

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

WILL PUT THE ROSE BUSINESS AND PRINGLE BUSINESS OUT OF BUSINESS!

THE nomination of David S. Rose on the Democratic ticket by the men with tainted money and tainted conscience and the ignorant herd acquired by them, was expected. And it happened.

The nomination of the Rose Republican, Thomas J. Pringle, by the Stalwart politicians, the "good mixers" and the well-to-do sports was not expected. But it happened.

Both are men of the same type. Both are men belonging to the underworld. Only David S. Rose is infinitely more able. Dave is the "star." Tom is simply an "under study."

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the meaning of an election of David S. Rose. It would mean that the fight of long years against incompetence, prostitution and thievery was for naught.

It would mean that a sea of corruption and graft would overwhelm us.

It would mean that the idea that principle is "all rot" is to reign supreme in Milwaukee.

It would mean that Milwaukee, wherever its name is mentioned anywhere in the country would be mentioned with a certain sardonic smile. And that a young lady when she travels would be ashamed to name Milwaukee as her home town, just as a decent girl who lived in Hurley was accustomed to name the town across the river as her home city.

Every decent father and mother will do his or her utmost to prevent such a lasting disgrace and misfortune as the delivering over of the city to Dave Rose and his gang.

"So much for Warwick. Off with his head!"—to quote Shakespeare.

But who is Pringle? He is a

The Social-Democrats appeal to the best in man's nature.

The "issues" that have been put forward by the old party candidates this campaign are an affront to the human understanding!

Social-Democrats at Zurich, Switzerland, defeated all the capitalist parties and elected their city attorney in a recent special election.

In Kassel, Germany, the Socialists carried their entire ticket in a local election and captured the city. All the old parties combined against the Social-Democrats.

Prof. George R. Miller, head of the department of physics, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, has been nominated for congress by the Social-Democrats of that district.

How unthrifty was Shakespeare! It is now estimated that if he had fixed his great gifts to mankind, his imperishable plays, so as to yield the usual author's revenue his estate would draw yearly three million dollars in royalties.

"The panic of 1893 was caused by the Democrats," said the Republicans. "The panic of 1907 was caused by the Republicans," say the Democrats today. If both claims are true the people will be sure to get what they vote for, provided they keep on foolishly giving their votes to the enemy.

A correspondent from Janesville, Wis., puts this pregnant question: "If Social-Democracy meant nothing for the people why do these shrewd men, who evidently lie awake nights to scheme new ways of taxing the people, put up such a fight against the Social-Democratic party?" That is about the "size" of it.

It should be remembered that the bank wrecker and high-up crook, John R. Walsh, who has just been given an apologetic sentence of five years, was the man who as owner of the *Chicago Chronicle*, a few years ago, filled his sheet with anti-Socialist editorials of the most virulent type, the editorials being given wide circulation in other capitalist newspapers and the Post-Can Cleve-Parry national organization of big manufacturers.

The Socialists cannot get the upper hand in the world too soon, for every year's delay sees more of man's bounty stripped by the capitalists for their own enrichment. They have so far depleted the supply of wood that the government has had to take a hand in reforestation, in order that the supply of lumber and the climatic effects of foliage may not be lost to man.

At Each Other's Throat.
Civilization is commercialism.
Commercialism is competition.
Competition is war.
War's hell, and we are right in it!

"business man" who served a term of four years in the common council. He wants to be elected mayor simply because he is a business man. He has no qualifications whatsoever for the office.

A large city like Milwaukee is a great social institution and has all kinds of far-reaching social interests.

One would think that a man who wants to become mayor, the chief manager of a city like this—of a city that is to spend over \$5,000,000 for these far-reaching social and economic interests—should be a man who knows something about those various social and economic interests.

But Mr. Pringle's sole claim to this office is that he knows how to employ men to manufacture and sell coffins. But the city administration is not in need of many coffins.

The coffin trust, for instance, would never dream of putting at the head of its manufacturing plants a man who made social and political conditions his study. But Mr. Pringle, who is at the head of a minor plant of a coffin trust, is willing to become the mayor of a city of over 400,000 inhabitants, although he knows nothing about social and political conditions. "These things are too deep for me," said he.

However, Mr. Pringle served four years in the common council as a "business man" and alderman.

And the following is a statement of his record, issued at the end of his business career as alderman of the Sixteenth Ward on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1906.

This statement was not issued by the Socialists. No—it was issued by the Voters' League, made up also of business men who are naturally inclined to be very lenient toward "business men."

kind entirely. And everything else is going the same way. Even the capitalists themselves are getting alarmed for the future.

The miners in Goldfield have run up against that corporation ally, Gen. Injunction. The willingness of capitalist lawyers on the bench to issue ex parte injunctions constitutes one of the worst smutches on the judicial ermine at the present time. More and more the people generally are realizing the iniquity of it and the day is not far distant when a capitalist judge simply will not dare to resort to the thing.

The Social-Democrats talk of present matters, complain the slimy old party politicians, but they have a general program beyond that. But so have the capitalist parties, though any man with the sense the gods gave geese can see that our general object has vastly more benefit for humanity in it than the general principles of the Republicans and Democrats. Their object is to keep the wealth barons in power. Ours is to restore the earth to the people—the real people!

Never in the memory of Milwaukeeans has there been such a terrific use of money in a local election as has already been witnessed in the present city campaign for the mayoralty nomination of the old parties. It is understood that every public service corporation in Milwaukee has been "shelling out" with lavish hand and that they are prepared to spend comparatively vast sums between now and election in order that the city government may be one they can "do business" with. They do not care

"Thomas J. Pringle—Record of attendance about 60 per cent of council meetings and less than 25 per cent of committee meetings. Voted with Koerner faction on viaduct matters; opposed Smith resolution as to isolation hospital and voted for Fleming site; friendly to public service corporations."

"Before the election of 1904 Mr. Pringle signed a promise not to favor closing of Lonsdorf alley without unanimous consent of the abutting owners. Broke his promise in August last."

"Inattentive to his public duties and usually operates with the group undesirable."

"Should be retired."

The report defined the "undesirable" group as follows:

"There is a group of aldermen in the common council composed of Kuschbert, Rittleat, Fitzgerald, Koerner, McKinley, Barry, Sikora, Lemanski, Lonsdorf and Weiher, whose votes are seldom separated on any proposition, and who may be said to have formed the nucleus of almost every vote hostile to improve conditions in the city government. Without regard to opinions and convictions on some of the larger questions of public policy, upon which intelligent men differ, the league submits that the record of these men easily demonstrates either bad faith or bad judgment."

"President Corcoran is believed to sympathize with this group, and a considerable number of other aldermen are found frequently operating with it, as shown in the report upon individuals, in matters where the public welfare should have been perfectly plain to them and where the benefit of the doubt, if any, should have been given to the city."

which of the capitalist parties gets in, so long as the Social-Democrats are held at bay.

The new vicar of St. Margaret's, Dunham Massey, Cheshire, England, is not only a Socialist, but an enrolled party member. He is described in the magazines as a man of high attainments. He is at present editor of the *Interpreter*, a quarterly magazine of biblical studies. As showing his all-around character it is related that while at college he was a leading athlete and oarsman.

The conscienceless politicians of capitalism in England have tried to make use of the church to stem the rising tide of Social-Democracy, but churchmen there seem to have been able to size up political hypocrites and the attempt is answered by just such announcements as this concerning the vicar Socialist.

Capitalistic distress is also international. The development of capitalism in China has now resulted in "a large advance in household and other expenses," according to the recent consular reports. Ten years ago, the consular agent reports, it was possible to get in Tientsin or Shanghai a good and commodious residence at from \$35 to \$40 in gold a month, and a luxurious dwelling for \$60. Now the prices are double those amounts. The same is true in Hongkong. The price of all household commodities has advanced from 30 to 40 per cent, and everything else enormously also, he says. Well, we can sympathize with the poor Chinese!

When you stop to think of the many ways in which capitalism is

Record of Four Years.

	Council Meetings.	Pringle Absent.
First year.....	38	6
Second year.....	36	8
Third year.....	32	14
Fourth year.....	30	10

Committee absences, more than 75 per cent.

So much from the report of the Voters' League.

And we can add that Pringle had the reputation of a "Rose Republican." He voted against everything that was good or looked progressive. He voted for everything that was bad, or looked "shady."

There is Business Man Pringle administering office in a business way for Milwaukee.

But at any rate, what is a business man?

We all know that the pinnacle of modern American civilization in present public opinion in press and pulpit, is expressed in one word: the word *business*. And if there is a fetish in this country today it is "business."

Business is the magic wand through which capitalism asserts itself. Everything is a matter of "business" nowadays—pretty much the same as in the middle ages everything was a matter of theology.

When a certain man is a "good, solid business man," that is, a man who has been successful in "making money"—no matter how he made it—then that is all that is required to make him a "great man" all around.

When a certain measure of a certain law is desirable from "a business point of view"—that is, from the point of view of the men who are successful in "making

money"—nobody dreams of disputing its desirability.

It is this superstition which has prompted the clamor that the affairs of congress and state and municipal governments must be administered exactly as if they were "private businesses"—that is, they must be "conducted on business principles."

And yet there is nothing about business that can inspire a genuine man with noble ideas. The business man—the merchant, manufacturer, broker or speculator—sits in his office and intrigues for gain.

True, there always were and always are some honest men in business. But in business strict honesty is not an advantage.

Profit is the end sought, and money is the concrete expression of that profit. It is money that every business man worships. His motto is: Make money, make it honestly if you can, but—make it anyhow. Sharp practices are permitted, are necessary, only—one is not to get caught at it. But if one is caught, it is "business" that one shall have made enough money out of the deals to be able to hire a shrewd lawyer—who, by the way, is also considered a "business man."

And Milwaukee was governed by David S. Rose and his gang on strictly business principles.

Rose himself is a business man and lawyer of no mean ability.

Rose always was a favorite attorney of gambling houses and for questionable bankruptcy cases. Even some of his personal business transactions, for instance, the onyx deal and the Lake Muskego scheme, would be worthy the talents of a Jay Gould.

Naturally David was always pre-eminently the business man's can-

skirmish with them. From now until election the big barrels will be open and if it is possible to buy the election, the money will be there with which to do it.

This is a critical time with Milwaukee, and every decent citizen should be aroused as never before.

Shall the people of Milwaukee own the city government, or shall the big capitalist corporations and public service monopolies? No honest citizen will hesitate in taking his stand.

But do the honest citizens outnumber the crooks? That question will be decided April 7.

We notice with pain the increase in suicides as a result of the present capitalistic prosperity. The suicides are mostly of despairing workmen, but here and there is a capitalist who has overplayed the selfish scramble and been devoured by his competitors, usually the trusts.

To despairing men who are contemplating suicide—and we include the despairing capitalist, too—we make this appeal: Do not commit self murder. It is cowardly, it is selfish. Your troubles are only a part of the troubles of the race under the present system.

If this were still wilderness and it was redskins that were after you, you would turn and fight and fight to the last drop of your blood, not only for your own protection, but in defense of others. We know that it is an unseen foe that is after you now, and that you despair of seeing anything tangible to strike at—but this is simply because you have not read and informed yourself on economic questions. Once you do that it will all appear as

didate for mayor. His crowd was and is now mainly made up of big business men, gamblers, crooks and "wide open town" men.

But a municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we had investigations in St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc.—"business administrations" every one of them.

No less a man than District Attorney Jerome of New York said in a recent interview that "graft" and "bribe" are nothing else than the principles of private business applied to our public affairs.

Therefore we warn the voters not to be caught by the current drive about "business methods" and "business principles." A government is not a personal contrivance like a business. It should bring about the greatest good to all regardless of profit, as long as there is a way to make ends meet.

Nor has party affiliation anything to do with corruption as long as you make politics a matter of business. In Milwaukee, so far, over 200 indictments for graft have been brought. These are divided about evenly as to party affiliations, between the Republican and the Democratic party.

Now, these are some of the original causes of corruption in municipal government. It is "business," capitalistic business.

Add to these the fact that for generations local politics have been regarded as of little significance. Working people especially have abandoned municipal government to certain men, who have made it a

clear to your mind as daylight. Get a good Socialist book—we recommend "Socialism Made Plain"—and get posted.

Do not think only of yourself; think of the class that, like you, is in sore straits these days and must save itself by giving intelligent battle to the conditions that are oppressing it. Don't be a coward and sneak out the back door of suicide. Don't throw your life away—give it to the greatest cause the sun ever shone on, the cause of economic justice. Enlist in the great fight. Help the people to shake off oppression. Do not desert.

