would like to see the class of citizens who have their money in savings banks holding the stocks and bonds. I presume any Socialist would shake hands with me on that point. I think that properties should be capitalized at only their legitimate value, and if that were done, there would be such a feeling of security in them among the general public that we would find men with a little money holding highly profitable stocks instead of allowing it to remain at small interest in savings banks. Without public confidence in our corporations, of course, that situation can be only a dream."

Asked as to the general financial condition, Rockefeller is quoted as saying: "On its surface it is good. Business is booming, and everyone seems to be satisfied. But there is an undercurrent that does not look so good. It is impossible to see how such a situation will work out. Personally I do not like the outlook."

If Rockefeller will get down to the real root of the trouble he will find that it is our present social system that is at fault, rather than the mistakes of the financiers and promoters and captains of industry who skim around upon the surface. A social and industrial system that pays wages to the makers of wealth so meager that they are unable to buy back what they have produced is sure to generate periods of hard times when the under-consumption of the masses produces a piling up of commodities that becomes a white elephant on the hands of the capitalist class and ultimately, stagnation. If hard times come this will be found to be at the bottom of it. We are just now on the crest of a high wave of so-called prosperity—that is, prosperity for the capitalists. No matter how they play their cards, the usual depression will follow. It may be that Rockefeller's shrewd nose detects the advance smell of the trough of the sea beyond the crest.

The modern police court is a stretch in the nostrils of every true lover of justice and fair play. It is a caricature on justice, a survival of feudal days, when the lord handed out "justice" to the poor devils under his power. The modern police judge sits on his throne and revels in his power to do just as he pleases with the unfortunates who are dragged before him. If he happens to feel ill-tempered they must pay the penalty. And almost invariably your sleek police judge has two kinds of justice to hand out—an unrelenting variety for the poor man without a pull, and a mere pretense of punishment for the rich man who has, or even who has not, a pull. This was well shown not long ago in Milwaukee when rich violators of the child labor law were given such mild fines, actually below the minimum required by the law, that the state federation of labor was impelled to pass resolutions of censure.

SOME BILLS IN DETAIL.

By Assemblyman Brockhausen. To create sections 17910, 17911 and 17912, statutes of 1906, relating to trades unions and trade disputes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. There are added to the statutes of 1906 three new sections to read: Section 17910. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association.

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The Miners' Magazine, official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, whose officers, Moyer and Haywood, are now in the clutches of unbridled capitalist "justice," prints the resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood case presented by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin legislature, with this added comment:

"Here again we see the tremendous advantage of electing even a few Socialists to our legislatures. This introduction of these resolutions will accomplish far more for the cause of Moyer and Haywood than many indignation meetings. While we do not at all undervalue the good done by mass meetings it is none the less a fact that these resolutions will be read by thousands of people who would not think of attending an indignation meeting."

It is now reported that Rockefeller has made a will, in which he proposes to leave \$50,000,000 to the dear people, to be doled out to them in charity and benefactions. Other fat money-bags are urged to

A Labor Movement With Two Arms!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE majority of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee, by referendum vote, has decided not to take part in the election this spring.

There were various causes for this decision. The main reason, above all, was the want of money. To successfully conduct a campaign requires a great deal of money, even when the campaign is conducted as economically as with the Social-Democrats. Our party locally still has a large debt. We want to pay the old debts first, before we make new debts.

The party in Milwaukee, moreover, is more proletarian than anywhere else in the entire country. And a comparatively small number of these proletarians are constantly bearing the greater part of the expenses.

This "elite guard" of our army must also do most of the campaign work. A campaign in Milwaukee—which, on our part, is carried on by the distribution of literature—necessitates an immense amount of labor. The "elite guard" is tired. Two great and important campaigns are in full view for 1908. No wonder, therefore, that many true and tried comrades were of the opinion that a short breathing space was advisable.

To this must be added the fact that this spring the party as such cannot appear on the ballot. According to the election law only individual nominations without party designation can be made.

In this election, therefore, we should be obliged to conduct an entirely personal campaign, instead of a strictly party campaign, in which the personality of the candidates stands in the background, as hitherto has always been the case in Milwaukee.

This fact, however, would demand double work and doubly intense agitation. It would also entail correspondingly greater expenses. We should have to make special efforts to impress upon the voters the names of our candidates individually, which would stand with the others on the list without a party name.

Besides, it was pointed out—that the Social-Democratic movement was not called into existence simply for the purpose of voting. A political movement does not consist of voting alone—it has many other problems to solve.

And even for the battle of the votes it was argued that it sometimes requires more strategical skill to know when a battle should not be fought, than to decide how it should be fought.

These were some of the reasons which influenced the majority of the party to vote against participating in the spring election.

However, some good comrades in the trades unions were not satisfied with this decision. They wanted to vote. They were unwilling to refrain from voting—to "lose their votes," they said.

Giving expression to this sentiment, the committee of the Federated Trades Council, in a recent session, nominated the following comrades for the school board: Henry Ohl, Jr., Henry Raash, A. J. Welch and J. J. Handley. This ticket was endorsed by the Federated Trades Council.

Now we are of the opinion that the Trades Council has made a break against the customary party tactics of Milwaukee.

The political field belongs to the party—and to the party alone—and exclusively. The party is the political arm of the movement, and organized for that purpose.

The economic field belongs to the trades unions—and to the trades unions alone and exclusively. The trades unions are the economic arm of the movement, and organized for that purpose.

We believe a confusion of their activities is an evil. The right arm should not do the work of the left, or vice versa.

Moreover, such tactics conceal within themselves the greatest danger for the future. Although without doubt the matter is straightforward this time, it can easily open the door wide to all the abuses which we in Milwaukee have successfully overcome by very hard work.

A trades union, of course, cannot be organized on party lines. It must, by necessity, open its doors to adherents of all parties. A stagnation—and possibly even a poisoning of the movement—would thus be unavoidable in the future, even in Milwaukee, if the trades unions were given the political field.

Besides, such tactics would be illogical. The trades unions, even in Milwaukee, would positively refuse to allow the party, as such, to give them orders in regard to questions of wages, working hours, etc., or to call them out on a strike.

The trades unions would rightly maintain that economic questions are solely the affairs of the trades unions.

Exactly the same thing can be claimed by the Social-Democratic party in regard to political questions.

Yet the trades union movement of Milwaukee is genuinely progressive. And we have also received a positive assurance from all sides that this mistake will not be repeated.

So here is the situation in a nutshell:

The trades union movement of Milwaukee is blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. The Trades Council has nominated a ticket for the school board. Every one of the candidates nominated is not only a union man and a delegate to the Federated Trades Council, but above all a Social-Democrat, and a party member in good standing.

If elected, these comrades will be subject to party discipline, just as if they had been nominated by the party.

So, after all is said and discussed, there is only one thing we can do; remember the names of Comrades Henry C. Raash, Henry Ohl, J. J. Handley and Albert J. Welch, or write them on a piece of paper, and take the paper into the booth —but by all means to vote for these names on Tuesday, the 2d of April.

Victor L. Berger.

"get the habit." This sort of thing proceeds on the theory that "cure" is better than prevention, which is a topsy-turvy way of looking at things. Capitalism despoils the workers, and heaps up the spoil in the pockets of the few, and, lest a stop be put to the system that creates this monstrous social wrong, it is proposed to dole back a large amount of the wealth thus taken—in charity! Will insult added to injury produce a wholesome and moral society? There is only one way to still social unrest, and that is to restore right relations. People supported by their own industry will form a happy world. People supported by a part of their product which has been turned back to them by their fleecers in the form of benevolence will be lost to self-respect, to self-reliance and to true independence. The wrong capitalism is doing to the people cannot be patched up by "gifts." To render the people poor and then feed them on charity may be a good way to improve the world from the viewpoint of a capitalist, but it does not go down with the Socialist.

ARE YOU HUSTLING? Is every minute of your time taken up? Have you got a few minutes to spare each day that you can devote to a good purpose? If you had a job that would help to make your future life easier and better wouldn't you pitch right in and get this job done as soon as possible, so as to derive some of the benefits as soon as possible? Well, why don't you get busy and get a few new readers for the paper that is fighting your battles for you and educating the public to see your cause as you see it. You don't expect a lot of these fellows that are living off of your work to get out and hustle for you? Now, this coming month we want to see how many hustlers we have got among our readers. We want to see how many people are really in earnest in what you want. Get a subscriber for this paper. If every reader of this paper will manage to get one new reader then we can promise that we will give the old political parties of Milwaukee the hardest fight they ever had at the next city election.

Municipal Ownership in Germany.

From a Magazine Article by EDWARD T. HEYN.

The student of municipal affairs knows that the German cities, as a rule, are well governed, and he also knows that their so-called public utilities are, on the whole, successfully managed under municipal control. In making this statement I am fully mindful of the fact that many American newspapers, and a large section of the American public, through the entirely misleading reports published by certain representatives of corporations, residing in London, have been made to believe that municipal ownership in Europe is a failure. But, on the contrary, as I shall endeavor to show in this article, municipal ownership of street railroads, at least, so far as Germany is concerned, is a decided success, on the whole. Then, again, there are some people in the United States, who, while admitting that European cities are faring well under municipal ownership, nevertheless maintain that conditions in the United States are so entirely different as to prevent equally efficient management here. The only answer that can be made to this assertion is the statement that before municipal ownership was possible German cities had to face, and are still facing, difficulties which no American city has had to meet. To cite only one instance—as many of the German cities were walled and have narrow streets, the introduction of rapid transit was not an easy matter. So far as the establishment of electric light, water, and gas plants is concerned, the conditions which had to be met in Germany did not differ materially from those which confronted American cities. This is particularly true of Berlin, which is more like an American city than any other municipality in Europe.

aldermen connected with banks holding stock in the street car company have declared in favor of private operation, and in opposition to municipal ownership.

Private and Municipal Operation of Street Cars in Germany.

The necessity for better service became apparent when street car companies asked permission to change from horse to electric traction. While originally most of the German cities were content to grant franchises to private companies without a question of municipal management, later on they decided to operate the lines themselves. The greatest difficulty, however, which confronted these cities was how to meet the heavy indemnities demanded by private property under unexpired franchises. But, in spite of this fact, and while it must be admitted that in some of the German cities public utilities either do not yield an income or are operated at a loss, on the whole it can be maintained that they are successfully conducted under municipal operation. In Germany, as in other countries, the question has also received consideration whether municipalization will increase the number of employees of a city, whether the cities will be compelled to pay higher wages, or to contribute more to the support of the institutions for workmen's welfare, an important phase of German industrial life. It has, however, been found that the betterment of the social condition of the personnel need not invariably reduce the income of a municipal enterprise, or limit the usefulness of an undertaking, economically considered.