Life will appear grander to you the minute you take a hand in this great struggle, and you will realize how valuable your existence is when it can be used unselfishly in the cause of your fellow men.

Do not throw your life away. Be persuaded!

The *Mine Workers Journal* presents a cartoon showing a coal baron sitting back at ease in a richly upholstered chair before a glowing grate full of burning coal. But above him is the vision of a woman weeping over a coffin and the flames in the grate are drawn to represent a skull. "What the coal baron ought to be thinking about," is the title under the picture. Yet the baron sits at his ease and with the usual capitalistic conscience. But we do not blame him. We blame the people of this country for allowing the great natural heritage of man, the great coal deposits, to become a private monopoly and to roll up vast wealth for a few men at the expense of the very lives of the people all over the country who

money making business. Workingmen have left higher politics entirely to the capitalist and the capitalistic attorney. Workingmen have left municipal government entirely to the ward politician and the saloon-keeper.

Is it any wonder that we have trust legislation in congress and pot-house politics in the cities?

All this we have said before. However, we do not want to exclude the business men from politics.

Of course not. There are some honest business men.

Some of the foremost Social-Democratic candidates are business men of prominence.

But we want every thinking man to get busy during the next few days and to destroy the current superstition about the exclusive virtues of the merchant, the lawyer and the manufacturer.

Then the affairs of the nation, state and municipality will soon be where they belong—in the hands of the majority of the people, in the hands of the men who toil with muscle or brain, or with both, in the stores, offices and workshops. These men are the real business men—the men of busy-ness in the world.

So much for the local issues involved in this election.

As for the political outlook, it was never better for the Social-Democratic party.

Let every man do his duty and we shall win the greatest victory that the Social-Democrats have ever won on this continent.

Victor L. Berger.

must have coal in Winter or freeze or contract deadly diseases.

A number of young men were gathered in a local place of refreshment the other evening, when one of them happened to speak of the Social-Democratic party, one of the others proclaimed himself a Democrat and demanded to know what the Social-Democrats proposed to do to better mankind and what their principles were. Like most Socialists, the young man was only too glad to answer, and he gave a very ready and straightforward statement of the aims and principles of the Social-Democratic party, locally and also in other countries.

Then he asked the young Democrat what the principles of the Democratic party were, and here was a poser for his opponent. He started to speak, stammered, scratched his scalp, and cut an altogether ridiculous figure.

A young Republican was also present and he was so amused at the Democrat's plight that he almost went into hysterics; he laughed so much. But the Democrat had his revenge.

He asked the young Republican what the principles of the Republican party were. "Then it was the Republican's turn to scratch his head. Back in the rear of the saloon sat the leading Republican of the ward and so he was appealed to—and he made such an effort at trying to think of what to say that the whole party exchanged amused glances. He really could not give a plain answer to the question.

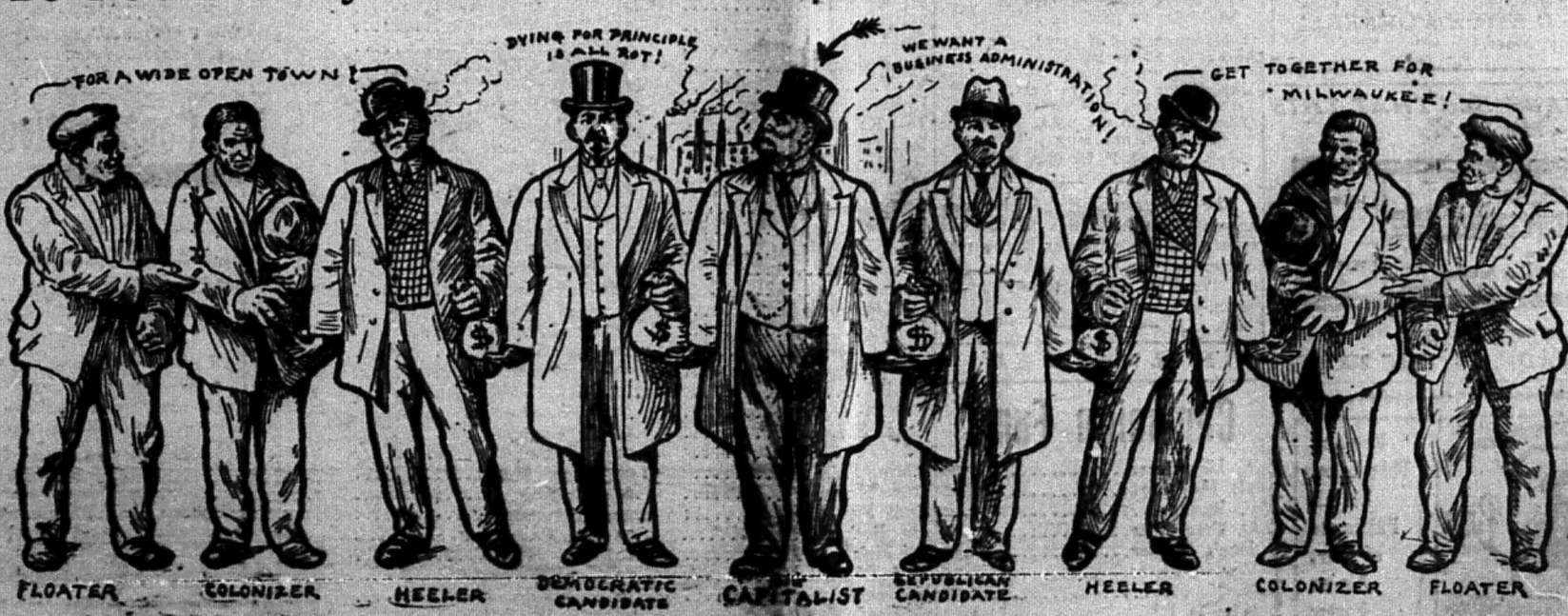
A few minutes later, as luck would have it, in walked a Democratic office-holder of prominence locally in his party, and knowing him well, the Social-Democrat pressed him to tell them what the principles of the Democratic party were. You can well imagine that he was also "up a tree."

Now this is not an imaginary account. It is founded on fact. The truth is that about all the old party men know about their political principles is that they have to wait till each campaign to see what their leaders frame up for them. That, and calling the other side names. As to underlying principles their parties have none as against each other, and they have to admit it if you press them hard enough. Their parties to them are simply separate organizations by which political jobs are sought after.

Few people stop to think of this, but it is true. And the Social-Democrat always has the laugh on the others when it comes to a show down in an argument!

A Hymn of Capitalism.
Of my father's family
I love myself the best.
If providence will care for me,
The devil may take the rest.

Do YOU See Any Difference Between Republicans and Democrats—HE Doesn't!



THE REASON for SOCIALISM

By H. ESELL.

"Always be ready to give an answer to any one who asks your reason for the hope that you cherish."

CHAPTER III.

Economy.—A Reason.

THERE was a time when the cooperation of men among themselves was of little avail in preventing waste either of materials or of effort. This was to an extent true in 1808 when the population was scattered over the country, when production was with the hand tool by individual effort. It is not true today, when production is by machinery and by collective effort. The larger the scale upon which anything is done today, the more economic it is, and the less waste there is. Thus it is that the big packing establishments, the immense factories and mills, the department stores, the bonanza farms, and so forth, can make their millions from what the small competitive producers would have to throw away. Just a few days ago I was told by a fruit grower whose orchards number thousands of trees that it was utterly impossible to make fruit-growing pay on a small scale. He explained what I already knew that the small grower could not ship to advantage, could not compete in the open market to advantage, could not afford the necessary investment in machinery for spraying and other purposes.

It is on account of this economy in materials and labor, and this prevention of waste and neutralization of effort, the Socialist is in favor of combination, and the big method of production, and opposes with all his power the reactionary who would go back to the days of small things. But notwithstanding the concentration of capital and the scale upon which many of our industries are being operated the capitalist system is most wasteful and will continue to be until the process of evolution through concentration which has begun is fully merged into a system of industry collectively owned and democratically administered. Then and only then will the waste, some illustrations of which will here be given, be reduced to a minimum. So by the law of economy, which has always had its influence upon man whenever conditions permitted, I am forced to that system wherein it has the chance of the fullest exemplification.

While the capitalist system of production in many instances makes for economy, it is still criminally wasteful in the two sources of wealth, namely, land and labor. It is now our purpose to show that this is true.

Waste in Land.

Go to every city, town, and hamlet in the United States and you will find lying about and adjoining these, large areas of land, thrown out and held for speculative purposes. I have no exact data at hand, but there is no doubt that these lands aggregate millions of acres. In the case of my own city I have said again and again, and it is true, that if these lands were under cultivation by modern methods they could easily support the population, but while this waste is thus going on the population of the city is being fed from products hauled into the city in wagons from distances as great as forty to fifty miles. Now who can not see that the useless labor and other expense on the part of the farmer who hauls these various distances must react disastrously upon his own farm? He is getting the barest living out of his farm, and as a result he does not have the money to supply himself with such machinery as he should have, and such fertilizers as will enable him to build up his farm, so it goes down and down until it is finally abandoned, and allowed to lie out and wash away as the acres near the city are doing, while the farmer clears up new lands that will be for a time more productive. In the country where I live there are thousands of acres of this worn out land that at one time was productive. Today there is scarcely a trace of vegetation upon it, but instead it is covered with gullies and ravines. If when this land was abandoned it had been set in forest trees, or perennial grasses, it might have been saved, but such a course is hardly thought of under a system where the incentive is either to eke out some sort of a mean living, or to get rich quick, and if this can be done by any means, even by destroying the forest and turning the lumber into cash, the average man of capitalistic mind is willing that the earth may become a baked clod for the generations yet to live.

The fact is that there are many times more cleared land than is necessary to supply the population, and yet the forests are still being destroyed, and no provision is being made for reforestation. This fact constitutes a source of great waste in several ways. There is the waste from the soil of these cleared, but uncultivated lands being leached out and washed away; there is the waste growing out of decreased rainfall

and there is the consequent waste of human labor, causing paralysis of human effort by reason of the discouraging conditions.

Before leaving this subject of lands lying about our towns and cities—lands that are the special prey of the real estate agent and other classes of brokers—I want to anticipate the unthinking person who is certain to come back at me, as he has done before in conversation, that these lands are worth more for building sites and for commercial purposes than for farming. Now whoever makes this statement has a bad case of the capitalistic mind. It is a difficult state of mind to deal with, and I have little hope of saving one who has long entertained such views, especially if he has made a thousand or two in real estate gambling. Nevertheless I wish to inform him that what he says is true only under the capitalist system, and notwithstanding this it does not remove the fact of the criminal waste to which I have referred nor of the disastrous effect upon the farming or the working class—the real producers of wealth.

A person of such a mind fails signally to make a distinction between the fitness or the adaptability of a thing, and the worth of a thing. Now, if these lands are adapted to residence or factory sites (many of them are not, and yet they are sold for these purposes at exorbitant prices), the Socialist has nothing to say against the use of as much of this land as is required for these purposes. What the Socialist foresees and foretells is that the waste and speculation in these lands is only one more of the things that will eventually break down the capitalist system. There was no danger of such a thing in 1808, for land was plentiful, there was an extensive public domain, and land for commercial purposes was little thought of, but in 1908 there is a different situation. Land has been unwantonly wasted by ways already mentioned, there is no longer any public domain, the population has increased from six to eighty millions, fabulous prices have been put on sites for residence and factory.

Let us see how this works out. A commercial house pays ten, twenty, fifty, or more thousands of dollars per foot front for a site to do business—a total, possibly, of one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars for a few square feet of land upon which to place a building. Upon this is figured up the interest, from six to thirty thousand dollars per annum which is added to the profits, already too large, of the articles sold, and the bill for rent, interest, and profit is sent out. Sent to whom? There is only one place to send it; there is only one class that can make it good, that is the producing class—the farming and the working class. They must pay these enormous bills. But their lands are being impoverished, their bodies are being weakened, there are more and more parasites demanding a living from them, their ability to pay is being lessened, and real estate values are leaping skyward. How long can they stand the strain? Is it any wonder they get so little of what they produce and live so near the border line of a mere animal existence?

They have about reached their limit; and when they do they will understand that the site upon which a commercial house is built is worth nothing; that it is only a suitable place for such a building; when they do they will never give their consent for \$525,000 to be paid for a site upon which a \$500,000 public school building is to be erected; when they do they will never live in houses that can be built for \$200, but which sell for \$1,000, and rent for \$10 per month.

But to return to the question of farm deterioration. I wish to show once more how the capitalistic commercialist is the chief agent in this destructive work. On page 152 of the Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee (1903-4) the state chemist says that acid phosphate can be made for \$6.00 per ton, yet for several years I have been using it, and paying \$18 per ton, thus paying a tribute of \$12 to parasites who do not add a cent of wealth to the country, but live from the profits extracted from the labor of others. The state chemist asks: "Who will start the movement which will guarantee cheap acid phosphate in Tennessee, and make possible the great future development of agriculture in this state?" I answer. The Socialist has already pointed out the way, and Socialism will start the movement you desire.

In calling attention to this criminal waste in land that has been going on for years in this country, and the awful consequences that will surely follow as our population increases, I disclaim any intention or desire to pose as a calamity howler, but simply ask the reader to study conditions in the thickly populated countries of Europe, in India, and in China where access to land that will produce a living is becoming almost impossible, and to observe what class of people are produced under such conditions.

It is, indeed, an encouraging sign of the times that the United States government is taking a hand in reclaiming the arid lands of the West by irrigation. This is the line of progress and is only another illustration of the onward sweep of the collective idea, and in order to save ourselves from famine and distress in the future we will be compelled very soon to reclaim and build up these lands that have been thrown out and wasted in all parts of our country. This is no more possible by the individual in his competitive struggle with his neighbor who happens to own a more fertile farm than the reclaiming of the arid lands by irrigation is possible for the individual, but collectively every acre can be made to blossom and bear fruit, and in time will produce as much as is now made on ten acres.

In this connection it is also quite significant to recall the government farms and experiment stations, the bureaus of animal industry, and of soil investigation where modern methods are used, and results obtained that would be utterly impossible for the individual. All these advances in progress are very recent.

In a recent address before the Minnesota State Fair, Mr. James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad Co., delivered an address calling attention to some conclusions which he based on trustworthy statistics. He says that in forty years this country will have a population of more than two hundred millions. In less than twenty years, he expects we will have a population of one hundred twenty-five millions. Then he wants to know where are they to live? How are they to be fed and clothed? What are they to do? And he cannot answer these questions. The Socialist demands that the criminal waste in land and labor be stopped, and all will be well. There will be abundance for all, and fear need not dwarf the human intellect. What so scares the capitalist in his ignorance and his iniquity.

America.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land where rogues go free,
Of thee I cant;
Land which the bosses ride,
Land of the henchman's pride,
From every office slide
Let seekers rant.
My native country thee,
Land of rich trusts so free,
Thy spoils I love;
I love thy bonds and bills,
Big shops and mighty mills,
All of which my pocket fills,
I do, by Jove.
Let war-songs then resound,
From West to East around,
With freedom's knell;
Let Uncle Sam awake,
Let all that paint parade,
Let grafters' voices quake,
The noise to swell.
O, Mammon, god of greed,
Author of all we need,
To thee we sing,
May all our souls have light,
To see that might is right;
O keep them in the fight,
Great God, our king.
—J. F. Morton, in Life.

The conservative thinks he conserves when he clings to the old form; but the reformer is the real conservator, for he has detected the old vitality under the renewed form.—Conway.

MILWAUKEE.

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Changes in the Theory and Tactics of the Social-Democracy of Germany.

Let us estimate, first of all, the men who, at the time when the German labor movement was just awakening in the sixties of the last century, first furnished weapons for the German Social-Democracy; the great-spirited agitator, Ferdinand Lassalle.

It was to the rumbling accompaniment of weapons clashing in the struggle between the ranks and the classes—according to Lassalle—that the ancient, the mediaeval, and the modern business and social organizations of society succeeded each other. In all these phases of the social revolutionary process, the state has always been a state of the ruling, exploiting class; a slave-holders' state in the classic times, a land-owners' state in the Middle Ages, and a capital-owners' state in the modern civic society.

But the instrument of rule of the hitherto exploiting classes seemed suddenly in the nineteenth century about to be shattered. Those who had been until now the exploited and the oppressed climbed into the lap of time, and demanded stormily their rights in the wonderful kingdom of culture which their own rough, labor-calloused hands had mainly fashioned. In the year 1848 the insolent and arrogant exploiting class was confronted with a question that was new in the history of the world: The labor question. The fiery breath of the oncoming proletarian class was blown in the faces of the bourgeoisie from the barricade battles of the Paris revolution of February. And to authenticate, as it were, to the outside world the dawn of a new age in the world's history, the revolution of 1848 called a working-man (by the name of Marie) to the provisional government. They proclaimed the universal suffrage and, according to Lassalle, declared the purpose of the state to be the betterment of the lot of the working class.

Ferdinand Lassalle grasped clearly the exploiting character of the modern capitalistic economy, and with revolutionary passion he cried out to the workers: "Save! save yourselves out of the social condition which has reduced your humanity to a commodity!"

The great power which is to rescue them from the hardships and anxieties of capitalistic slavery is, according to Lassalle, the state built upon the universal suffrage.

It is the historical mission of this state to accomplish the release of the working class from its economic and political bonds. In the theories of Lassalle the state enjoys a certain creative power. It can and will achieve the evolution and the training of men into freedom. The democratic state, taking hold with Socialistic purpose, will transform the business world which is now split into warring camps by abysmal contradictions. Even considering the social-political plan presented by Lassalle as a solution for the problem (the establishment of productive societies with state aid) as an emergency measure, the Lassallean basic thought is revealed. It is this: that the democratic state, with far-seeing spirit and mighty hand, is able systematically to transform capitalism into Socialism, and save society from the assault of the violent revolution, which comes threateningly upon brazen sandals.

In the social-political program of Lassalle the state assumes a place of dominating power among the economic and social powers of the time. A portion of original, creative power rests in the state.—Translated from the German of Paul Kampfmeyer.

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UNCLE SAM CAN IN PANAMA; WHY NOT HERE!

Even the Supreme Court Was Handy When the Powers That Be Wanted That Kind of a Decision. The Power Exists Ready for the People When They Make Up Their Minds!

By Henry B. Walsley.

The cause of Social-Democracy owes a debt of gratitude to Warren B. Wilson. As is well known, the United States has purchased and owns a controlling interest in the Panama Railway, across the isthmus, and is now digging a canal there to connect the two oceans. That is, the people of the United States are doing there in Panama exactly what the Social-Democrats claim they ought to be doing at home, in the United States. They are paying out the public money, raised by taxation of the whole people, to provide means of better transportation.

This money was, of course, and is, being disbursed by the secretary of the treasury. And Mr. Wilson, showing that he was a taxpayer of the United States, brought an action in a court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the secretary of the treasury from paying out the money of the people, that is, of the

United States, for the construction of the Panama Canal. His objection, of course, was that public money raised off the whole people by general taxation, could not legally be expended for any such purpose.

Defeated in the lower courts, Mr. Wilson appealed to the supreme court of the United States, and was finally defeated there in a decision handed down Jan. 7, 1907. Sustaining the power of the congress to use the public money for that purpose, the court says:

"In other words, the plaintiff invokes the aid of the courts to stop the government of the United States from carrying into execution its declared purpose of constructing the Panama Canal."—27 Supreme Court Reporter, p. 234.

"Another contention, in support of which plaintiff has presented a voluminous argument, is that the United States has no power to engage in the work of digging this canal."—p. 235.

"Again plaintiff contends that the government has no power to engage anywhere in the work of constructing a railroad or canal. The decisions of this court are adverse to that contention. In California vs. Central P. R. C., 127 U. S. 1, it was said:

"It cannot at the present day be doubted that congress, under the power to regulate commerce among the several states, as well as to provide for postal accommodations and military exigencies, had authority to pass these laws. The power to construct, or to authorize individuals to construct, national highways and bridges from state to state is essential to the complete control and regulation of interstate commerce. Without authority in congress to establish and maintain such highways and bridges, it would be without authority to regulate one of the most important adjuncts of commerce. This power in former times was exerted to a very limited extent, the Cumberland or National Road being the most notable instance. Its exercise was but little called for, as commerce was then mostly conducted by water, and many of our statesmen entertained doubts as to the existence of the power to establish ways of communication by land. But since, in consequence of the expansion of the country, the multiplication of its products, and the invention of railroads and locomotion by steam, and land transportation has so vastly increased, a sounder consideration of the subject has prevailed and led to the conclusion that congress has plenary power over the whole subject. Of course, the authority of congress over the territories of the United States, and its power to grant franchises exercisable therein, are, and ever have been, undoubted. But the wider power was very freely exercised, and much to the general satisfaction, in the creation of the vast systems of railroads connecting the East with the Pacific, traversing states, as well as territories, and employing the agencies of state as well as federal corporations."—p. 235.

"Congress has likewise the power, exercised early in this century by successive acts in case of the Cumberland or National Road, from the Potomac across the Alleghenies to the Ohio, to authorize the construction of a public highway connecting several states."—p. 236.

"These authorities recognize the power of the congress to construct interstate highways. . . . They announce distinctly the opinion of this court on the question presented, and would have to be overruled if a different doctrine were now announced. Congress has acted in reliance upon these decisions in many ways, and any change would disturb a vast volume of rights supposed to be fixed; but we see no reason to doubt the conclusions ex-

pressed in those opinions, and adhere to them."—p. 236.

Let every comrade cut this article out and put it in his pocket-book. With it he answers conclusively every objector who fears that the United States has not under the Constitution the power to build or buy the railroads of the country.

And when our doctrines are put into practice by the passage of laws that the people of the country shall own and control the highways of their land, not even a preliminary injunction can be obtained to delay the operation of such laws—because Mr. Wilson's suit has settled the question in the supreme court of the United States, and settled it forever.

Karl Marx's Home Life.

A glimpse of the happier side of the domestic life of our great comrade: Liebknecht has sketched some of the saddest incidents of that life, the sombre pages glorified by the beautiful love of the husband and father. Living the life of proletarian poverty, their little sons died as the children of the poor die, victims of that poverty. And we see him standing by the grave of his little son, frantic with grief and ready to jump into the grave, his friends closing around him to prevent that happening. Or we see him standing by the grave of the wife he loved so well, the beautiful Jennie von Westphalen, not ready to jump into the grave in frenzied grief, but almost dropping into it, almost as dead as her whose last words had been of her beloved "Karl." His friends knew how great was his love for his wife, and Engels said prophetically when she died that Marx was likewise dead.

In all the pages of history it would be hard to find a more idyllic love-story than that of Marx and his wife. He literally worshiped her beauty, and the memory of his children, long years afterward, was of their tall, handsome father proudly and lovingly parading up and down the little room where they lived with his tall, handsome wife and comrade, his arm around her waist!—J. Spargo.

Free Speech for Humblest.

"The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves." These words come down to us as a patriotic inheritance from the eloquent lips of Wendell Phillips. The same sentiment flowed in metrical lines from the pen of James Russell Lowell, who wrote that "they are slaves most base, whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race." To these classic appeals to the higher motives of men, Henry D. Lloyd added a practical appeal to the sense of self-preservation, when he said: "Encroachments upon rights of free speech and free assembly which we have looked upon with indifference because they were for opinions which to us seemed false or hateful, we have suddenly found applied to ourselves. Here is repeated again for us the warning of which all the histories of liberty are but the record. The outposts of our rights are to be found in the maintenance of the rights of the least of our brethren. The more odious they, the more do we need to keep their defense. It is through the weak gate of their uncared for liberty that the despot will steal upon us."

American utterances those. They come from American minds and American hearts, and they express the American ideal. Yet they are stultified by recent Americans at every new crisis. Half a century ago irresponsible pro-slavery mobs, defying these ideals, riotously suppressed free speech in spite of the officers of the law; today this reaction from American ideals has gone so far that free speech is arrogantly suppressed by responsible officers of the law themselves.—The Public.

Law.

Law is law—law is law; and as in such, and so forth, and hereby, and aforesaid, provided always, nevertheless, and notwithstanding. Law is like a country dance; people are led up and down in it till they are tired.

Law is like a book of surgery, there are a great many desperate cases in it. It is also like chemicals, they take least of it are best off. Law is like a homely gentlewoman, very well to follow. Law is also like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion; people are bewitched to get into it. It is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.—George Alex Stevens.

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Social-Democrats at Work.