According to the latest reports the following cities own all or a part of their street car lines: Koenigsberg, Graudenz, Berlin, Breslau, Naumburg on the Saale, Schleswig, Munster, Bielefeld, Frankfurt on the Main, Erfurt, Duesseldorf, Barmen, Muelheim on the Ruhr, Solingen, Munich-Gladbach, Cologne, Nuernberg, Bonn, Trier, Munich, Weimar, Schweinfurt, Freiburg in Saxony, Darmstadt, Freiburg in Breisgau, Mannheim, etc.

The chief street-car line of Berlin is known as the "Grosser Berliner Strassenbahn-Gesellschaft," and practically controls the street-car traffic of the German capital. This company was originally formed by an American citizen, Mr. Hermann Kreismann, a former American consul-general, who introduced the first horse cars into the city. The seats on its main lines are not comfortable, cars are not run as frequently as they should be, and the connection from certain parts of the city, particularly to the west, is often inadequate. It is, however, only fair to say that the company is somewhat hampered in its work by unreasonable police restrictions. For example, the restriction whereby only a certain number of people are allowed to be in a car is certainly a good one, but becomes absurd when there are not enough cars running to meet the demands of the traffic.

While the city of Berlin was originally not inclined toward municipalization, it was moved to adopt this policy by the action of the "Grosser Berliner" street-car company. For the company had bought up the stock of the small tramway companies running to the suburbs, and virtually absorbed them. Therefore, in order to circumvent the influence of the company, it was decided to buy up the private tram-lines running between Berlin and Treptow, hoping thereby to gain some experience in the line of municipal operation. It was also resolved, in 1900, that in future all new

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street-car lines should be built by the municipality. In making this decision the city council was well aware that under municipal management it would not obtain greater profits. Financial considerations, however, were subordinate to the public welfare. Soon afterward, much to the surprise of the inhabitants of the German capital, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, without consulting the city authorities, extended the franchise of the Grosser Berliner Strassenbahn company until 1949. He was moved to take this action on the ground that according to the Prussian "Small-railroad" law (Kleinbahn-Gesetz) the right of extending a franchise was the exclusive prerogative of the state. The Reichsgericht, the highest court of Germany, however, sustained the city of Berlin, so that it now has the right to build its own lines.

Apparently unmoved by this rebuff, the Grosser Berliner Strassenbahn company presented a proposition on condition that its franchise was extended, to build a subway, costing millions, to run through Leipzig-strasse and to the Spittelmarkt, two chief streets where its street cars are now running. The magistrate and city council, however, declined to accept the proposition, for it was maintained that it was submitted only to increase the value of the stocks of the private company on the Bourse. But since the city council had recapitated the Grosser Berliner Strassenbahn company has made strenuous efforts to win the favor of the suburbs. It recently offered the suburb of Pankow to extend to that place one of its lines, and to pay the cost of paving between the tracks. It also agreed after sixteen years to turn over to the community 10 per cent of its net profits. For a term of twelve years the company, which heretofore has always demanded guarantees for the street-car extensions, is willing to pay 2 marks (48 cents) for the running meter (39.37 inches) of single track, and 4 marks for the double track. In return for this the company desires a franchise until 1949.

Berlin's Subway Railroad.

In 1895 the city made a contract with the firm of Siemens & Halske to build the first underground railroad. Into the municipal treasury was to be paid a sum much less than that imposed on the tramway companies, but the city authorities reserved for themselves the right of purchasing the concern at a price twenty times the amount of the net profits after thirty, forty, or fifty years. Since then the city has granted Siemens & Halske a franchise to extend its line from Potsdamer Platz to Spittelmarkt, Alexander Platz, and Schoenhauser Allee. It is also agreed that if Berlin buys the line before 1942, for every year 2 1/2 per cent must be added to the capitalization. As the whole enterprise in 1907 is left to the city, the price of purchase from 1947 is reduced

proportionately. The Berlin underground also agreed to pay 2 per cent of its income of \$250,000 to the city, and an increased percentage on a larger income. Moreover, the company agrees to pay to the city in the years in which its income is above 6 per cent of the invested capital 50 per cent of the surplus. The company is required to run its trains every five minutes and during the hours of the heaviest traffic at the rate of three trains every ten minutes up to midnight.

The Prussian state is now seriously considering the electrification of the Stadtbahn, the elevated belt-line running around Berlin.

Municipal Ownership in Other German Cities.

Probably more than any other German municipality the beautiful city of Breisgau-Baden, in southern Germany, believes in the principle that public utilities belong to the city and should be run in the interests of the people. In its last annual report this municipality states that a city which gives up this control over such important means of communication as street cars loses every possible means of influencing the traffic in its confines. What is more, even the most carefully worded contract cannot anticipate the needs of the future. Usually the introduction of new inventions which would be of great advantage to the public leads to protracted discussions, for before the companies will introduce such innovations they raise the question whether these plans can be united with their own financial aims, and if the answer is favorable the city will nevertheless have to buy these advantages at a financial sacrifice. There are cities which originally intended to extend a franchise for only twenty or twenty-five years, and which have been compelled to prolong it for forty or fifty years.

Freiburg has proved by its own experience that municipal ownership is not alone possible, but also offers advantages which enable a city to do good from a humanitarian standpoint. Freiburg, for instance, has erected for its street-car employees private dwellings, consisting of three and four rooms each, at a cost of 350 marks. Every dwelling has a kitchen and conveniences, such as gas and water, cellar, laundry, garret, and garden. The city is now considering the building of similar dwellings in other localities.

Municipal ownership has also proved a decided success in one of the most prosperous cities of Germany, the Rhenish city of Duesseldorf, with a population of 200,000. Its municipal returns since the assumption of the street-car lines have been most favorable, and in 1895 it succeeded not only in paying a deficit of the previous year, amounting to \$70,000, but also in leaving a balance of \$600 in the

treasury. At the head of the Duesseldorf municipal street-car system is a managing director, who runs the line practically independent from other parts of municipal administration. All the employees are under his management. He makes the contracts, but with the consent of the mayor. He has charge of the correspondence, but is not allowed to leave his post without the permission of the city. He has the right to give the employees leave of absence for a week. Every year he submits to the city council an outline of his plans for the coming year. He carries out the new projects and is responsible for the rolling stock, etc.

Owing to the rapid growth of Munich there soon arose in that city a demand for the extension of its tramway system. The street-car company agreed, in case its franchise was prolonged, to build these new lines, but the city council would not consent, deciding to build itself. The street-car company expires on June 13, 1907, and on that day the whole system will pass into the possession of the city.

The city of Bielefeld in the last year operated its street cars with a net income of \$82,000, while the cost of operation was \$63,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$19,000. But this sum was not sufficient to pay the interest on the invested capital, and a balance of \$7,000, derived from the electrical works, was utilized for this purpose.

Frankfurt assumed its street-car lines in 1898. In its last annual report (1905) it is stated that in spite of improvement of wages, reduction of labor, establishment of welfare institutions for the employees, and paid interest on the investment, the city has a balance in the treasury. "Therefore, the past development and present condition of the street-car line has shown that municipalization is a great boon for the community, and has proved very beneficial. Not a single reason given against the practicability of municipalization has on investigation been found to be true."

As in Freiburg, Frankfurt has not only increased the wages of its street-car employees, but also by erecting dwellings has done a great work. The rents for these houses are much lower than elsewhere. The city spent \$79,000 for forty-eight houses. The annual report states that Frankfurt was glad to spend this money, as the employees have a difficult and trying occupation.

At the end of March, 1903, the municipal street cars of Cologne paid the sum of \$65,000 into the city treasury, while in the year ending March, 1904, the same amounted to only \$4,400. The deficit was due to the fact that interest had to be paid on the building of new lines, which in 1903 cost \$432,000. It must also be borne in mind that the sum to be annually paid to the street-car company increased by \$60,000. But even these expenditures Cologne does not consider serious, but attributes the large reduction in its income to the strike of its street-car employees in May, 1903.

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 even to preserve itself. The captains 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 trades 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 crises 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 the 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 loss of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the

Continued on Page 2

Do You Want Victory in Our Day?

Do You Want to Buy the Best?

Do You Want to Buy the Best?

Do You Want to Buy the Best?

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the Social-Democratic program and action of the Social-Democratic party 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 tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lot an universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of containing capitalism for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a class of capitalistic exploiters. The class that produces nothing but the labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But, production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production 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 cooperation 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 our miseries, misanthropies, and contradictions of our civilization.

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CHAINS AND LOCKETS.	SEAL AND SET RINGS.
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69c	Gents' Rings, \$4.00 value
49c	

D. GOLDMAN

343 GROVE STREET

WATCH FOR OUR OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Frank Confession of a Capitalist Drone!

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE FURNISHED TO MAGAZINE READERS BY THE MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.

(Republished by Request.)

The Independent has asked me for a short economic autobiography. I comply in the understanding that I am talking about myself, the type of the idle, rich young man, not myself the individual.

Were I the only one in the country who had such an easy time of it, then there need be no such thing as Socialism. But I am far from being the only one. There are thousands of others who produce no wealth and consume a great deal of it. There are thousands who produce no more than I, and who consume ten or twenty times as much. Be it remembered that wherever the first personal pronoun is used it is used to represent the type and not the individual.

I have an income of between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year. I spend all of it. I produce nothing—am doing no work. I (the type) can keep on doing this all my life unless the present social system is changed.

Where his income comes from. My income doesn't descend upon me like manna from heaven. It can be traced. Some of it comes from the profits of a daily newspaper; some of it comes from Chicago real estate; some of it comes from the profits made by the Pennsylvania and other railroads; some from the profits of the United States Steel Corporation; some from the profits of the American Tobacco company.

As to Chicago real estate, I didn't put it there. Some of it I have never seen. It came into possession of my family some years ago, when it was cheaper. People came to Chicago to work, and in proportion as their numbers increased, the value of this real estate rose automatically. The people who came to Chicago to work caused the increase in value—but I got the benefit of it. There are people who are willing to work on this land. I am not willing to do so. Thus we arrange that they shall work there and pay me an annual tribute for my permission.