The German cities of today have no slums.

Twenty years ago they were notorious.

Cologne, Frankfurt, Munich, Breslau and Berlin had acres of vile and overcrowded tenements.

An English workman, visiting Stuttgart at the International Socialist Congress, asked a German workman to show him where the poor lived.

He took him to a clean, well built quarter, inhabited by the poorest workmen.

"But I want to see your slums," the Englishman said.

"These are the worst we've got," his German friend answered.

The amazed Englishman exclaimed: "By God! If you'll get me a job here, I'll stay forever."

I visited scores of German cities. In every one I asked the same question and was given the same answer.

FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS EVERY GERMAN CITY HAS HAD SOCIALIST ALDERMEN.

They have fought those responsible for slums, vile habitations, un-

sanitary workshops, neglected children.

They have fought all opposing parties, and have forced the municipal ownership of public utilities, land reform, taxation reform, the demolition of unsanitary districts, and the building of sanitary tenements.

The Socialists have forced the municipal councils to tax unearned increment, and the increase in land values is gradually being taken over by the community.

The cities own extensive tracts of land.

Strassburg has over 350 square yards of land for each inhabitant.

Ulm owns 80 per cent of the land within its boundaries. It buys and leases land daily, and prevents all land speculation.

The Socialists of Germany are not satisfied.

They have fought; they are still fighting. They mean to gain even greater changes than these, which they consider as only trifling by-products of their immense and powerful political organization.

Robert Hunter.

MUST FIGHT EVIL EVERY WAY

Boston American (editorial): This quotation is printed at the top of a column in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald:

"There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root."—Thoreau.

It's a very good quotation. And it's especially timely now, when everybody has a different remedy for existing evils without apparently disturbing the roots of those evils to any extent.

Don't, however, accept any striking statement as final UNTIL YOU HAVE THOUGHT IT OVER YOURSELF.

The roots are buried from sight. It is quite likely that birds sitting on branches of trees haven't the remote suspicion that any roots exist. And many of us human beings, held back, kept from the sunlight by the thick branches of evil, know little about the roots, often do not know that they exist at all.

But even if we do NOT understand the root of evil, it is a very good thing to STRIKE AT ITS BRANCHES.

Goats cannot dig up stumps by the roots. But out in Oregon they use goats to clear up land. The land is covered with brush, with thick stumps sprouting. The goats go in and they strike only at the branches. They nibble off the leaves and the twigs. They keep nibbling. THEY STOP THE GROWTH OF THESE LEAVES AND TWIGS ABSOLUTELY.

And thus they kill the roots, out of sight in the ground below. And when the root has been killed by constant attacks on the branches above the earth, the root rots, becomes part of the ground, and ceases to obstruct the work of the plow and the harrow—and you have your fertile field.

THE BETTER PLAN. IF YOU HAVE ENOUGH POWER AND ENERGY, IS TO GRUB UP YOUR ROOTS. CLEAR THE GROUND AT ONCE, AND GET TO WORK WITH YOUR PLOW AND YOUR SEED THE FOLLOWING SEASON, NOT WAITING FOR THE SLOW PROCESS OF NIBBLING GOATS AND DECAYING ROOTS.

But, if you can't strike at the root, if you don't even know where the root is, or what it is, don't fail to hack at the branches, anyhow. Destroy them whenever you see them. And in the long run, if you keep at it persistently and give the branches not time to grow, you'll kill those branches, and the roots hidden below will die for lack of the nourishment that comes through the branches.

For instance, the column from which we clipped Thoreau's striking paragraph contains this energetic item:

"Ugh! We notice in a report from Washington that in one year twenty thousand cattle, twelve thousand sheep, four thousand calves and ninety-one thousand hogs, besides an amount of parts of such animals amounting in bulk to probably as much again in meat, is now discarded and condemned in the United States for some forty-five different diseases, including tuberculosis, cholera, Texas fever, erysipelas, cancer, gangrene, trichinae, etc. And we used to eat all this!"

It is dreadful to think that human beings, thanks to competition, commercial indifference or heartless rapacity, have been eating the bodies of diseased animals.

But it is cheering to know that THANKS TO THE HACKING AT THE BRANCHES OF EVIL, human beings in this country have been saved to the extent of 20,000 cattle, 12,000 sheep, 4,000 calves and 91,000 hogs diseased.

The impure meat agitation was "hacking at the branches" exclusively. Nobody went to the

ROOT of the evil, or of any other commercial evil.

About questions of political economy men are really as ignorant and uncertain as birds about the roots of trees. Men do not agree as to the roots of our economic troubles. One man will point to the beef packer and solemnly tell you, "Money is the root of all evil, including that evil."

Another will tell you, "Private ownership is the root of the evil. ALL the people ought to own EVERYTHING, and then they would protect themselves, as they would have only themselves to think about."

Another will tell you, "What is EVERYBODY'S business and EVERYBODY'S property is NOBODY'S business and NOBODY'S property. And you have dishonesty and meanness because you have great organizations in which no individual is responsible, and even if the PEOPLE instead of a corporation were owners you would still have lack of responsibility and lack of quality."

We don't know about the roots of our economic troubles; at least we don't agree about them. But we do know about the branches, for we SEE those branches.

We say that there is vice in human nature. What the root of it is we do not know, unless it be that original sin of the apple amazingly multiplied in its criminal nature.

What is the root of the gambling instinct in men? We do not know. But the branches are the betting rings of the race track, the pool-rooms and gambling halls. HACK THEM DOWN, and that root will die and rot.

Where you see evil growing strike at the branches, not spasmodically, but steadily and persistently, and the evil will disappear, roots and all.

Occasionally some great individual or some great movement of all the people goes to work FUNDAMENTALLY and digs up evil roots on a big scale—a painful, difficult process.

We did that in the Civil War when we dug up the root of slavery. We did it in the Revolutionary War when we gave this country freedom and capacity of growth by digging up the root of foreign tyranny. They had been striking at its branches in the South when men like Patrick Henry and others fired the people and created the nation. Finally they dug up the roots, which happened to be named George IV.

Others kinds of tyranny, the tyranny of organized capital, the tyranny of trusts, of a bunch not always representative of the people, have sprung up. Perhaps we shall some day identify the roots of these new tyrannies, perhaps we shall have the energy to dig them up once and for all and cast them out.

Meanwhile, let us keep hacking at the branches, knowing that every branch cut off and trampled down means A PAIN IN THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. And let us not lose heart in a sometimes discouraging fight.

"To admit that because things have long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right is a most fatal doctrine."—Ruskin.

The Idle Rich Dangerous.

Professor Edward A. Ross Puts Millionaires and Tramps in Same Class.

"An idle, parasitic class in any community is a detriment to it, whether it is composed of millionaires or hoboes," said Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, in a recent address. The greater danger, Prof. Ross continued, "lies in the form of class because, while people look down on the hobo, they are inclined to look up to the wealthy parasites. In regulation of them, honest methods of getting a living are deprecated and ill-fared is exalted."

"Besides this, the method of life of the enormously rich tends to corrupt their blood and produce degener-

THE BONDS ARE READY FOR DELIVERY PURCHASE SOME AT ONCE

The annual report of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, has just been mailed. It shows the largest regular receipts in the history of our institution.

During the year a cylinder press, power paper cutter and much other equipment has been installed. This makes the inventory the largest on record. The assets are also the biggest.

Much of the time and energy in 1907 was spent in disposing of our bonds, and in installing new equipment. The bonds are not all sold yet, and so we still pay six and seven per cent on some notes, which ought to be retired at once.

Several of them are due in the very near future and must be paid. Therefore, if you have been reckoning on some of these bonds kindly purchase them now. Then you will enable us to take care of this indebtedness.

Owing to the fact that \$4,225 of bonds remain unsold, little can be done toward acting on the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the special meeting of stockholders held April 4, 1907:

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching—indeed, some argue it is here now—when the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, if it desires to achieve greater results and make further progress, must be represented by an English daily newspaper, and

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, by reason of its now publishing a weekly newspaper, and by reason of its possession of considerable equipment which could be used for a daily newspaper, and which is owned and controlled by the Social-Democratic party and individual Socialists, is best qualified for publishing such a daily newspaper; and

WHEREAS, Even if the Social-Democratic Herald continues to be issued weekly, its growth and the enlargement of its job department alone may make it imperative to engage larger quarters even before the present lease expires; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, at a special meeting, held April 4, 1907, hereby authorize, direct and empower the board of directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to enter into a contract whereby the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company shall secure, in consideration of a long term lease for suitable quarters at a reasonable rental, and the payment of legitimate expenses of the promotion of a really stock company, the privilege of sharing equally with the stockholders of the said proposed really stock company in all profits after six per cent has been paid annually on the stock of the said proposed really company.

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Until such time, however, as the entire issue of \$12,000 of bonds is sold and paid for, little can be accomplishing toward securing this object. Yet this is the next big thing we are bound to tackle. Our plant is constantly growing. The party is bound to use more and more office room. Even with the increase in floor space of last June, there is now none to spare. And, sooner or later, we shall be obliged to issue a daily newspaper. With such conditions, the quicker we get into a building especially planned for our use, and sufficiently large to enable us to expand, the better for the movement.

The bonds are now ready for delivery. Then why not take one or more of the remaining bonds at once? What are you going to do in this triumphant march of progress? Are you going to lag behind, or are you going to get in the front ranks? Fill in the attached subscription blank and return right away, before it escapes your mind.

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

FOR OUR NEW READERS:
THIS COUNTRY is made up principally 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.
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 existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at pell-mell speed.
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the fruits of industry may 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 also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.
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—through 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 drones.
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 has made greater headway in 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:
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2. The 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 both men and women. Emancipation of women.
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Recent HERALD callers: Carl Beland, Prague, Bohemia; Leslie H. Marcy, Chicago, Ill.; Gerritt T. Thorn, Oshkosh, Wis.; Martin Georgensen, G. B. Schumacher, Manitowish, Wis.; Jacob Winnen, Chicago, Ill.