As to Pennsylvania, Tobacco and Steel stocks and bonds. I know nothing whatever about railroads, except how to read a time-table and to bless heaven for the eighteen-hour train. Yet I get an annual income from railroads. It isn't the capitalists who supply me with my income from railroads. I am one of them myself—and we couldn't all be so comfortable together by merely handing each

DRINK Schlitz

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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.

other money back and forth. No, it must be the men who work the railroads or the travelers and ship-owners who contribute our incomes. Probably it is both. The men who run the trains are underpaid for the work they do, and those who ship or travel overpay for the service they get. We capitalists get the margin in between.

No Need to Doo for Dividends.

I have never been inside a steel mill; and I know about tobacco only as a consumer. Yet the makers and users of steel and tobacco send me on their little checks twice a year. I never have to do them.

The big capitalist may wonder at my audacity in claiming fellowship with him when I confess to an income of well under twenty thousand dollars a year. Yet after all, while among exclusively capitalist circles I am nothing much, still as compared with the average American I am pretty well off.

For instance, it takes to support me just twenty times as much as it takes to support an average working man or farmer. And the funny thing about it is that these workmen and farmers work hard all year round, while I don't work at all.

I have better food, better clothes and a better house than the workers who supply me with money to spend. I can travel oftener, to more interesting places, on faster trains and in more comfortable steamship cabins. I have horses to ride and drive, domestic servants to minister to my wants, the best physicians in case of sickness. If I am fond of books I can without much self-sacrifice create a respectable little library for myself. I do not live all year round in the smoky, nervous, crowded city. My child will never go to work in a cotton mill or a sweatshop.

Idle—Enjoy the Best; Work—Get the Worst.

In short, I lead a far more highly civilized life than the working people. I have offered me the choice of all the best things that man in his stay upon this earth has discovered, evolved or created. This working people do not have this choice offered them. There is left for them the shoddy things of life—hard work and small reward. I have little or no work and the earth's best for reward.

The work of the working people, and nothing else, produces the wealth, which by some hocus-pocus arrangement is transferred to me, leaving them bare. While they support me in splendid style, what do I do for them? Let the candid upholder of the present order answer, for I am not aware of doing anything for them.

Is it said that I supply a wage fund out of which their wages are paid? Nonsense. If every bond and stock certificate and every real estate abstract were burned to-day

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th 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. PATTERSON, 307 7th St., Rockford, Ill.

in a large bonfire, the vacated titles to ownership falling naturally to the community, trains would pull out on schedule time tomorrow, the trainmen, dispatchers, superintendents, locomotives, cars and tracks would be there. The idle, rich stock owner would find himself nothing but a nuisance if he went down to a freight yard and began to meddle.

Has a Good Time—At the Workers' Expense.

That my life is so much completer than the lives of the workers who support me has been excused on the ground that they are less "cultivated" and therefore less fitted to enjoy things which please me. But that seems a little like begging the question. Many of them are not as well educated, because they had to go to work as boys in the fields, the glass factories, the mines, the mills, while I was pursuing my leisurely, gentlemanly way through boarding school and university. I don't think it was entirely natural aptitude that marked me out for a university education, since I remember that frequently I had to pay money to tutors to drill into my head information of a remarkably simple character. I was fond of a good time—and that I had. Of course it took money, which was obligingly supplied, via my family, by the pressmen, the switchmen, the cigarette girls, the rolling-mill men, etc.

Having in this pleasant fashion achieved my education, I went to work in my father's business. I "started in at the bottom", as the saying goes. I became a reporter at \$15 a week. If my father had been a broker I would have started in to sweep out the office at \$3 a week. Most of my college friends who went into Wall Street seem to have done that. But I knew it was play-acting all the time, just as they did.

Had a Safe Job.

I was not living on \$15 a week basis and they were not living on a \$3 a week basis. I wasn't afraid of

losing my job just because it was a dull season and I was the greenest cub on the staff. I got my "allowance" in addition to the fifteen—and the allowance was by considerable the more substantial figure. The allowance came from the pressmen, switchmen, cigarette girls, the other reporters, etc., via my family.

It is just this "allowance" that makes all the difference. Suppose, instead of being an absolute idler, as at present, I go to work and earn from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year. My allowance continues and brings me in just five times as much as I earn. At first blush I would not be called an idler, because my daily physical or mental activity would be manifest. Yet the allowance for which I do not work brings me in five times as much as the salary for which I do work. As regards the people who contribute that allowance I am an economic idler, even though as regards some other business I am a worker. Indeed I might fill a dual capacity as worker and idler in the same business. As a reporter on a newspaper I was a worker; as a member of a stock-holding family I was an idler.

Idlers Dislike the Truth.

Since our capitalists have not yet as a rule achieved the habit of ornamental idleness to the same extent as the effete aristocracies, they bitterly resent being called idlers. They point with pride to the fact that aside from their trips abroad and their week-ends in the country, they keep office hours religiously. But as to that portion of their incomes which is "allowance" they are economically speaking, idlers. Let us concede that as to that portion of their incomes which is salary they are workers and earn their pay.

If a man produces \$2,000 worth of wealth a year, and consumes \$10,000 worth a year, he is overpaid. If he is overpaid, some must be underpaid.

Socialism urges the underpaid to unite and insist on receiving the full amount of the wealth they produce.

A MEAN TRICK! Or, the Foxy Congressmen and the Weighing Season.

Every four years the government conducts a weighing season of ninety days, during which the mail carried by the railroads is carefully scaled and the result used to base the yearly compensation of the railroads for the ensuing four years. The government pays \$42.75 per daily mile, per 200 pounds, per year, on small amounts, and \$21.37 per year, per daily mile, on each ton on amounts over 5,000 pounds.

This weighing season usually starts the last week in January. The railroads know the date and prepare to flood the mails at that time so as to get a false and exaggerated basis for their compensation for the four years following. They are aided by certain business corporations with which they have relations, but principally by members of congress, who, being in possession of the franking privilege, are able to send enormous quantities of bulky public documents and even boxes of other material all over the country, postage free. The government, of course, has known this—in fact the railroads are not far from being a part of the "government,"—and has winked at it until the present year. It would wink at it this year if it dared to, but so much agitation against the swindle has been carried on in Socialist papers and elsewhere in the last year or two that it does not dare again be a party to its own robbery. The post office department has a deficit and the agitators have had the temerity to show the people that this deficit is simply there because the railroads are allowed to scandalously fleece the U. S. treasury through their suspicious relations with the postal department and the carrying of the mails. It may be explained that there have always been "ex"-railroad men in high positions in the postal department, even as high up as the office of assistant postmaster general.

It was supposed this year that the weighing season would start in as usual the last week in January, and the friends of the roads got busy with their tons on tons of stuff for the padding of the mails. And the stuff was dumped upon the post office and the department carried it without a murmur and got it pretty well out of the way—and then it leaked out that the weighing season had not begun, after all, but has been quietly postponed from week

to week so that when it really did begin the mail to be carried had gotten down to about the normal amount. Somewhere, in some way, the game of the railroads had been checkmated. Things began to look ticklish, and it was clear that the congressmen with the franking privilege had reason to be cautious if they did not want to run the risk of an exposure. A few of them, naturally, were willing to risk sending out a lot of more rubbish and back-number government reports of one variety and another, for it was evident the game was being watched. So it is probable that the weighing season this year, which is still in progress, will show more satisfactory results than in previous four-year periods. And it was a smooth trick of the administration, all right, even if it did hate to do it. For by getting at the matter as it did, it saved the reputation of the railroads and the congressmen who are owned by the railroads, and worked a reform, temporary though it may be, that will head off impending exposures. Of course the railroads have still gotten some advantage out of the weighing. It is reported that large mail order houses have been helping swell the mails all they could at just this time. Perhaps, even, the railroad magnates flew to them, in distress, when the congressional frank privilege fell short, but at best it will not make up for the old time graft.

According to a writer in *World's Work*, the United States pays out more for the carrying of its mail by the railroads than all the other countries of the globe combined! But it is not only through the excess weight trick, the carrying rates based on the padding of the mails during the weighing season, that the railroads benefit. Uncle Sam not only pays scandalous prices for the carrying of the mails, but is obliged to pay a rental for the postal cars the mails are carried in besides. He has to pay from \$25 to \$50 a year, per average daily mile, as rental. This graft of the railroads alone is enough to overcome a four million dollar deficit in the postal department, although it is probable that the break in the padding of the mails during the present weighing season will go a long way to take care of said deficit.

It should be borne in mind that this railroad mail carrying matter has been the subject of the usual amount of "governmental investigations." When the Social-Democrats begin to rise to power in the national administration they will find themselves confronted with a pretty rotten government, for this railroad graft of the postal department is but one eruption on its capitalisticly tainted body.

Frederic Heath.

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FOR MUSIC Apply to FRED. BROCK HAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 507 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Member Milwaukee Musicians Union.

A Critic Answered.

Monsignor Capel, a great scholar, has presented his strongest indictment against Socialism. He says "Socialism is against God and religion." This is not true. Socialism is for the brotherhood of man. It is an economic, not a religious movement. It treats only of the relation of man to man. The relation of man to God leaves to the church. Socialism is against any party or movement that opposes the brotherhood of man. The Catholic church is a religious-political organization. Socialism is against its politics, not its religion. The Pope is waging warfare against the only world-wide political movement that ever attempted to protect the wealth producers in the full product of their labor.

M. Capel says, Socialism is against the home. In Milwaukee, Socialists and Catholics had a chance to vote for or against the home. "All the Socialist councilmen voted against licensing eleven bed-houses, and all but one of the Catholic councilmen voted for the licenses. Socialists always and everywhere vote to protect the home. Socialism is for the emancipation of woman from the domination of man. It would make marriage a partnership, not master and slave. When Socialism comes, woman will be as much the "head of the family" as man. It will be a dual head.

Socialism is not "against property." Socialism is for property. It is for the man to own it whose labor produced it. It is against one set of men owning wealth. Under Socialism there will be as much oil, as many mines, and as many railroads, as at present; but, instead of Morgan owning the banks, Rockefeller the oil, Baer the mines, and Harriman the railroads, all will own them. M. Capel confesses that "all the wealth of the country is falling into the hands of the few." Would he let it stay where it is "falling"? The Socialist would have it "fall" once more, and this time out of "the hands of the few."

M. Capel has a fantastic theory that the people will be slaves to themselves under Socialism. But, a slave is one who produces wealth for others to enjoy. We are now slaves to those who own the things we must use to live.

E. A. Briggs.

Elk Grove, Cal.

Social-Democratic Bills.

Continued from First Page.

tion of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be— First. For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second. For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

Section 1791p. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

Section 1791q. An action shall not be brought against a trade union, or other association aforesaid for the recovery of damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

A Bill, No. 167, S.

By Senator Rummel.

To amend section 2815 of the statutes of 1898, providing that in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more, only circuit or county judges shall have the power of issuing injunctions in which a municipality is a party to the proceedings, and that no injunctions shall be issued in such proceedings without notice to the municipality.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Section 2815 of the statutes of 1898 is amended to read: Section 2815. 1. Where these statutes authorize an order or proceeding to be made or taken by the court it must be done by the court in session; where they authorize an order or proceeding to be made or taken by the presiding judge or the circuit judge, using such words of designation, no county judge or court commissioner can act.

2. Except as so provided or otherwise expressly directed in particular

One Dollar a Week deposited in our Savings Department with the 3 per cent interest we pay, compounded semi-annually, will amount to \$20.00 in 5 years; \$40.00 in 10 years; \$100.00 in 20 years.

Many of the wealthy men of this country started a few years ago with a small savings account. They invested their savings to good advantage and became prosperous. Some time in every one's life comes an opportunity to make money. Only those with ready cash are in a position to take advantage of such opportunities. Open an account now.

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BLATZ BEER For Health's Sake. Try any of these brands—whether on draught or in bottles—wherever you can— PRIVATE STOCK, WIENER, EXPORT MUENOHENER. These Beers are famous for their pronounced character. The nourishing properties of malt and the tonic qualities of hops predominate and a distinct Blatz flavor is accomplished by original methods. VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS. ORDER A CASE SENT HOME. Tel. 2400 Main.

instances such judge or commissioner may exercise within his county the powers and shall be subject to the restrictions thereof of a circuit judge at chambers, according to existing practice, and these statutes, in all actions or proceedings in courts of record, but all such orders may be reviewed by the court. 3. No county judge or court commissioner shall have power to vacate or set aside any judgment of a circuit court. 4. And no court commissioner shall have power to issue injunctions in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or more in any action or proceeding in which a municipality is a party. 5. No injunction shall be granted against a municipality in such counties except on notice and by order of a circuit or county judge. Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. A Bill, No. 437, A. By Assemblyman Thompson. To create section 1816m, statutes of 1898, relating to the better protection of passengers and employees of railroads. The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1898 a new section to read: Section 1816m. 1. No person whose duty shall in any way consist in regulating, dispatching, signaling or reporting any train by telegraph or telephone shall be permitted or required to remain on duty for a period of more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours except in cases of extraordinary emergency where life or property are in imminent danger, in which case such person shall not be required to remain on duty for more than twelve hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours. 2. Whenever the railroad commission shall learn of any violation of this section by any company or by an officer or agent of any such company it shall be the duty of the railroad commission to investigate such violation at once and it shall have power to require such company to immediately provide such additional employees as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this act. 3. Any railway or transportation company of officer or agent thereof who shall permit or require any person to work continuously for a longer period than eight hours, or shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of the railroad commission, provided herein, shall be subject to a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a period of ninety days in the county jail for each and every offense.

NATIONAL PLATFORM—Continued.

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 their 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 first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political power 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

Pabst Blue Ribbon Clean Things to Eat and Drink. are as desirable as pure food. Unclean food cannot be healthful. It is the method of handling in the manufacture of a food product that makes it clean or unclean. Pabst Blue Ribbon is manufactured from the purest materials by scrupulously clean machinery. From brew to bottle or keg it is never touched by human hands and never comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air, and perfectly sterilized tubes, pipes and sealed storage tanks.

ASK FOR Edelweiss, Schoen Hofenbrau, Select or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHENKOFF BREWING CO. Try Our Tonic "EDELWEISS-MALTINE" 448 Barclay Street, Corner Scott. PHONE NO. 104. De Hum R. Miller 658 2nd St. Cor. Chestnut MILWAUKEE PHOTOGRAPHER

Your Spring Suit Is Here Come, put it on. Wear it away. The style is the latest. The quality the best. The durability unexcelled. The price is "right." They are union made. **Plaum Clothing Co** 491-3 Eleventh Ave.

It Is Up to You to Look at Our Showing of Spring Suits. IT WILL SAVE YOU TIME, money and worry. We make the clothes we sell; therefore we have a positive knowledge of their workmanship. The amount of hand work expended, the attention paid to the niceties of tailoring, the fit, hang and style of these clothes, render description impossible. They must be seen to be properly appreciated. From \$10.00 to \$20.00. **M. Bender & Son** 450 11th Av., Cor. Scott St.

Social-Democratic Herald

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors: E. E. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, Emil Seidel, C. P. Dietz, Fred E. Loochman, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population.

Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power.

The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism.

We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the dross.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

For years the United States senate has been sarcastically referred to as the "Millionaire's Club House." Now the resignation of Senator Spooner, giving the reason that he feels forced to step into private business life in order to recoup his private fortune, has again called attention to the situation in Washington, and some remarkable facts are coming to light.

It must be clear to the dullest mind that the present situation should not be allowed to continue, that the government established by the people must be gotten back to the people; that the fount of our national laws must be cleaned, and wrested from the class that simply represents the most predatory instincts of capitalism.

The government officials in France are agitating for the right to combine. Three thousand telegraph and telephone clerks held a big demonstration about the middle of last week; the government had refused to recognize the teachers' trades union, and it is expected to turn a deaf ear to the telegraph clerks. Even Radicalism fears to see the Labor forces gaining to themselves great power and influence in the state.

The burning of Upton Sinclair's communal dwelling house, Helicon hall, might have been a greater calamity than it was, for there were many narrow escapes. One man was burned to death, and the wonder is that so many escaped, the fire



KANITZ POPULAR ORCHESTRA. Publishes up-to-date music for all occasions. Phone West 1728. 2116 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.

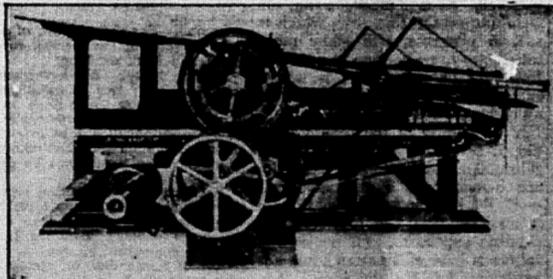
THE MILWAUKEE ALDERMEN



The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

- IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baumele, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melus, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hassmann, Supervisors—Frank Bones, James Sheehan, Martin Wiss, Charles Jasko, Gustav Goerdts, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Byer, Constables—Herman Kanitz, Arthur Gardner, John Breen, County Surveyor—Alex. Glaeser, School-Director—William A. Arnold.
IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator, Wm. J. Aldridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.
IN RECINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Koestermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Poldo.
IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stolz; Aldermen—A. J. Braemner, John Kaufmann.
IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, David Grover, Supervisor—Ernst Teadie.
IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Frank Sanders (Second Term.)

Milwaukee: Last Monday another evening session of the city council! The aldermen were engaged in a talkfest that lasted till midnight. And yet they will do anything but allow the Socialists to change the time of meeting from afternoon to evening. The Monday meeting was a meeting of time killing. Few matters of importance were up, the most important of all being the proposition to change the public works department from a wobbly four-wheeled affair to a one-man department—a measure which was passed, and which will now be coined into law, providing the legislative committee of the council is able to prevail at Madison.



"THE MIEHLE" 33x46 PAT'D HIGH-SPEED JOB AND BOOK PRESS

With the Miehle Improved Bed Motion; Two-Revolution; Four-Roller—Occupying a floor space of 8 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 4 inches over all, and weighing about nine tons. Will print a sheet 33 inches by 46 inches. Until we get this machine, we are limited to printing a sheet of only 12 by 18 inches.

CLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

A "commune celebration" was held in Chicago last Saturday evening. The Utah state convention will take place at Salt Lake City, April 7, at 2 p. m.

Capitalism has given us a dirty house to live in, but that is no reason why we should not try to keep it clean.

The comrades of San Francisco are again engaged in a fight for free speech, and have won every case that has thus far come to trial.

Notice comes from Cincinnati that George Ohnstein has been put on trial by the general membership for alleged embezzlement and disruption tactics.

Massachusetts.

The Essex (Mass.) County Socialist Federation has met with success in having John D. MacLean of Haverhill continually on the road as literature-agent-organizer. He began work Aug. 11, 1906, and from then until March 1 sold \$28,711 worth of Socialist books and subs. Wages and expenses were \$296.55. Profits were \$220.23, leaving an average deficit of \$3.31 per week, which was made up by donations and monthly pledges.

Oregon.

Upwards of forty towns in Oregon, have asked for national Organizer Goebel, and it now looks as if he would work in that state all of March and April, thence going to California and Nevada.

Special Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company: You are hereby notified of a special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing company, to be held at the office of the company, 344 Sixth street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday, April 4, 1907, at 8 p. m.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN, Department of State. Notice is hereby given that a judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Hon. Rosette D. Marshall, whose term of office expires on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908.
A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee County, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907.
A County or District Superintendent of Schools for each county or district in the state, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907.
Such Municipal Judges as are required by law to be elected at this time.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, County of Milwaukee. Office of the County Clerk, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To the Town, City and Village Clerks and the Inspectors of Election in the Several Election Districts of the County of Milwaukee: TAKE NOTICE, that an election will be held in the several cities, towns, villages and election districts in the county of Milwaukee on Tuesday, the second day of April, next, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice of the Secretary of State, at which election the following officers for the county of Milwaukee are to be elected, to-wit:

A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee County, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907.
A Municipal Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Alvin C. Brazer, whose term of office will expire on said day.
A District Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1907, in place of Neel B. Newell, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A Clerk of the Municipal Court for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Frank E. Woller, whose term of office will expire on said day.
A County Superintendent of Schools for the County of Milwaukee for the full term commencing on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907, in place of Jesse F. Cory, whose term of office will expire on said day.