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TO THE CITIZEN OUT OF WORK!
"What do you advise a working-man to do who is out of a job and whose family is starving because he can't work?" was asked Wm. H. Taft, secretary of war, at a public meeting in New York.
"God knows," said Mr. Taft, solemnly. "Such a man has my deepest sympathy. If they cannot get work the charities of the country may be appealed to, but it is an awful case when a man who is willing to work and who scorns the charity of any man is put in this condition."
You are out of work. One of the many thousands of luckless ones now roaming the streets of this city in search of that which alone will give you food, clothing and shelter—that which is life itself. One of the possibly two millions of others throughout the country in similar case.
No doubt, also, you are getting plenty of advice regarding your condition. As you tramp the streets thinking bitterly and despairingly of the hungry wife and children in your rented lodging, or sit dejectedly on a park bench reading the fragment of a newspaper you have picked up, you cannot help noticing that a lot of people are apparently interested in your fate, and are writing editorials and articles in the papers about you and the other thousands in like case. Some of them think you have no business here; that you should go out to the country districts, though you may have come from there to the city in search of work.
The Bitterness of Charity.
Some of them propose "charity" for you, though most of the charity organizations, like the banks and manufacturing concerns, like the factory from which you were laid off, have suspended operations also. Some of them are sympathetic and continually repeat that "something should be done" for you, though they don't seem to know just what. People like Mr. Taft tell you "solemnly" that "God knows," and let it go at that. Others declare you are lazy and could easily get work if you wanted it, and others again are certain that you are a menace to society and should be run into jail as a nuisance. But all of them agree that you and the countless thousands of others are what they call a "problem."
No one knows better than the writer how difficult it is to talk to a hungry, desperate, hopeless man out of work. He has been in that situation many times himself and knows to the full the horror and misery of it all. He has not forgotten the feelings of rage, impatience and disgust aroused in him by knowing he was regarded as a "problem." Nor does he forget the uncertainty of conditions that may make his case tomorrow what yours is today.
Why Are There Workless Men?
You are right in resenting being considered a problem. You are not a problem, but the result of one. The problem has been worked out and you are the answer—you and the many thousands here and the millions elsewhere. The problem is not what shall be done for, with or about the unemployed, but rather why are there any unemployed and what causes their unemployment? That is the problem, and until it is answered nothing will be done—nothing can be done—except to let you starve until you can find work. In the meantime, the people who look on you as a "problem" will go on talking, even if you starve to death.
But there is a problem to be solved; though you are not it, still it is yours—and mine also, and the problem of every workingman, whether employed or not; and until we solve it, it will never be solved—never, never! It is up to us and we have to work it out or make up our minds to get off the earth when we can't find jobs.
That problem is, "Why are people unemployed?" When we know that, then, and then only, can we set to work to remove the cause of unemployment. Then let us see about it. It is our business to know just what is the reason for this state of affairs. Read on.
They Say You Are Lazy!
A fellow comes along and says you are lazy. You know that isn't so.
Is the country too poor in resources? Is all the iron ore and the coal mined out? Is all the material out of which we made the things we now need exhausted? Does steam and electricity refuse to run machinery any more? Has nature gone back on us? Will the earth yield no more?
You know all these questions are simply silly. You know that even the very people who regard you as a troublesome problem have told you over and over again that there never was a country richer in natural resources than this, and that more wealth can be produced here than in any other land on earth. They even tell you that it has been produced. And that is true, absolutely true.
Well, then, it stands this way: We are willing to work, and all the material on which and with which to work is here. Well, why can't we make connections? What prevents us? What stands in the way?
Well, you say, the men that own the jobs either can't or won't put us to work. That's all there's to it. Quite so, that's all? Let us see. Some men own jobs that other men must have, or don't own jobs, if the latter must live. That much is admitted. Make a note of that. How comes it that this condition exists? From whence comes the power to own jobs—to give or withhold—to say when other people shall work and when they shall not?
You say, that's easy. They own the jobs because they own the things on which and with which labor is performed—the land, the mills, mines, factories, workshops, railroads, machinery, etc. Just so. That's correct.
Then why don't they keep labor constantly employed on these things? Why should they permit them to remain idle and thus force idle workers to starve? That's a fact, than is generally suspected, but without the permission of those personally known of we must refrain from giving the names. As a rule their bishops, save in one or two instances, disapprove of Socialism, and so they are biding the time when the stress of conditions and the increase in Socialist thought generally will force their church to take a more kindly attitude toward economic justice.
In the German parliament last week the Socialists began an attack on militarism and denounced the enormous expenditures and consequently heavy burdens upon the people as a result of the crazy kaiser's swaggering war policy. The Socialists favor a national militia on the Swiss plan.—*Cleveland Citizen.*
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ward. You can make the change through—politics.
Politics and bread mean pretty nearly the same thing?
All the fellows who own the means of employment are in politics—every last one of them. Make no mistake about that. They fix it so that they get the fellows in the city council, the legislature, or in congress to do their bidding—to stand for what they want, which is to maintain the present system of private ownership in the means of life—the system that brings them profits—their living—and throws you out of a job. And just as your vote helped to elect Mike, so your vote helps to elect to congress the fellows who do the bidding of the fellows who own the jobs. Have you got that? If so, make a note of it. It's very important. Every politician knows it, and it will be to your advantage to know it also and to act accordingly.
Social-Democracy The Way.
Just one more pointer and I am through. I want to put you next to where you can make connections with the people who are already working for the change I have mentioned. Did you ever hear of the Socialist and the Social-Democratic party? There's a bunch of them in your town. They have put their address at the bottom of this leaflet, so you can see it. They are a good crowd to train with and you had better get acquainted.
Your Business Not to Starve.
Sure thing, if you can find it. But you have no "right" to expect an employer to give you a job when there's nothing in it for him. Or, I should say, perhaps, you have no power to make him; and "rights" without power are nothing. It's not his business to find you work. He isn't in business for your health. He's after profits. In the last resort, it's your business, not his, if you starve.
Now, if it's your business not to starve, let us see where we have got to, so far. The reason, then, that you are out of work and starving is because some men own the things with which and on which you must work to live. These things, so absolutely necessary to us all, are the private property of some individuals, and because they are private property they are operated first, last and all the time for the benefit of those who own them, not of you and the millions like you.
Its The Only Solution.
Now, having got this far you can surely see what to do yourself. You and all the others who are out of work—and that means practically every one who works for wages—you and all these others must do all they can to change this ownership so that the materials on which and with which labor is employed shall be owned by the people collectively instead of by some few individuals. Then what is produced will be for use instead of profit. Then there can never be any surplus of goods to stop the wheels of industry and starve the workers, for every worker can get all he produces and produce all the time if he wishes. That is the solution—the only solution. The means of life must be owned collectively by all. That, and that alone, will forever do away with starvation through lack of employment. That, and that alone, will prevent you from becoming a "problem" for other people to solve. You must solve it yourself, you and all the other workingmen, and that is the only way you can solve it. You must change the ownership of the means of life as I have pointed out. When this is done you will never need fear starvation, for you will own your own job, work as long on it as you like, produce for yourself and have all you produce.

Ballot For Your Bread!
Now, you say, that's all very well, but how are we to start about making this change? That's a fair question and must be answered. Now, keep cool and don't start if the answer seems strange at first. I will make it plain to you afterward. You can make the change through—politics.
Politics and bread mean pretty nearly the same thing?
All the fellows who own the means of employment are in politics—every last one of them. Make no mistake about that. They fix it so that they get the fellows in the city council, the legislature, or in congress to do their bidding—to stand for what they want, which is to maintain the present system of private ownership in the means of life—the system that brings them profits—their living—and throws you out of a job. And just as your vote helped to elect Mike, so your vote helps to elect to congress the fellows who do the bidding of the fellows who own the jobs. Have you got that? If so, make a note of it. It's very important. Every politician knows it, and it will be to your advantage to know it also and to act accordingly.
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When weather will soon set in, and the Summer hot days, too. Come in and look over our line—for we have what you want. Right in prices. Ranges from \$14.00 to \$28.00—and Connections FREE.

F. J. BENNING
Dealer in Hardware, Sash and Doors, Etc.
GUTTERING AND FURNACE WORK
701 MUSKEGO AVENUE

Organized Labor

Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction."

I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from laboring voices.—Wendell Phillips.

colors; besides these are colored pictures for illustrated songs, and

Judicial Candidate Uses Bogus Union Label!

In spite of the row that was kicked up by one of the Republican majority candidates a few weeks ago by putting big posters up all over town bearing a big counterfeit union label, John J. Maher, candidate for circuit judge, has now copied it to some extent, thus making it appear that his work was done by union men. The bogus label as it appears on his posters is shown herewith.

While the regular label of the Lithographers' Union, as regularly

AMERICAN UNION LABEL MANUFACTURE

THE FRAUDULENT LABEL ON THE MAHER POSTERS.

repeated the offense! All over town he has posted up big pictures of his face and by the side of it a big counterfeit of the union label of the Lithographers.

The way the trick is worked is

MAHER USES SCAB PRINTING.

Editor HERALD: I wish to point out the fact that Maher, candidate for judge of the circuit court, is also secretary of the Milwaukee Loan and Building Association, and that he gets all his printing out in scab shops. Perhaps this would not mean so much if it were not that he and his campaign managers are making a bid for the labor vote on the ground of his love for labor.

Arthur Kahn.
Bus. Agt. Bakers' Union.
Milwaukee, March 25.

TO UNION LABOR: What show do you stand before a judge elected by the moneys contributed by your employer?

JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS
647 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MY BRANDS: No Cigars—Sanitario de Cuba—City League. No Cigars—Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 25

Smoke TAMPANOLA 10c Cigar

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South 4144m

Anton Weiss PHARMACY
Prescriptions Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

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875 Kinnickinnic Ave. 875
NEAR SOUTH MAY ST.
Telephone South 3767

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Phone 54. 38
425 Grand St.

E. BACHMANN
Jeweler and Optician
511 THIRD STREET Near North Avenue

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec'y-Treas.,
552 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
J. J. HANDLEY, 306 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 98 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. KAUFMAN, 50 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
WM. ALBRECHT, 235 W. Dayton St., Madison, Wis.
JOS. J. WILKE, 732 Mead St., Racine, Wis.

UNFAIR, WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the union of your craft and the party of your class; always demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD, and cast your BALLOTS for emancipation from wage slavery.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co.

COAL
COKE and WOOD
BUILDING SUPPLIES

Offices and Yards
3007 Brown St.,
1266 Bremen St.,
Twenty-seventh and Forest Home Avenues.

Phone West 748

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED BY UNION TEAMSTERS

LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

Berger, H. 3001 Wright St.
Eich, John. 39th and Vilel Sts.
Endish, Joseph, 12th and Sherman Sts.
Ertle, G. 514 14th St.
Feyh, Wm. 2603 Lisbon Ave.
Fleischer, Alvin. 922 6th St.
Goller, George. 2725 North Ave.
Graeven, Louis. 367 National Ave.
Grattenthaler, George. 463 12th St.
Hach, Caspar. 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbart, O. E. 372 Lincoln Ave.
Henninger, Robt. 692 25th St.
Herschikowitz, Louis. 451 1/2 Sixth St.
Hertzberg, Ed. 2812 Lisbon Ave.
Hunger, J. 558 Greenfield Ave.
Holl, Albert. 607 State St.
Kamler, David. 700 Forest Home Ave.
Kunz, George. 672 Third St.
Lemberger, Jos. 980 10th St.
Lindner, Paul. 2702 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm. 685 Pearl St.
Mauer, Lor. 486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas. 1630 Galena St.
Oswald, William. 1201 Chestnut St.
Ott, Martin. 1207 Cherry St.
Wm. Radtke. 1124 Lincoln Ave.
Scheidecker, Louis. 506 6th Ave.
Scheidecker, Ernst. 1420 9th St.
Schink, Fred. 291 Lake St.
Schlathian, Karl. 1161 Sixth St.
Siehling, Fred. 241 4th St.
Skrek, Aug. West Allis
Trettin, Ernst. 1402 Wright St.
Weingart, Fred. 1140 11th St.
Weiser, Julius. 617 2d St.
Wendler, Aug. 698 Mitchell St.
Wendler, A. 776 15th St.
Baumgartner, Adolph. Hartford, Wis.

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MUSIC
736 EIGHTH STREET Telephone North 88
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

KANITZ Popular Orchestra
POPULAR MUSIC FURNISHED BY ALL OCCASIONS.
PHONE WEST 9007
2116 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrades, Do Your Trading With JOHN EASTER & SON GROCERS
1029 Grove Street, Corner Eleventh
Orders called for and delivered. Phone N. 274.
(John Easter, member of 95 W. E. S. A. P.)

HENRY F. SCHMIDT
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room for Club Parties, Weddings, Entertainment, School Sports, Tournaments and Meetings
Dancing Every Saturday and Sunday Evening
TWENTY-FIRST AVE. AND ROGERS ST., Milwaukee

THE HOME TEA CO.
393 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Surely the Best Tea and Coffees at the Best Possible Prices.
A Full Line of Groceries Carried
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West Side Bottle House
Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices
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Sample Room
Phone Connection 636 PEARL ST.

ADOLPH HEUMANN
271 THIRD STREET
SAMPLE ROOM and HOUSE
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Spring Sale of Carpets, Rugs and Lace Curtains

Never has our stock of Rugs, Carpets and Lace Curtains been so complete as this season. Special efforts will be made to get them before the public by making special low prices for one week.

6x9 Rugs from \$7.00 up to \$22.00
8-10x12 Rugs from \$11.00 up to \$45.00
9x12 Rugs from \$12.00 up to \$50.00
Ingrain Carpet 20c to \$1.00 per yd.
Tapestry Carpet 70c to \$1 per yd.
Velvet Carpet 90c to \$1.35 per yd.
Wilton Carpet \$1.50 to \$1.75 a yd.

Extension Table Sale

Solid Oak Round Extension Table—pedestal center (like cut)—reduced from \$13.00 to **\$9.00**

All Extension Tables on special sale this week. We have them from **\$4.00 Up to \$50**

Alwin Folding Go-Carts at **\$4.95** UP TO **\$11.00**
HOODS, **\$2.00 EXTRA**

The largest selection and the lowest prices to be had here.

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

NATIONAL AVE.—COR. FOURTH

Classified Advertising

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stubs only. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Branches and other societies to purchase their Skin and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifty cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**, 344 Sixth Street.

SPRING TERM APRIL 6—HOFFMANN'S. What others say: "I would not take \$10.00 for what I have learned from you." Attended other schools and colleges, but here I am getting my money's worth, ten times over. "It seems that nine out of every ten business men have recommended Hoffmann's College to me." Make no mistake—call at Third and State, write, or phone Grand 1538.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. Use each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME—I will build you a home, either on the North, South or West side, for which you can make payments on easy terms, small payment down, balance monthly. I have plans for inspection at my office. **OSCAR ALTMAN**, 102 Wisconsin St., Tel. Main 3103; Res. Tel. West 721.