Said election will be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.
Given under my hand and official seal, at the capital in the city of Madison, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1907.
(Seal.) JAMES A. FREAR, Secretary of State.

We make the Blackest STOVE POLISH on earth, and you'll dealer sells it. Yours truly, CROW STOVE POLISH CO.



The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Its capital is \$100,000.00, divided into 10,000 shares of \$10.00 each. The company is owned and controlled by the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee.

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Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Grand 2394. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.

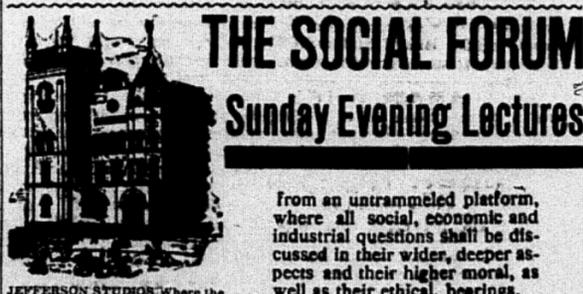
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A WINNER—NOW READY!

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

The mode of production of the material life dominates in general the development of the social, political and intellectual life—Karl Marx. Human nature is essentially good in its essence. Nearly every person is better than he appears to the superficial observer.—Melvor Tyndall.



JEFFERSON STUDIOS, where the Forum Lectures will be given—200 Jefferson Street. One Block North of Court House.

THE SOCIAL FORUM

Sunday Evening Lectures

from an untrammeled platform, where all social, economic and industrial questions shall be discussed in their wider, deeper aspects and their higher moral, as well as their ethical, bearings.

Lectures Will Be Given SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8 P. M.

in the Auditorium of the Jefferson Studios 200 JEFFERSON STREET, MILWAUKEE. We announce the following subjects and speakers for the first few Sundays.

- March 24—Carl D. Thompson, of the Wisconsin Legislature: "The Awakening of Social Conscience"
March 31—Emil Seidel, of our Common Council: "The Public School; Its Needs and Possibilities"
April 7—Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Chicago University: "The Constraint of Orthodoxy"
April 14—Winfield R. Gaylord, State Organizer of the Social-Democratic Party: "The Basis of Brotherhood"
April 21—C. B. Whitnall: "Park Utility", with Stereopticon.
April 28—Rev. H. H. Jacobs, Warden of the University Settlement: "Child Labor and Its Effects Upon Society"

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings



SPRING OPENING

Continues Monday and Throughout the Week

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A Special Feature of Our Opening \$18 Tailored Suits at \$12.50

CHARMING SUITS FOR EASTER WEAR—made in the popular Eton, tight fitting and Pony effects—splendid materials in all the new stripes and check patterns, in gray and tan tones and English novelty mixtures. These suits are man tailored, and perfect in every way—trimmed and designed with velvet, braid, self straps, taffeta and fancy buttons—the jackets are lined with satin—skirts are very full and flaring and in the new plaited effects.

\$18.00 Suits Next Week at \$12.50. Covert Coats \$5.98. Black Cheviot Coats \$5.98.

Special sale next week of Ladies' Tight Fitting Coats, in tan covert and black broadcloth, made in the new broad shoulder Gibson effect—satin lined, neatly tailor stitched and trimmed. Regular \$7.50 values—on sale next week... \$5.98

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 8 O'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS: JOHN REICHERT, 26 State St., Car. Secretary; FREDERIC HEATH, 34 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary; JERRY HOPPE, 111 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary; WILLIAM H. HANSEN, 231 Chestnut St., Treasurer; M. WEISSBLUM, 1371 Lowell Ave., Sergeant at Arms.

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Edw. Brode, Sec'y, J. J. Handley, James Sheehan, Edw. Rosenbery, Wm. Coleman, Charles John, Frank Meisler. Meets half hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION and CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann; LEGISLATION and LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gorecki, James Sheehan, Wm. Griebling; GRIEVANCE and ARBITRATION: F. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebling, H. L. Meyer, R. J. Meisler; SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reicher, Wm. Griebling; NOMINATIONS: Robert Meiss, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Darrer.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 218 State Street. H. Beck, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meisler, Chairman. BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 218 State St. Fred'k Heine Secretary, 218 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

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ORGANIZED LABOR



Outraged: "Workmen demand their rights. Outraged: 'I'll get an injunction'."

mittee. Communications from Chicago clothing factory and from suspender workers of New York referred to label section. Bro. Basenberg presented his resignation as a member of the executive board. The report was accepted and recommendation concurred in.

Moved to accept resignation of Bro. Basenberg from executive board. Carried. On motion council reverted back to order of business of election and installation of officers and Bros. Fisher and Feeley were nominated. On count of ballots Bro. Feeley was declared elected on a vote of 74 to 55 for Bro. Fisher, there being 5 scattering votes.

The campaign committee reported visiting unions and finding a good deal of enthusiasm. The committee of ten was not large enough and it was decided to ask for five more.

Bro. Melms reported on the Supreme court decision in regard to the school board.

On motion the chair appointed the following as additional members of the campaign committee: Bros. Coleman, Sciafe, Wederit, Grass and Berst.

A report was made on the Gimbel Bros. matter, and it was shown that the firm was not anxious to meet with the committee. Moved that committee's report be received and Gimbel store put on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Carried.

Moved that committee issue flyers and distribute them as best they can. Carried. Bro. Griebling reported on non-union work in the remodeling of the Goldman store.

The Building Trades Section reported endorsing the trades council school board candidates. Notice that plasterers would refuse to send delegates to the council hereafter. The section proposed the names of Bros. J. J. Shirlan and Edward Stewart for members of the board of public works.

Moved to approve report. Amended to read: Except as to recommendation as to board of public works, on account of the mayor's slap at labor. Amendment lost. Original motion carried.

On motion secretary was instructed to notify woodworkers to affiliate with the building trades section or stand suspended from council.

Moved that secretary be instructed to request the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor to also place Gimbel Bros. on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Carried.

The label section reported on matters coming before it. Receipts for the evening, \$36.74; disbursements, \$86.50. Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Mr. Cannon in a Corner!

The scandalous Cannon Printing company bids on the city incidental printing, which the board of public works, in spite of the evidence of illegality, winked at, and awarded the contract for the ensuing year, is already on the rocks. Ald. Melms introduced a resolution in the council Monday for an investigation, and Comptroller Bechtner has also refused to countersign the award which was made to Cannon by the board of public works. The plight of Cannon is not one to be envied by good citizens. He may not only lose his incidental printing plum, after having had it for several years, but his methods may be shown to be an offense to honorable dealing. Apparently Cannon has at last been caught at the old game, by which contractors used to bleed the city departments (the commissioner of public works) has by the same token been shown to be not above suspicion. This board is made up of City Engineer Poetsch, Vincent Schoenecker, S. E. Czerwinski, and Becker's "reform" appointee, J. P. Scherer. These gentlemen would seem themselves to be called on for some explanation!

plaining! For when a bidder for incidental city printing can put in a bid for envelopes, for instance, at double price, and then counterbalance it by underbids on work that he knows will scarcely be called for, it is bad enough, but how much more serious is it when men sworn to serve the city practically conspire in its robbery? The investigation under the Melms resolution ought to be thorough and the findings ought to be fearless and without gloves.

Racine.—The capitalist character of both the Republican and Democratic parties is strikingly shown by the result of the primaries held here Tuesday, for the nomination of candidates for city offices: On the Republican ticket were A. J. Horlick, a millionaire manufacturer, and C. E. Lange, a street railway conductor. Horlick was nominated by a vote of over 10 to 1. On the Democratic ticket were M. M. Secor, a wealthy manufacturer, and F. L. Fancher, a representative of the small business class. The latter was also defeated by a vote of nearly 10 to 1. The Republican candidate, Horlick, probably pays the smallest wages of any manufacturer in the city; his employees being mostly girls, who receive from \$2.50 to \$5 a week, while he employs men at from \$30 to \$40 a month. His election cards read: "A Vote for A. J. Horlick Is a Vote for the Welfare of the City." His idea of welfare for the working

class is shown by the wage scale in his factory.

Secor, the Democratic candidate, is a notorious union breaker, having disrupted the trunkmakers' union of this city once, and having broken two strikes. He will not employ a union man, and his name has been posted at the trades and labor union hall for years past.

It will be absolutely impossible for either of the two men to be elected mayor of this city, where five out of every six votes are cast by workmen, unless the workers are blind to their own interests. The Social-Democratic candidate for mayor, Arne T. Peterson, is a union machinist, and well qualified to fill the office. He received nearly 300 votes at the primaries, and the chances are good for his election. If the workmen of the city vote for themselves he will get more votes than the other two candidates together. Both the old party candidates are wealthy, and will spend

Secretary Reichert of the Federated Trades Council has received the following letters from Congressman Tawney and Senator Allison in regard to the demand that an appropriation be provided, so that the newly passed provision for an investigation of child labor in the United States should not fail because of its tricky wording:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst. received. As you no doubt know, the sundry civil bill, as it passed the House last Saturday, carries an appropriation for making the investigation into the conditions of the employment of woman and child labor.

Yours very truly, I. A. TAWNEY.

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 21st inst. and in reply will say it is quite certain that an adequate appropriation will be provided for the proposed investigation of the labor conditions of women and children.

Very truly yours, W. B. ALLISON.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread



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GETTING LIVELY IN RACINE!

THE BOSSES IN POLITICS, BUT THE HOSTS OF LABOR ARE WAKING UP.

Secor, the Democratic candidate, is a notorious union breaker, having disrupted the trunkmakers' union of this city once, and having broken two strikes. He will not employ a union man, and his name has been posted at the trades and labor union hall for years past. It will be absolutely impossible for either of the two men to be elected mayor of this city, where five out of every six votes are cast by workmen, unless the workers are blind to their own interests. The Social-Democratic candidate for mayor, Arne T. Peterson, is a union machinist, and well qualified to fill the office. He received nearly 300 votes at the primaries, and the chances are good for his election. If the workmen of the city vote for themselves he will get more votes than the other two candidates together. Both the old party candidates are wealthy, and will spend

Advance Showing Spring and Summer Clothing

The house will show the spring and summer line of men's and Collegian clothes with greater enthusiasm than ever in its history. The trade which has by actual experience become acquainted with merchandise will welcome our new goods with equal pleasure. We know of no safer guide for the future than past experience. You must agree to this in all fairness. The customers who have purchased our clothing in the past may look for the same excellence and uniformity in the product, and they will not be disappointed. Our aim is to become more widely known than ever, as the Bay View greatest house for popular-priced merchandise. Our establishment is well equipped to deserve that title today, and with our policy of never standing still we are confident of our ability to retain our position. Our line of spring suits and overcoats is characteristic of the house in artistic designs, and will be decidedly more extensive in range than any line we have shown in past seasons.