EXPERT CHIROPDIST

CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHUBENHAWER**, 111 North Ave., near Bufum.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and refinished. **Wiersma Hat Wks.**, 190 5th St.

THE STAR ACORN GAS RANGE

(Non-Explosive)

is the latest improved pattern of the cabinet type. Constructed in such a manner that the oven and broiler are at a convenient height, and both are of full size. The warming closet is in a handy location, where dishes or food can be kept warm. Range occupies less floor space than any other of a similar pattern. Call before buying, and have us demonstrate more advantages. Price, \$32.00, connected.

REINHOLD BROTHERS

Twenty-third St. and Lisbon Ave.
Everything in Hardware.

Music Cabinet SPECIALS!

For Saturday and next week, we are offering the following Music Cabinets at reduced prices:

Large and pretty Music Cabinet, with five sliding shelves, finished in a rich mahogany—the handsomest cabinet ever offered at the price—regular \$5.50 value—special **\$3.75** for next week.

Beautiful Golden Oak Music Cabinet, exceptionally fine finish, has five sliding shelves—very good \$7.50 value—special **\$5.75** for next week.

Beautiful large Mahogany-Finish Music Cabinet, with top drawer and sliding shelves—an ornament in any room—regular \$8.50 value—special for next week **\$6.75** at.

We also carry a large and complete assortment of the better-grade Cabinets—up to \$25.00.

Everything in Furniture for the Home

KUNZELMANN-ESSER CO.

House Furnishers

480-462-464-466 Mitchell St. Bet. 2d and 3d Aves.

A Magnificent Record of Public Service!

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS MAKE GOOD—WHAT TWELVE ALDERMEN HAVE DONE—A MAJORITY COULD SAVE CITY

For four years the people of this city have had an opportunity to watch the workings of the men, and the measures of the Social-Democratic party. Even our enemies admit that the results have been good.

To mention all their measures for the people, would take up the whole paper. But we can call attention to some of them, as follows:

THREE CENT FARE. By amendment forced through the council in 1906, after a bitter fight, the Socialists won for the people of Milwaukee the first system of three-cent car fares. This victory was followed up sharply by a resolution taking the fight for a three-cent fare to the State Railroad Rate Commission. *Fourteen Republicans and twenty-one Democrats fought and voted against the three-cent fare measures, and would certainly have killed it if it had not been for the stubborn fight of the Social-Democrats.*

THE BIG CORPORATIONS FORCED TO PAY THEIR TAXES. A resolution was forced through the council by the Social-Democrats asking the legislature for a law compelling the street car company to pay taxes on the same basis as other property. The law was passed. And the street railway company is now paying \$40,000 more in taxes every year than it did before. *Republicans and Democrats want to lower taxes. We say "Make the corporation tax-dodgers pay their just share." There are at least a million dollars a year of revenue available for the city from this source alone.*

VIADUCT. The Social-Democrats blocked Rose's frenzied efforts to save the C. M. & St. Paul Ry. from having to help pay for the Sixth Street viaduct. The railroad and the mayor yielded little by little as the determined Social-Democrats forced the fight, until finally the city had been saved \$200,000! They prevented a fearful steal.

TRACK ELEVATION. A resolution by Ald. Buech introduced the movement which has been a part of the Socialist fight for ten years. This fight IS NOW WON and the work of abolishing grade crossings fully provided for.

A MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT. It was by a resolution introduced by the Social-Democratic aldermen that \$150,000 were appropriated for a municipal light plant. Later, after a stubborn fight, the Socialists succeeded in getting a measure through the state legislature allowing the city of Milwaukee to use the surplus accumulated in the city treasury from the profits on the city water

plant for the electric lighting plant.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT, SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND DREDGE. Resolutions asking the state legislature for a law allowing Milwaukee to establish these municipal enterprises. These measures, when first introduced by the Socialists four years ago, were opposed and ridiculed. *This year they were adopted unanimously in the city council. But they were killed by the Republicans and Democrats at Madison. Do they stand for public ownership, as they claim?*

UNION LABOR to be used in the building of the new auditorium.

RESOLUTION PROHIBITING LOBBYISTS from entering the council chamber. Adopted. *We fight graft!*

RESOLUTION TO RAISE SALARY OF ALDERMEN from \$400 to \$1,500 per year. Amended to \$1,000 and finally passed. We want better men in the council, and this will make it possible.

SMALL PARKS. Ordinance to issue bonds amounting to \$20,000 for more and better parks. The Republicans and Democrats spend more than one-half of the total amount appropriated for park purposes on the Lake Drive Park where the rich live. They have wide yards around their homes—and they don't stay in the city in the summer anyway. *IT IS THE WORKING CLASS DISTRICTS THAT NEED PARKS.* Especially the congested centers. We stand for more small parks in the crowded districts.

CITY EXTENDS ITS SYMPATHY TO THE STRIKING MOLDERS AND RECOMMENDS THE GRANTING OF THEIR DEMANDS. This resolution introduced by the Social-Democrats was the first of its kind in the history of the country. Somewhat different from ordering out the militia and shooting down the workmen in cold blood, *a la David S. Rose and the Democratic administration.*

PENDING MEASURES.

Issues Introduced by Social-Democrats for Which They Will Fight Until Successful.

BETTER STREET CAR SERVICE.

(a) **THREE-CENT FARE.** In addition to the victory which the Social-Democrats won in 1906 mentioned above, they would have secured for the city three-cent fares on several other lines IF THEY HAD NOT BEEN BLOCKED BY REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS. On several occasions

the Social-Democratic aldermen introduced amendments to pending franchises providing for eight tickets for 25c. (Page 2432, council proceedings.) *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(b) **EIGHT-HOUR DAY.** Better treatment of labor always insures better service. The Social-Democratic aldermen introduced an amendment to the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway franchise, and again in the case of the Milwaukee Northern and the Milwaukee Southern, providing for an eight-hour day for the employees of the street railways. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(c) **THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.** Amendments urged by the Social-Democrats guaranteed the right of organization to the employees of the street railway companies. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(d) **LIMITING THE TERM OF THE FRANCHISE.** In their effort to protect the interests of the city, the Socialists tried to cut down the term of the franchises, making them to years shorter. In that case they would have terminated in 1924. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(e) **THE RIGHT TO AMEND.** Failing in all of the above in their struggle with the Republicans and Democrats, the Social-Democrats tried at least to reserve to the city the right to amend the franchises. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(f) **PERCENTAGE OF INCOME.** The Social-Democrats proposed an amendment providing that 5 per cent of the gross income of the companies should be turned over to the city each year. (Page 1165, council proceedings.) This would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city every year. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(g) **MORE CARS.** Resolutions were introduced by the Social-Democrats requiring the street car company to furnish more cars and thus prevent the INHUMAN OVERCROWDING. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

(h) **SANITARY CONDITIONS.** Resolutions were introduced to compel the street car company to properly heat, ventilate, clean and disinfect its cars, and otherwise provide for the comfort and convenience, as well as the SAFETY and HEALTH of its passengers. (Council proceedings, page 807). *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

Resolutions were also introduced on numerous occasions to compel the street car company to run cars on the tracks which now lie idle on many streets of the city. Most of these passed the council but died by negligence of the Republican and Democratic officials.

The Social-Democrats even took this fight to the state legislature and introduced there a bill requiring the corporation to operate its utilities on streets where it held franchises or else forfeit the franchises entirely. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats in the legislature.*

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET RAILWAYS. The only solution of the street car question is public ownership. The Social-Democrats introduced resolutions asking the state legislature for the right to own and operate street railways and to issue bonds therefor, and to acquire existing systems by condemnation proceedings. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF GAS PLANT. In view of the fact that the cost of gas does not exceed 15 cents per thousand feet, for which the monopoly charges 80

cents, the Social-Democrats introduced a resolution July 23, 1906, directing the city attorney to draw a bill to present to the state legislature, giving the city the right to own and operate a municipal gas plant. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT. Realizing the evils of the contract system, in its effects upon the workmen, and also the GRAFT which is always involved, the Social-Democrats introduced a resolution providing that the public works of the city shall be done by direct employment by the city itself without the intervention of a private contractor. (Council proceedings, page 475.) *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

REPORTS OF ALL ACCIDENTS TO BE FILED BY CORPORATIONS. To let us know just how MURDEROUS and RECKLESS the corporations are. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

A MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE. Resolution asked for a committee to investigate and report. *Pending.*

REDISTRICTING BY STATE LAW. The Republicans and Democrats can find no way of checking the resistless growth of Social-Democracy except by BREAKING the law. The law requires the city to be redistricted. We will enforce it.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND ONE DAY REST EACH WEEK FOR STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats.*

OLD-AGE PENSIONS. Various measures providing for the system of pensions to be extended to all branches of city employees. Passed the council. *Killed by Republicans and Democrats at Madison.*

Milwaukee Social-Democratic City Platform

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

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and, therefore, is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

OUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE

And our present experience serves again to emphasize the need of a better social adjustment—a higher civilization.

The shadow of a financial crisis is again upon our land. Industries are crippled, factories are closed, and thousands of the unemployed are upon our streets.

Every interest of the people suffers more or less at such a time as this. But the workers suffer most.

REASON FOR CORRUPTION.

This capitalist system not only results in suffering, but also in corruption.

For it is to the corruptive power of capitalism playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future, and the business instincts of those who have made politics a business that we owe the corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate. If business requires it.

And one party lends itself as naturally and readily to the interests of the capitalist class as the other. And both naturally become corrupt, no matter what change may take place in the personnel of the office holders.

AN OLD FALLACY.

No intelligent man longer believes in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding clamor by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes, and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics. This also disposes of the shopworn issue of "business men" for the offices.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism.

The Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-Democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria, hardly one has fallen by the wayside.

We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats in this city. Their scrupulous integrity is not denied even by our enemies.

The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

FAILURE OF REGULATION.

The utter inefficiency of the old parties is nowhere more apparent than with reference to the problem of public utilities. It is just now shown by the miserable failure of their boasted "regulation."

For thirty years a federal interstate commerce commission has failed to relieve our single burden of the peonies. And more recently we have witnessed the pitiable failure of our own state railway commission. Its investigation of the Milwaukee street car service cost the city thousands of dollars and has not secured a single improvement or lessened the burden of our people one iota. The service today is just as vicious, the cars just as filthy, the rates just as exorbitant and the general operation just as reckless as ever.

The people never will find relief from the tyranny of private monopoly in these public utilities until they shall themselves own and operate them. And, until the city is in position to take over the public service utilities, we demand their utmost extension and the enforcement of good service by the city.

MUST HAVE OUR RIGHTS.

In view of the charter convention, delegates to which are to be chosen this year, we demand that in the formulating of the new charter the city shall be empowered to control its own affairs and meet the needs of its own life.

We ask for complete home rule in municipal matters, and for the initiative, the referendum and the right of recall under proper restrictions.

OUR PROGRAM.

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

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and as fast as the state laws will allow. We demand that the city be given the power to take over such public industries as are now in private hands, by getting permission to raise the bond limit and by issuing bonds secured on the properties; and to inaugurate such new enterprises as the citizens, by a majority referendum vote, may approve.

2. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the proposed measures can be raised. The attempt of some capitalist politicians to make an issue of the question of taxation is simply hypocritical pretense. There are millions of dollars' worth of property in the city that escape taxation year after year and nothing is said or done about it by the parties in power. The Social-Democrats will, in the future as in the past, fight to compel every corporation and millionaire to pay a just share of the common burden.

3. The city shall establish and maintain a public works department, which shall perform the necessary work of the city—its building, plumbing, grading, paving, etc., directly at an eight-hour workday and at the current union wage. It shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work.

When contract work is unavoidable, all contracts shall contain a clause requiring the contractor to employ labor at an eight-hour workday and to pay union wages.

4. The city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city should push every possible municipal enterprise and afford work to as many of the unemployed as possible. The city to establish a municipal wood and coal yard—also a municipal ice plant; and shall sell wood, coal and ice to citizens at cost price.

5. The free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide at least four municipal hospitals free from every taint of charity, including a maternity and a tuberculosis hospital. Also a public crematory, which shall be free to those applying.

6. The Social-Democratic party does not intend to curtail the few

amusements and places of recreation that capitalism has left the working class. The saloon is still the proletarian's clubhouse, but at the same time we demand that our city shall protect our youth and suppress vice.

7. That the city shall increase the number of public baths until there is one in every ward for the benefit of the residents. It shall also provide a system of street closets and comfort stations, such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments. The city to cease to throw its sewerage into the lake, thereby creating epidemics of typhoid fever and many other diseases—instead of making the sewage a source of fertility and wealth.

8. That the city shall develop as rapidly as possible a system of small parks in the crowded centers of the city, similar to those now being developed in Chicago and other cities. These parks to have public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums, etc. The city shall condemn all slum habitations, replacing them with model dwellings, to be rented to the people slightly above cost. The city shall also establish and operate a municipal lodging house.

9. That free textbooks and adequate facilities shall be provided in the public schools. At least one warm meal per day shall be provided for the children free of cost to be paid for by the city, wherever found necessary.

Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. A retirement fund for the teachers shall be sustained by the city for all teachers who shall have been in the service more than twenty years. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature. All new school buildings to include facilities for social centers.

10. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert to be given in every city park at least once a week.

11. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory, and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

The Social-Democratic party—a class organization of the proletariat and a part of the international Socialist movement—is today also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day. It represents, therefore, not only the proletariat, but mankind as a whole.

The Social-Democracy combats not alone the conditions which exploit and oppress the wage-working classes, but every kind of exploitation and oppression, whether directed against a class, a party, a sex, or a race. All its measures benefit not only the wage-working class, but the whole people, and while the working people are the banner bearers in this fight in the last analysis everybody—the merchant, the professional man and the small shopkeeper—will profit thereby. Therefore, we invite every honest and well-meaning voter, without regard to occupation, race or creed, to join in our undertaking for the emancipation of mankind.

NOW ELECT SEIDEL!

It is Seidel, Rose and Pringle after the Primary.

It will be Seidel, Rose and Pringle after April seventh next.

Seidel—the candidate of and for the people against Rose and Pringle, candidates for and of the Red Light District.

Rose is the gamblers' choice and so is Pringle.

Rose is the hope of the Red Light District—so is Pringle.

Rose is for Beggs and Beggs is for Rose, and so it is with Pringle.

Rose is a Pringle Democrat and Pringle is a Rose Republican.

Rose and Pringle have no issue except crooked politics.

Rose's and Pringle's official records reek with shame and disgrace, and if you don't believe it read the "Free Press."

Do you want crooked business; do you want crooked politics? Then take Hobson's choice—Rose or Pringle—Pringle or Rose.

Where, oh, where, is your pride, citizens of Milwaukee?

What choice is there left for you except to vote for Seidel?

Seidel is clean, honest, capable, and represents the principles of the coming Social Democracy.

If it were only a choice of men, Seidel ought to be elected by every vote of Milwaukee, save that of the gamblers and the Red Lights.

Beggs, Falk, Pfister, and their ilk and their votes, he does not want, because Rose and Pringle belong to them body and soul.

But it is more—it is a question of principle. Milwaukee's fair name is at stake.

Awake! Awake! Let every outraged, decent citizen, regardless of previous distinctions, march to the polls, and forever bury Roseism and Pringleism. It matters not even if it be in a coffin made by Pringle.

If you vote, vote for the Social-Democratic ticket.

Elect Rose or Pringle, and fair Milwaukee will, with Lady Macbeth, say: "Naught's had, all's spent."

Elect Seidel and the Social-Democratic ticket, and you will bring lasting honor on Milwaukee and yourselves.

been taken into the city, the city would be held up in order to get the street opened to traffic.

The petition went to the joint committee on plats and highways and bridges and the members looked the premises over, were treated by the people interested and were in favor of closing the street.

Supervisor Mies, who was born on the South Side, and knows its interests, alone held out. He found on inquiry that the people were all bitterly opposed to it, and that they had bought lots on the street with the understanding that it was an open thoroughfare. They signed a petition, which he prepared, and then the fight began. Only one or two residents in the locality favored the closing of the street, but they worked for the Berthelets. As soon as the lawyers for the Berthelets saw that opposition had developed they moved for delay. Then they went to the residents, and it is said, tried to bribe them with offers of free gravel for the fixing of the street from Dakota to Montana Streets. Mies charged them with this before the committee, and they did not deny it. Then they got a counter petition, by an alleged trick. The people who signed it

said it was represented to them as a petition for water in the street. The matter finally came to a show down in the county board committee. A motion was made to disallow the petition, but ex-Supervisor Kehrman, a Democratic representative, amended this to lay the whole matter on the table, which carried. There the matter rested for a time.

But last week Thursday Supervisor Mies got it off the table again and the three-hour squabble resulted. Then the lawyers asked for more delay—probably wanting to get it out of the way until after election, but in this they failed. "Those ignorant people don't know the difference, what's the use of making a fuss?" was one of the arguments on the side. To which Supervisor Mies replied: "They are poor people, and cannot hire a lawyer to look out for their side. You have no right to steal a street because you think they are ignorant."

Then the request for delay was put to vote and delay was refused by a vote of 4 to 5.

Later. Last Thursday Supervisor Mies won out completely, the supervisors all voting against the street seal.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

ALDERMEN.
1st Ward—James Davis.
2d Ward—Fred Koll.
3d Ward—Albert H. Hunter.
4th Ward—James Johnson.
5th Ward—Martin Mikkelsen.
6th Ward—Fred Dannenfelser.
7th Ward—Louis Hallback.
8th Ward—Edwin Scaife.
9th Ward—Henry Ries.
10th Ward—Wm. Koch.
11th Ward—Edmund T. Melms.
12th Ward—Max A. Grass.
13th Ward—Paul Bringe.
14th Ward—Frank Tafelski.
15th Ward—Ernst Rost.
16th Ward—George L. Briann.
17th Ward—Louis A. Arnold.
18th Ward—Alfred A. Weise.
19th Ward—Jacob Rummel.
20th Ward—August W. Strehlow.
21st Ward—Charles L. Wiley.
22d Ward—John Hassmann.
23d Ward—Emil Ruhnke.

SUPERVISORS.
1st District—William Leadly.
2d District—Andrew Buehler.
3d District—Edward Basenberg.
4th District—Joseph Renner.
5th District—Martin Mies.
6th District—Max Wrege.
7th District—Albert Moorbeck.
8th District—Frank Bonnes.
9th District—George Mensing.
10th District—James Sheehan.
11th District—George Moerschel.
12th District—Albert E. Gumz, Jr.

For Mayor—Emil Seidel
Comptroller—Chas. V. Schmidt
Treasurer—Chas. B. Whitnall

For Circuit Judge—
Adolph Huebschmann

(Notice: The judges are to be voted in non-partisan division of voting machine. Vote the party ticket and also for Huebschmann for judge.)

For Aldermen at Large—
Bernhard Baumele
Victor L. Berger
Robert Buech
Thomas Feeley
Winfield R. Gaylord
John J. Handley
Frederic Heath
George A. Knapp
Nicholas Petersen
Ferdinand Rehfeld
William Schwab
Dr. W. C. Young

Subject to Primary Election, Tuesday, March 24

14th District—Joseph Heim.
15th District—Arthur Urbanek.
16th District—Charles E. Jeske.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

1st District—Peter Jennings.
2d District—Paul Stein.
4th District—William H. Gladding.
5th District—Otto Schwarz.
6th District—Richard L. Elsner.
7th District—Gilbert H. Poor.
8th District—Richard A. Beyer.
9th District—Carl P. Dietz.
10th District—Joseph Cordes.
11th District—John C. Kramer.

CONSTABLES.

1st District—Charles M. Hopwood.
2d District—William J. Gilboy.
5th District—Joseph Baloun, Jr.
7th District—Jacob Cambier.
8th District—George Kirchner.
9th District—Herman Kanitz.
10th District—Frank Korsch.
11th District—Edward Bunschowski.

DELEGATES TO CHARTER CONVENTION.

Victor L. Berger.
Ald. E. T. Melms.
Frederic Heath.
Ald. Emil Seidel.
Winfield R. Gaylord.
Assemblyman C. D. Thompson.
Senator J. Rummel.
School Director A. J. Welch.
Justice C. P. Dietz.
Park Commissioner C. B. Whitnall.
Assemblyman F. J. Weber.
Richard Elsner.
Supervisor Jas. Sheehan.
Thomas Feeley.
John J. Handley.
Supervisor Chas. Jeske.

How many corporations are you taking retainers from, Mr. Atty. Turner?

The primary contest in Milwaukee has resulted in the selection of T. J. Pringle to head the Republicans and David S. Rose the Democrats. They are a good deal alike. When Pringle, of the coffin trust, started in to work for the Republican nomination he was probably spending his own money, for he is a money-bag himself, to quite an extent.

But toward the close of the campaign there came a sudden change. All of a sudden he became very flush. He could then buy entire pages of advertising in the daily papers, which would be out of reach of a common citizen, and he had "money to burn" for general heeler work. On primary day he had an automobile at every one of the 114 election precincts. You may do your own figuring up of the combined cost of this one item alone—it is stupendous.

As we have said, toward the close of the primary campaign Pringle suddenly became prodigal of money. Did that time mark the beginning of the tapping of the corporation barrel? Had a deal been made? That is the very deep conviction of a large number of people who were critically watching to note the sly entrance of the local monopolies into the contest.

And this barrel will stay tapped till election day, if all these suppositions are to be relied on. The mass effect of the Rose barrel and the Pringle barrel are seemingly relied on to debauch the Milwaukee voters and to land the city safely in corporation hands on April 7, no matter by which of these two candidates the powers of evil and corruption are able to head off the dreaded victory of honesty and rule by the people typified by the candidacy of Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate.

Rose's Devilish Work!

From the *Daily News*, April 2, 1900: "Do not let them dodge the issue. Do not forget it yourself. A street railway franchise was passed at the dictation of a ring that sent its lobbyists onto the floor of the council chamber, while policemen guarded the doors and barred the public out. Despite the protests of citizens the ordinance was signed by the mayor in defiance of the popular protest and a court injunction. The fate of the ordinance now rests with the courts. If it stands the city is tied up until 1935 to a 5c fare, unless the company voluntarily lowers it. The best that can be secured under the ordinance is a 4c commutation rate."

From the *Daily News* of March 31, 1900: David S. Rose is shifty, tricky, selfish, vain and strictly unreliable to his party or the people. "An unreliable personality masquerading in democratic clothing." "David S. Rose believes in vacillating political methods. He delights in fooling the people."

Do your gutters need repairing? Better see F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue, Telephone South 792.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

An Acrostic.
Thieving,
Murdering,
Encroaching,
Robbing,
&
Lying
Corporation
Outrage!

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?

Does your roof leak? See F. J. Benning, 701 Muskego Avenue, Telephone South 792.

St. James Church

NINTH STREET AND GRAND AVENUE

"The Church and the Working Classes"

A Course of FREE Lectures During the Friday evenings of Lent—in the Parish House (side entrance on Grand ave., next to St. James Church). The public invited. Representative speakers will deliver these lectures on this important subject.

March 8 8 p.m.—The Program of the Working Classes. Victor L. Berger.
March 15 8 p.m.—What the Working Classes Ask of the Church. Rev. Carl D. Thompson.
March 22 8 p.m.—The Church's Reply. Rev. Selden P. Deany, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee.
March 29 8 p.m.—The Social Teaching of Jesus. Rev. Wm. Austin Smith, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.
April 5 8 p.m.—The Resurrection of a Synthesizer. Rev. J. B. Barry, D.D., Dean of St. Nicholas Church, New York.
April 12 8 p.m.—The Attitude of the Church Toward the Social and Industrial Revolution. Rev. Chas. D. Williams, D.D., Bishop of Michigan.



For Mayor: EMIL SEIDEL

The Social-Democratic Candidates.

EMIL SEIDEL, candidate for mayor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1864. He received the usual schooling in Milwaukee and spent over six years in Germany, securing a technical education. He is connected with a patternmaking business and is married and has one daughter. He has served with distinction as an alderman, as is well known. He lives at 1154 Twentieth Street.

Seidel's Work for Unionism.