Our Fine Boys' Dept.

We pay as much attention to the clothing of boys as to the clothing of fathers. We want mothers to know that our boys' department is bigger and better than ever. Bring the boys when you come. A rough rider gun given with every boy's suit. Our spring line of hats for men and boys is now complete, showing all the latest shades and blocks.

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their money freely in the usual manner. The Social Democrats are making a quiet campaign, but are distributing 20,000 leaflets dealing with city affairs, and believe these are waking up the workmen.

EMIL BACHMANN

811 Third St., near North Ave. JEWELER and OPTICIAN. Eyes tested and glasses fitted properly. We also carry a fine line of Watches and Jewelry repairing a specialty. Phone Corcoran

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Successor to Bergmann & Blomgren FUNERAL DIRECTOR Phone South 210 1061 Kinnickinnic Ave. — FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE — DR. I. GREENBERG THE OPTICIAN 488 12th St., between Cherry and Calena St.

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New Store 224 Third St. Union Trade Building a Specialty

MINERAL WATERS

WEISS BEER ELKHUSTING SODA WATER SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS. TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

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FIRST CLASS UP-TO-DATE MUSIC. 756 EIGHTH STREET. Ed. Brook 9553. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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CARRIAGES for Weddings and Funerals

\$4.00 \$4.00 Lakeside Livery C. J. OONANAN, Prop. Phone Lake 28 179 Brady St.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St.

This 'ad' and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our stores.

A Queer State of Things!

The part played by the district attorney's office toward the work of the county in getting its tract indices into proper shape has been peculiar right along. But another raw chapter was added to it this past week, when Third Assistant Baker made such an exhibition of ulterior motives in giving one of the committees an opinion that the committee found itself forced to the almost unheard-of expedient of going outside of the district attorney's office in order to get uncolored legal advice. The matter under consideration was the proposition to add to the duties of Contractor Weeks the correcting of all errors found in the county records which he is making over into an up-to-date tract index system. The contractor found that the county records of real-estate transfers were full of serious errors, due partly to slovenly and incompetent work on the part of officials, partly to faulty transcribing by notaries and real estate men. The question arose as to whether these errors should be carried over into the new books, or whether they should be run down and corrected so that the new books could be made accurate. The contractor offered to superintend the work without extra cost if the county would supply the clerks to do the extra work, but Supervisor Lenicheck, as on former occasions, began obstructive tactics. When the committee on laws and legislation, afterward passed a resolution to have the contractor correct the errors, Supervisor Lenicheck had it referred to the district at-

torney of known ability, and his motion was passed. The only man who voted against it was Supervisor Lenicheck, who is under suspicion of having undue reasons for his opposition in the whole tract index matter. And the district attorney's office rests under the same suspicion. It is claimed that both Lenicheck and the district attorney are interested in abstract companies which will suffer competition when the county has a reliable system of tract indices. Here is the situation:

First—Supervisor Lenicheck is an abstractor and was one of the five abstract firms that unloaded when the Milwaukee Title company was formed. This company, known as the abstract trust, sold \$600,000 of stocks and bonds, and raised the price of abstracts, thinking it had a monopoly. But it has not proved such a snap as was expected, and has defaulted on practically all its bonds ever since.

Second—The district attorney has admitted that he was a stockholder in the Milwaukee Title company, and is believed to be still. So that his holdings would be adversely affected if

Third—Milwaukee county gets such a reliable set of tract index books that it can install an official county abstractor, so that, for a reasonable fee, buyers or sellers of property can go to the county for an abstract instead of paying a high price to a private company. And there is no question that the next step will be the installing of an official abstractor.

So that if the above facts are true, the unusual step contemplated in the Jeske motion, of going outside the district attorney's office for legal advice, is wholly justified. In fact, especially in the case of Lenicheck, both obstructors to the tract index work should out of propriety decline to take part in the matter on the ground of being interested.

SPRING OPENING



We have some of the nicest and best Patterns in Clothing that can be had anywhere this spring.

You no doubt wish to be in line with the rest, and intend to fit out yourself with a nice spring suit. Take a look at our stock before you buy anywhere else.



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Social-Democratic Party News

WISCONSIN.	
State Campaign Fund.	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$236.95
Chas. Howhn, Fall Creek.....	1.00
F. S. Collins, Broadhead.....	.21
David Grover, Two Rivers.....	.25

MILWAUKEE.	
Aug. Herder, Sheboygan Falls.....	.25
John Severin, Sheboygan Falls.....	.25
A. Torquisto, Kenosha.....	1.00
V. Helminen, Kenosha.....	.25
V. Lofgren, Kenosha.....	.25
W. Petrell, Kenosha.....	.25
Y. Ylimaki, Kenosha.....	1.00
E. Laine, Kenosha.....	.20

WIRTH-DANCING SCHOOLS

will continue despite the statement of the learned A. C. Dixon of Chicago who says those who dance will have FEET AS BIG AS HAMS.

Let WIRTH educate your feet of your being, all of which becomes more graceful under the WIRTH SYSTEM of dance culture and education.

SPRING TERM FOR BEGINNERS WILL COMMENCE AT N. W. Turn Hall, 1025 Walnut St., Tuesday, March 6.

Recreation Club Hall, 19th and Wells Sts. Wednesday, March 6.

Armory Hall, 619 First Ave., Thursday, March 7.

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MONDAY, MARCH 25th

We extend to you a special invitation to visit and inspect our superb display of beautiful and exquisite

Easter Millinery

All the latest and most fashionable designs, copies of New York and Parisian models. The New Mushroom shape, with big deep crown is by all odds the most striking effect in this year's creations, the airship, peroxy-line braids and Turbans trimmed with Chiffon, Flowers, Foliage and Wings are also amongst the popular spring designs. Prices from.....



\$2.50 to \$7.95

SPRING SUITS

Charming modes and dainty designs in new Spring Suits, clever ideas of Fashion's foremost designers, smart effects that appeal to women who love the novel and beautiful. An original conception for this Spring is the new Eton, Pony and Tailor fitted, gray mixed suits, persian silk braid and button trimmed, short sleeves, grey satin lined with full cluster pleated skirts, at the special price..... **\$12.50**

An elegant assortment of Ladies' ready to wear suits in Broadcloth, Panamas and woolen Taffetas, colors—Brown, Blue, Black and Fancy Checks, Easter sale prices from..... **\$12.50 TO \$25.00**

An entire new line of Ladies' Dress Skirts, Beautiful Model in Light Spring Colors, Mixtures and Blacks, specially priced for this sale..... **\$2.95 TO \$12.50**

Misses' handsome walking skirt in grey plaids and stripes, strap and button trimmings, sale price..... **\$2.25 UP**



How about donations to help wipe out the deficit of the campaign?

All news items to go in this column must reach E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street, by Wednesday morning.

The Doppel Quartette has arranged for an evening entertainment and ball, to be held at the Barden Maennerchor hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets, Saturday evening, April 13, 1907. A fine program has been arranged for this occasion. Everybody cordially invited.

The East Side Women's branch held a successful card party at Wirtwein's hall last week, Thursday evening.

Be careful, comrades, and don't make conflicting dates for your basket picnics this summer.

Remember our large picnic takes place Sunday, July 21, at Pabst park.

The Aurora Singing society certainly deserves credit for its work in helping to make the grand entertainment and ball, at the South Side Armory hall, last Sunday, a grand success.

Have you already sent in that day's wages? If not, why not?

The West Side Socialist Women's branch has made arrangements to hold a grand prize card tournament and sociable at Hanke's hall, on Sunday, April 28. Play will commence at 2:30 p. m., and the sociable will be held in the evening. The hall is located at corner of Ninth and Harmon streets.

Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver a lecture before the Twenty-first ward branch, Tuesday, March 26, at Klomann's hall, 1432 Green Bay avenue. His subject will be "The Evils of Capitalism."

Did you see one of those flyers issued by the Sixth district, S. D. P., for its grand ball at the West Side Turner hall, Saturday evening, April 13? Well, if you didn't, you had better get one; they are corkers. The committee having in charge the arrangements for this affair promises a jolly old time for those who are going to attend. Don't forget the date: Saturday, April 13.

This is a reminder to you that the East Side Women's branch has set the 18th of May aside for its grand annual May ball at Hanke's hall, corner Ninth and Harmon streets.

The Social-Democratic Bowling league has made arrangements for a prize schafskopf tournament to be held at Hy. Schmidt's hall, corner of Twenty-first and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, April 21. Tickets 50c.

Do you attend your branch meetings regularly, and if not, why not? Also see to it that you hustle in one or two members occasionally. Do not merely read this notice, comrades, but let us hear from you as to what kind of a hustler you are.

The Socialist Maennerchor is going to test the capacity of the North Side Turner hall on Sunday, March 24. A fine program is being booked, and every effort will

A Few Timely Bargains

We place on sale for the coming week all our Rugs, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Portieres and Parlor Furniture, which afford you an opportunity to replenish your home at a handsome little saving. Remember it's no trouble to show you our goods. Carpets ordered next week will be sewed and laid free when wanted.

35c Ingrain Carpet	29c	\$1.00 Tapestry Carpet	90c
45c Ingrain Carpet	36c	\$1.10 Tapestry Carpet for	\$1.00
55c Ingrain Carpet	46c	\$1.25 Velvet Carpet for	\$1.00
65c Ingrain Carpet	60c	\$1.45 Velvet Carpet for	\$1.35
75c Ingrain Carpet	65c	\$1.75 Wilton Carpet for	\$1.50
Up to \$1.00 per yard.		A beautiful selection of high grade Body Brussels.	
\$1.50 Bath Rugs, size 24x48, next week	95c	\$16.00 Tapestry Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$14.00
\$3.00 Art Rugs, size 6x9, next week	\$2.40	\$18.00 Tapestry Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$16.00
\$5.75 Art Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$4.60	\$26.00 Velvet Seamless Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$24.00
\$9.00 Tapestry Rugs, 6x9, next week	\$7.75	\$30.00 Axminster Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$26.00
		\$35.00 Wilton Rugs, size 9x12, next week	\$30.00



3-Piece Parlor Suit Like Cut \$16.00

We manufacture our upholstered Furniture—no cheap flashy factory made goods. Every piece guaranteed. 3-piece Suits, \$16.00 up to \$150.00

Our new Bed Room Suits, in Early English and Golden Oak, also Tuna Mahogany Suits with Napoleon Beds; are worthy of your consideration. Prices range from \$15.00 to \$150.

Napoleon Beds, \$9.00 up to \$70.00.

Dining Room Furniture. Extension Tables, \$4.75 up to \$50.00. Buffets, \$15.00 to \$75.00. Side Boards, \$12.00 to \$90. Box Seat Chairs with leather seats from \$2.00 up to \$9.00.



Cut Daperies Like Cut \$3.50

Our new cut drapery department affords you an opportunity to get handsome draperies now for about one-half regular price. All Portieres on sale from \$2.00 up to \$28.00

Open Evenings GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS Open Evenings

NATIONAL AVENUE, COR. FOURTH

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May be so, but some are BETTER than others and we know that the garments we sell are the BETTER KIND—For style fit and workmanship our suits are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.

SUITS
\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00
\$18.00 and \$20.00

(WE CLOTHE A MAN FROM HEAD TO FOOT)

BRUETT Men's and Boys' Outfitters
CLOTHING CO.
Cor. Fond du Lac Ave. Lloyd and 12th St.

be made to make this a grand success. Tickets can be purchased from the members for this occasion, and everybody is cordially invited to be present, to make this a grand success. The singing societies have been doing grand work for the party in the past years.

The South Side Women's branch promises a fine time in store for those who will attend its grand bazaar at the Socialist home, 382 Washington street. The bazaar will open April 11, and close April 14 with a sociable.

Comrades, attention! The county central committee has arranged for a monster prize skate and schafskopf tournament for Sunday afternoon, March 31, 1907, at Pabst park. All proceeds will be used solely for organization purposes in Milwaukee county. Now, comrades, this means much to you, and we should try hard to make this a grand success. We are willing to give away twenty-five prizes to those receiving the highest scores, but in order to do this we must have some assistance in raising those prizes. Therefore, we kindly request the comrades to help us solicit the prizes. Any one who has a prize to offer should please send it down to the headquarters, and it will be received with thanks. Any prize, we don't care how small.

If You Don't Wear **SCHOTT'S** Made-to-Order **CLOTHES** You Ought To **R. J. SCHOTT, Tailor** 1210 Walnut St.

Cash prizes will be offered in addition to these.

The Nineteenth ward branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue, Sunday, April 7, 1907, at 2:30 p. m.

The Danish Social-Democratic branch has arranged for a sociable at N. Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue, on Saturday, March 30.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

A.W. STREHLOW
Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining. Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

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New Teeth, best and finest Manufactured..... \$8.00

Fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Standard Crowns and Bridges..... \$5.00

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Fine Fillings a leading specialty.

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CURED TO STAY SICK!

The case of the Wisconsin Medical Institute and its owners, the Reinhardts, is still on trial before Judge Neelen. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the public, and some of the testimony that is being brought out is of a most sensational character. A former doctor employed by the institute testified to all kinds of fraudulent work, and Dr. Bayley, the more recent licensed physician of the establishment gave evidence to show that under the direction of Willis Reinhardt he had treated people for ailments they did not have, and that the treatment given was such that if the patients had had the diseases claimed they would not have been cured. Carl

Christiansen, a coachman, testified that after paying nearly four hundred dollars to the Reinhardts for treatment that had done him no good whatever, he had quit them, and, with the expenditure of one dollar, secured a remedy that made him all right again. He engaged an attorney, and managed to get one hundred dollars back. Miss Lumkowski, a former stenographer of the establishment, testified to the wholesale and reckless way in which letters containing symptoms of diseases were answered. There were printed form letters, some for one disease, some for another, which she sent in answer, no matter what peculiarities of disease the patients' letter showed.

A Crisis Coming!

The crisis is fast approaching in the fire department. Chief Clancy is proving to be the weakest chief, with possibly one exception, the department ever had. And much of this weakness springs from the fact that he has been building up a machine within the department, and ruling the men unfortunate enough to be under his thumb in a most despotic and arbitrary way. He is not running the fire department for the people of Milwaukee; he is running it for Clancy.

Last week a fireman at one of the south side fire houses was seen in a saloon with his uniform on. There is a rule against this, and he is said to have broken the rule before. Perhaps it is a necessary rule, although it infringes somewhat a man's personal liberty to drink a glass of beer when his time belongs to himself. At all events the man, Emil Vohla, was at once dismissed from the department by Clancy. Vohla is a husky lad, brave as a lion, and so unshrinking a fire-fighter that he has been injured twice in the service—he had his ribs crushed at a big box factory fire and had his hands badly burned at a church fire. He has a wife and three children, and anyone who sees him will say that he has the cut of an ideal fire fighter about him. Milwaukee is fortunate that she has sons of this kind, who will risk their lives in order that the people may be safe in their homes and in their factories.

Unknown to him, Vohla's tearful little wife rushed down to the city hall to plead with the indicted czar

of the fire department. And the thing Clancy told her was this: *That he was on the trail of the men in the department who had signed the petition in favor of the so-called Kanenberg bill (formerly known as the Blotcher bill) and that he was going to have their heads, just as fast as he could get pretexts for dismissing them!* He said Vohla had signed the petition and that that was the guiding reason for his discharge!

The Kanenberg bill provides that the policemen and firemen shall be entitled to a formal hearing before they can be dismissed from service, and lose all their rights in the fire and police pension fund.

Here are Clancy's exact words, as Mrs. Vohla remembers them: "I'm going to get even with every man that signed that bill, and Vohla was one of them. He has been up twice, and this time I fixed him. There are others in the same company, but I can't get at them all at once, or I'd have to close up the engine house." Clancy said Vohla had contributed to the Kanenberg bill fund, raised among the men. Vohla says he did not, but that he did contribute to the fund collected by the chief's orders to help along the chief's own pension bill, as this collection was practically an assessment that the men could not escape and hold their jobs.

By his dismissal Vohla loses all the money he has paid into the pension fund during the years he has been on the department.

Vohla, who drank a glass of beer, loses his employment; Clancy, who perjured himself before the grand jury, and was indicted, stays in his job.

Labor's School Board Candidates! Whose Election Is Predicted!



HENRY OHL, JR. PRINTER



JOHN J. HANDLEY MACHINIST



ALBERT J. WELCH PRINTER



HENRY C. RAASCH TILE LAYER

No Star Chamber Appointments, Please.

Again in the present school board crisis is the nearness of the Social-Democrats to the people shown in strong light. We want the people to choose the board, and we are opposed to that nice little scheme of interested schemers who want a board appointed by the Republican city officials. But we want no cut-and-dried star chamber appointments! If temporary appointments must be made let it be by the aldermen who are nearer the people, and who represent the various parties of the people. While this would do as a temporary solution, our representatives in Madison introduced a measure, calling for an election by the people of the entire school board at this time.

The appointments on the Seidel committee to investigate pitfalls for the young are not at all bad ones, compared to the selection that might have been made.

The purpose of the committee is not to smell out the plague spots of the city, but to devise ways by which specialized education and wholesome recreation may be made available to such of our youth as may prefer it to the various pitfalls of degenerate capitalistic city life.

Hugo & Bauch
The "Reliable" Store of the North Side

The Best \$5 Easter Hats

WE talk a great deal—perhaps too much—about our \$5 Hats. It is one of the specialties of which we are very proud, and it is one of the features that has met with favorable comment since our spring opening sale. But it is not, by a great deal, the only kind of hats we sell. We also have hats from 1.98 to 20.00—undoubtedly the largest collection the city can show. We believe them to be also the BEST, judged on both beauty and price.



We have ransacked the most noted milliners' shops in the east for the best and most beautiful hats for the actual wear of tasteful women, and our own millinery staff is as good as any—most of our customers call it better than any other. It cannot be merely the low prices which is giving us our present astonishing volume of millinery sales. At any rate, judge us by our \$50 Hats.

Prepare for Easter

We Start the Easter Campaign on Monday, March 25th, with Matchless Offerings

We have arranged a most elaborate and beautiful exhibit of the very latest and most desirable spring merchandise. We believe this is by far the most important and attractive Easter Sale we ever held. We have devoted a great deal of energy to make it so, and we unhesitatingly invite everybody to witness the result of our efforts.

Hugo & Bauch

Hugo & Bauch
Cor. Third St. and North Ave.

Men's Shirts and Neckwear

On Monday begins a week of most extraordinary selling. Never before have the savings of money on new shirts and neckwear of the most wanted sorts been so pronounced.

- Men's New Silk Neckwear at 25c and 50c
- New four-in-hand ties, new Windsor ties, new hand teck, shield teck and shield bow ties, none as good elsewhere at above prices.
- Men's Fine 35c Suspenders, Monday 23c Pair
- Men's new figured and striped Madras Shirts, also Coat Shirts and Madras Shirts with attached collars; all 75c values 50c
- Men's Plaited White Dress Shirts, also fine Madras Shirts with separate cuffs 1.00
- Boys' Laundered White Bosom Shirts at only 45c
- Boys' New 65c Fine Madras Shirts at only 48c
- Men's Laundered 75c White Bosom Shirts at 49c
- New spring styles of Men's Fine Madras Shirts, separate cuffs or cuffs attached 1.50

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

It would look to a man up a tree as if the trades council candidates for the school board were as good

as elected already, but the campaign committee is not taking any chances, and its zeal is redoubled day by day.

Frank Woller has had the office of clerk of the Municipal court for eighteen years—long enough to almost bring his whole family into the business. But eighteen years is a short time in which to bring up a family on official jobs, and so, naturally, he wants to extend his term to twenty-four years—six good years longer.

The proposed Social Forum, to be held Sunday evenings, in the Jefferson studios, ought to do a good work, educationally, and interest many people in our principles and ideas, who might not otherwise get the spirit of them. It will do a good work between campaigns by helping us to recruit our army in preparation for the struggles ahead. We urge all our readers to give their Sunday evenings to it, and to seek at all times to get their friends there also.