Mr. Seidel has had a life record in the service of the organized workers, was one of the organizers of the first wood carvers' union, 25 years ago, and its first secretary when he barely had served his time. During the time the Knights of Labor movement was strong in this city, and he was elected representative of his union to the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor of Milwaukee, then not being of age. In April, 1886, he went to Germany, residing in the city of Berlin most of the time. He immediately joined the wood carvers' union of the city of Berlin, which at that time contained 1,200 members. In 1888 the wood carvers of the city of Berlin made demands for an 8 1/2-hour workday, and a minimum wage of twenty marks. The first committee elected by the union on that strike served four weeks. Then a second committee was elected, of which Mr. Seidel was a member. Mr. Seidel was chosen chairman of this committee, and as chairman led the strike for eight months, helping to win a complete victory all along the line. In two years Mr. Seidel had gained the confidence of his fellow workmen to that extent to be honored with such a position. In 1892 Mr. Seidel returned to Milwaukee. Another man and he were offered the opportunity to run a modeling shop, and in that capacity introduced the eight hours and paid 40 cents an hour wages. That being the only shop in this city working under such conditions. When he returned to Milwaukee he immediately looked up the carvers'

union and found that they were totally disorganized, owing to the failure of a strike which the union had gone through. He then became active again in the same movement, helping to reorganize the union.

During these years Mr. Seidel was with the Fuller Warren Stove Co. as a carver and designer. Later, in order to feel free to take an active part in the Social-Democratic party, he joined with a fellow workman and started the Milwaukee Pattern Works, a job shop doing a specialized form of stove pattern work, such as is not done elsewhere in the West save in Detroit and Quincy, Ill.

Mr. Seidel now being considered an employer, was unable to hold active membership in the union, but continued to show his principles in regard to unionism in such a way as he could, although the Milwaukee Pattern Works was only a small concern, with only three or four employees most of the time, and he had only a minority interest in it. Business Agent Sauer of the Patternmakers has already testified to good spirit shown by Mr. Seidel in all union matters. See last week's paper.

When he was elected an alderman, Mr. Seidel was again in a position where he could show his regard for the organized workers, and his voice has ever been raised there in their behalf. His work there must be familiar to all readers of the daily papers. He helped put through the Social-Democratic resolution to recognize the Molders' strike for better living conditions. He introduced the resolution in favor of the striking telegraphers, and so on.

On Feb. 5, 1906, he introduced an amendment to the Chicago, Milwaukee Electric Railway Company franchise, demanding that the company agree to recognize the organization of their employees. Mr. Seidel has always urged upon the working class to organize both economically and politically, fully realizing that that is the only way of meeting the growing power of trust and combines.

NOON-DAY MEETINGS.

SEIDEL.
Monday, March 30. Nordberg Mfg. Co., Oklahoma and Chicago Road.
Tuesday, March 31. Rockwell Mfg. Co., Sixth Avenue and Park.
Wednesday, April 1. Mayhew Mfg. Co., Thirtieth and Center Sts.
Thursday, April 2. Schlitz Brewing Co., Walnut Street, between First and Third Streets.
Friday, April 3. West Allis, Allis Chalmers Co.

FEELEY.
Monday, March 30. Lindemann & Sons, First Avenue and Russell.
Tuesday, March 31. Allis Chalmers, West Allis.
Wednesday, April 1. Nordberg Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma and Chicago Road.
Thursday, April 2. Schlitz Brewing Co., Walnut Street, between First and Third Streets.
Friday, April 3. Power Mining Co., Cudahy, Wis.

COLLINS.
Monday, March 30. Boddien Packing Co., Thirtieth Street and St. Paul Avenue.
Tuesday, March 31. Cream City Sash and Door Co., Seventh Avenue, between Park and Pierce.
Wednesday, April 1. Milwaukee Brass Works, Orchard and Barclay.



For Controller: Chas. V. Schmidt.

CHARLES V. SCHMIDT, candidate for comptroller, was born in Milwaukee in 1867. He is the bookkeeper of the big Ziegler candy manufactory. He represented the Ninth Ward in the school board several terms and made a fine record. He has a wife and son and lives at 878 Teutonia Avenue.



For Treasurer: Chas. B. Whitnall.

CHARLES B. WHITNALL, candidate for treasurer, was born in Milwaukee in 1857. He is treasurer of the Milwaukee Trust Co. He served with marked ability in the school board for one term. He is a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission. Mr. Whitnall is married and has one son, and lives at 1200 Humboldt Avenue.

Vote the straight Social-Democratic ticket!



For Circuit Judge: Adolph Huebschmann.

ADOLPH HUEBSCHMANN, candidate for judge of the circuit court, comes of a Milwaukee pioneer family and is in his fiftieth year. Has practiced law for twenty years in the Milwaukee courts, and before the supreme court of Wisconsin, the United States Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. Has acted as counsel for many lawyers, and has prepared briefs for many others, including the present supreme court justices.

NEW STAR 3d & Wells
Week Beginning Sunday, March 29
The TIGER LILIES
LADIES' DAYS: Wednesday and Friday

GAYETY
WEST WATER ST., NEAR GIMBEL'S
Week Commencing Sunday Matinee MARCH 29
THE BOWERY BURLESQUERS
Matinee Daily—Ladies' Mat. Thurs.

CRYSTAL
WEEK OF MARCH 31
FRANK MILTON and the DeLONG SISTERS
ADMISSION 10c. Reserved Seats 20c

FOLLOW THE CROWD
Grand Concert and Ball
ARRANGED BY THE
United Socialist Singing Societies
(Under the auspices of the S. D. Party County Central Committee)
AT THE SOUTH SIDE ARMORY HALL
(1st Av., bet. Labram and Mitchell)
Sunday AFTER-NOON, April 12
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS—AFTER 6 O'CLOCK, 25 CENTS

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Pull the fourth party lever on election day and you will thus vote the Social-Democratic ticket straight. And don't forget to vote for Huebschmann for judge, lower down on the machine.

Bunco in Arizona? No, Bunco was in Arizona, but he is here in Milwaukee now, trying to get his old graft back.

WILL MISRULED MILWAUKEE BE RESTORED TO THE PEOPLE?

No, Seidel was never hung for stealing horses. He never murdered his son-in-law's great grandmother—in fact he has no son-in-law. He did not let his father die in the poorhouse—his father died at the home of his brother, the Rev. Hugo C. Seidel, in Shawano, Wis. He never—but what's the use of denying campaign lies in advance?

The Turner managers say they will spend from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to get Foxy Grandpa Turner elected circuit judge.

The Maher people intend to spend five thousand, and more, probably. This is the way MONEY is to get us a non-partisan judiciary. Labor will protect its own citizenship rights by putting Huebschmann on the bench and letting the other

two go back to the interests that are behind them—

Social-Democrats have been abundantly gratified by the uniformly big meetings they have had this campaign. The crowds have been unprecedented and the interest magnificent. There is a spirit of victory in the very atmosphere!

After forcing a three-cent fare on the Milwaukee & Northern railway franchise in spite of the opposition of the old party aldermen, the Social-Democratic aldermen tried to do the same thing with the franchise of the Chicago & Milwaukee street car line. AND ONE OF THE ALDERMEN WHO VOTED THEIR EFFORT DOWN WAS PRINGLE!

Well! Did you ever see such a piebald bunch of aldermen-at-large candidates as the two old parties have nominated? It is simply fearful. If some of them had justice they would be wearing stripes instead of wanting to make Milwaukee's laws. We will make no invidious distinctions by mentioning names!

Of course Pringle is a "business" man. Hasn't he already spent TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in his efforts to get into a FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR job? Will Mr. Pringle please explain in what direction he expects to look, if elected, to make the office pay him, in a "business" sense?

We confess to being just a little nonplussed. Certain Republican opponents of Pringle before the primaries now tell us that he fought a clean campaign. We supposed it was a very disreputable one as well as one conducted with corporation money. But some of the politicians are trying to forget. Even on the morning of the primaries Mr. Kelly felt called on to characterize stories given publicity by the Pringle headquarters as "absolute and unforgivable falsehoods."

Beggs might let Rose run his whoop-la special, in which he made his pitifully unsuccessful campaign for governor some years ago, over his tracks. But it will be another whoop-la defeat anyway!

The courtesy shown Seidel in his noon-day speeches by several of the manufacturers has added a pleasant feature to the present campaign.

Ald. Gerhardt, the ignorant and disreputable Republican candidate for re-election in the Tenth Ward, is charging that the Social-Democratic candidate is "only a common workman." Is it a disgrace to work for one's living?

Several readers have written this office complaining that hundreds of men seeking work are

so sorely tried every day by tramping across the city to answer want advertisements in the papers only to find that the place was filled even before the advertisement reached the public. People wanting help should bear this in mind. There is no humanity in adding torture to the plight of the out-of-work these hungry days. To word your advertisement so as to lure men from all over the city only to disappoint them is simply cruel.

WILL MISRULED MILWAUKEE BE RESTORED TO THE PEOPLE?

A straw vote was taken in the sixth grade in the Eleventh Ward School, Tuesday, and this is the way the young folks voted:

For mayor—Kelly 0, Dahlman 3, Pringle 11, Rose 2, Graebner 3 and Seidel 18.

For alderman—Girler 2, Rozanski 0, Schoff 6, Wendt 4, and Melms 25.

The young people not only reflect the political feeling of their fathers, but will some day be voters themselves.

WILL THE COILS OF THE CORPORATION SNAKE BE SHAKEN OFF BY MISRULED MILWAUKEE ON APRIL 7?

Do You Want Free School Books? When you cast a capitalist party ballot you also, among other things, sanction the furnishing of school books by robber book trusts, who keep ordering changes in books so parents will be continually held up for new books and the trust coffers may be kept swollen.

When you vote the Social-Democratic ticket you also, among other things, register your protest against book trust holdups and in favor of free school books supplied by the city, just as it supplies free schools, free desks and free instruction in the things in which all citizens growing up must be proficient.

Don't forget this.

SAVE THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT NOW! ALREADY UNDER WAY! WE WANT ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OUR HOMES!

It was the Social-Democratic aldermen who put ginger into the city council. And it can stand still more ginger.

THE GAS COMPANY HAS A HAND IN THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—BUT WE DEMAND THE COMPLETION OF THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT JUST THE SAME. WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OUR HOMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Rose is now spitting his venom on organized labor. But he has nothing to say against his old pal, Pringle. See the point?

THE STREET CAR COMPANY AND THE GAS COMPANY WANT YOU TO VOTE "NO" ON THE SUBJECT OF A MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT ON ELECTION DAY! DON'T BE PLAYED FOR A GUD-GEON!

Will misruled Milwaukee redeem itself the coming election? This is the question that trembles in the balance in Wisconsin's metropolis this spring.

The Social-Democrats in the common council were voted down when they tried to force fair labor conditions at the Auditorium. Now the contractors are paying fifteen cents an hour for ten-hour day work.

SAVE THE MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT NOW! ALREADY UNDER WAY! WE WANT ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OUR HOMES!

The Social-Democrats have rented the Freie Gemeinde hall, Fourth street, between Cedar and State, for the purpose of receiving returns the night of election.

DAVIDSON

Summer Stock Season
Opens Monday March 30

THE SHERMAN BROWN STOCK COMPANY

The Leading Stock Organization of America.

FIRST PLAY

THE PRINCE CHAP

(By EDWARD PEPPLE)
As Played With Memorable Success by CYRIL SCOTT.

FIRST and Only Time IN STOCK

THIS INCOMPARABLE COMPANY:

Edward Mackay Louise Rutter
Rob't McWade, Jr. Mary Hall
Richard Somerville W. W. Davis
Regan Hughton Suzanne Lee
Theodore Roberts Eva Vincent
Francis Powers Dudley Hawley

MATINEES WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30

Chas. E. Blakey Presents the Delightful Comedienne and Dancer—MISS

Cecil Spooner

In Two of the Most Elaborate Musical Comedy-Dramas Ever Staged.

Sunday Matinee and Night, Monday and Tuesday, and Sat. Mat. and Night. Her Last Season's Great Success

The Girl Raffles

Wed. Mat. and Night, Thurs. and Fri. This Season's Equally Great Success

The Dancer and the King

EACH PLAY MASSIVELY STAGED.

40 PEOPLE—CHORUS—40

Week Beginning Sunday, April 5th

The Big Melodrama

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

ALHAMBRA

Commencing Tomorrow (Sunday) Matinee—Other Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

JOSEPH M. GAITES

Presents Milwaukee's Own PRIMA DONNA

Cheridah Simpson

In a Splendid Production of

Red Feather

The Aristocrat of Comic Opera.

Book by Chas. Klein—Music by Reginald DeKoven—Lyrics by C. Emerson Cook.

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Prices, 15c to \$1.00; Box Seats, \$1.50