Milwaukee's recent graft trial experience is one of the foulest things that ever disgraced the city. If the full details ever come out the people will be fairly stunned by the revelations.

San Francisco is to have some graft trials. The grafter fraternity out there would do well to visit Milwaukee to learn how our graft trials were turned into a farce by alleged tricks that are dark. Milwaukee is setting the pace when, on one panel out of forty-six jurors drawn, forty-two were either alleged grafters themselves, their relatives, or their friends! The graft juries of recent date may not have been packed, but how about their being picked?

We notice that Frank Woller, candidate for six more years as a safe man for clerk of the Municipal court, is not exhibiting the names drawn on the graft trial panels as a campaign card.

Edward T. Heyn, the author of the article on municipal ownership in Germany, reprinted on our second page, is an old Milwaukee boy.

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
RANSEY MORRIS' RURAL MASTERPIECE

"NINETY AND NINE"

FOUNDED ON THE FAMOUS SANKBY HYMN
THE GREAT ORIGINAL NEW YORK PRODUCTION
The Great Locomotive Race Through Fire

NEXT ATTRACTION

A Millionaire's Revenge
A Play Founded on the Tragedy of Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White
THE MADISON SQUARE ROOF BARRON BURDER

STAR

Twice Daily 10c
Commencing Sunday Matinee 20c
Ladies Day 30c
FAY FOSTER
Next: Twentieth Century Melodrama

CRYSTAL

DAILY AT 2:30 7:45 and 9:30
Week of March 25th
THE OTURA JAPS
HAND BALANCERS
Admission 10c Box 7 and Seats 20c

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE
YORKE & ADAMS
IN THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY
BANKERS AND BROKERS
The B. & S. Famous Pony Ballet
PRICES—Mats. 10c-25c-50c. Evenings 15c-30c-50c

Easter Exhibit of Women's, Misses' and Children's Outer Garments

A complete stock of Suits, Coats and Skirts—Create from the chic, short covert jackets to the high-class evening coats—from the plainest little Etöns to full length coats and others that are in demand. We have an equally complete collection of suits, embracing everything from the plainest to the finest—These Easter sale specials for Monday:

- WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS—Black and white plaids, tight-fitting coat with strapped back, trimmed with braid, fancy cuffs, skirt with inverted plaits. 12.50
- WOMEN'S SHORT BOX COATS—Tan and brown striped, strapped front and back, plaited sleeves, trimmed with narrow braid and gilt buttons. 10.00
- WOMEN'S COATS—Tight-fitting covert cutaways, lined throughout with satin, velvet lay-down collar. 15.00
- WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS—Fine Panama cloth, all colors, three box plaits on each seam, with straps on bottom. 6.50
- WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS—Panama cloth in black, brown, blue and gray, slot seams, clusters of plaits. 5.00
- WOMEN'S PONY SUITS—Red and blue, Gibson effect jacket, with silk trimming and small buckles, plaited skirt with taffeta silk straps. 12.50
- WOMEN'S JACKETS—Pony effect, gray mixtures, wide fancy silk braid straps and small metal buttons, full sleeves with cuffs, gray velvet collar. 10.00
- WOMEN'S COATS—Shadow plaids, collarless, circular effect, bias back, braid and broadcloth trimmed. 15.00
- MISSES' JUMPER SUITS—Tan and brown striped side plaited skirt, jumper trimmed with brown taffeta silk and small gilt buttons. 10.00
- CHILDREN'S LONG COATS—Full back with yoke effect, strapped back, neck and cuffs with red broadcloth and fancy colored braid, Monday. 7.00
- CHILDREN'S COATS—Full length, wide shoulder effect, collar, cuffs and pockets with green broadcloth. 9.50
- WOMEN'S JACKETS—Black broadcloth, fitted back, Gibson effect, rolling collar, strapped seams. 12.00

New Shirtwaists



- Women's new White Lawn Shirtwaists, fine tucked yoke, detachable collars, buttoned front, long sleeves, Monday. 98c
- Women's White Mull Shirtwaists, embroidered front with lace and inserting, lace edged collar and cuffs, short sleeves. 2.25
- Women's New White Lawns and Figured Madras Shirtwaists from \$1.25 to \$2.00—all sizes, long or short sleeves.
- White Lawn and Mull Shirtwaists, tucked yoke with lace or embroidery, short sleeves. 2.50
- White Brilliantine and Nun's Velling Waists—tucked or box plaited front, long sleeves, all sizes. 3.00

Laces, Ribbons, Etc.

- All perfect goods—tasteful designs and patterns. In the entire collection you will not find an undesirable number.
- Embroideries—Swiss, Hamburg and Nainsook, Insertings to match, values up to 35c per yard, including 3 to 10-inch widths, your pick on Monday. 12 1/2c
- Laces—German Torchon Laces and Insertings, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide, new 5c values, per yard. 2c
- Laces—New lot of 25c Normandie Laces, from 2 to 4 1/2 inches wide, Monday's sale price, yard. 10c
- TAFFETA SILK RIBBON—All colors 3 inches wide, 12c yard 4 1/2 inches wide, 15c yard 5 inches wide, 18c yard
- COLORED SCRIM PILLOW RUFFLING 4 1/2 yard piece for 35c
- Good quality Pearl Buttons, small sizes for shirtwaists, 10c ones. 5c
- Women's Swiss Embroidered 10c Turnover Collars. 5c
- Women's hemstitched plain White 5c Handkerchiefs, each on Monday. 2c

Jewelry, Perfumes, Etc.

- Rubifoam—Lyon's Tooth Powder—Creme Marquise—Satin Skin Powder or Arniea Tooth Soap, 25c sizes. 17c
- TOILET SOAPS—English Elderflower—Forest Queen—Doras Violet or Witch Hazel, all 5c cakes. 3 FOR 10c
- Eastman's Colgate's or Men's Talcum Powder. 12c
- 35c packages of Fine Perfumes for 22c
- 3-ounce bottle of Colgate's or Woodworth's Toilet Water, bottle. 22c
- Hat Pins—Gold plated, enameled and crystal tops, all new, each. 22c
- Back Combs—Gold plated and stone set tops, all new designs, each. 48c
- Side Combs—Extra heavy top, in shell or amber, per pair on Monday. 22c
- Belts—Women's Silk and Leather Belts, white, black and colors, assorted new styles, values up to 75c. 39c
- Beauty Pins—Seamless gold plated Beauty Pins, 6 for. 9c
- Leather Wrist Bags, black, brown, tan and green, fitted with small purse, new \$1.25 bags, on Monday. 79c

New Easter Shoes

- This season's "U-GO" brand shoes set another new mark for women's footwear. The women who wore "U-GO" shoes of a few seasons ago can have no conception of their superiority of today. Let us show you the new assortment of this beautiful footwear to prove this.
- Women's "U-GO" brand shoes for all feet and all tastes—high cut shoes at 1.98 to 5.00 per pair; low cut shoes at 1.35 to 3.50 per pair.
- Patent Colt, Vici Kid, Patent Kid, Dull Calf, leathers.
- Children's Patent Colt and Vici Kid Cloth Top Shoes, button or lace styles, with hand-turned soles.
- Sizes 1 to 5 only 75c per pair.
- Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 only 1.00 per pair.
- Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 only 1.25 per pair.
- Infant's Patent Colt Button Shoes, white kid tops, hand turned soles.
- Sizes 1 to 5, Monday, 85c per pair.
- Sizes 5 1/2 to 8, Monday, 1.00 per pair.

Carpet Dept. Specials

- Reversible 6x12 foot Columbia Brussels Room Rugs will sell for. 7.98
- Brussels Rugs, 8-3x10—new floral patterns, on Monday only. 10.50
- Velvet Rugs, 11-3x12 feet, neat two-toned and oriental patterns. 20.00
- Velvet Rugs, 10-6x12 feet, choice floral and oriental patterns. 24.00
- Extra heavy half wool Ingrain Carpets, new spring patterns, yard. 42 1/2c
- Brussels Carpet, extra heavy quality, floral and oriental patterns. 69c
- Velvet Carpets, new spring patterns, with borders to match, yard. 95c
- Floor Oil Cloth, 1 to 2 yards wide, extra heavy, square yard. 25c
- Oil color Window Shades, 6 feet long, with best rollers, complete. 39c

Opening of Our Basement Paint Dept.

- Use "Liquid Veneer" for furniture or woodwork, for brass goods and silverware, for hardwood floors, for ordinary dusting—it preserves the finish—two sizes—4 oz. bottle, 25c; 12 oz. bottle, 50c
- Bauch's Paints for interior or exterior use, also high gloss floor paint—dries over night—95c
- Bauch's Flexible Lead Paint, guaranteed for 5 yrs per gallon. 1.50
- Rodgers' Floor Stain per can at. 15c
- Elastic Floor Varnish, 1-quart size. 69c
- White Lead, ground in pure linseed oil, pound. 3 1/2c
- P. & S. Furniture Polish, can. 5c



- Alabastine, the beautiful wall coating 5 lb packages. 10c
- 3-inch Favorite Wall Brush. 25c
- 7-inch White Wash Brushes. 35c
- Varnish Brushes, enameled handle, 1-inch, 5c 2-inch, 8c 3-inch, 15c
- Dekko Kalsomine, 5 pounds for. 19c
- Enamels for bath tubs, beds, chairs, etc., the can for. 10c
- Linseed Oil—Pints. 8c Quarts. 15c 1/2 gallon. 30c 1 gallon. 50c

Drapery Dept. 3d Floor

- Assorted 1.50 white and ecru Lace Curtains, all new designs, 3 yards long, 48 and 50 inches wide, your pick on Monday. 98c
- New 3.00 Cable Net Curtains, white and ecru, plain centers with handsome borders and insertings, here on Monday. 2.25
- Lace Curtains, splendid new Colonial ideas, ecru, neat dining room and library patterns, two lots—3.00 and. 2.75
- Fine new worsted Drapery Material, red and myrtle, 30 inches wide. 1.50
- Extra heavy quality Drapery Material, plain red and green, for portieres and draperies, 50 inches wide, yard. 69c
- New Lace Bed Sets, made of very fine bobbinet with centerpiece and corner motifs, heavy ruffled valance, set. 3.75
- Let us figure on your drapery work.

Hugo & Bauch

"THE RELIABLE" STORE OF THE NORTH SIDE, Cor. Third St. and North Ave.

Hugo & Bauch