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A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION

Chicago.—The national convention of the Socialist party is a big affair and very representative of the country. There is great harmony apparent, but the delegates are all at sea as to the presidential ticket. Haywood stock seems to be away down at this writing (Tuesday) and it was noticeable that the mention of the name of the former Western Federation secretary in a congratulation telegram read shortly after the opening of the convention evoked only slight applause. This is no discourtesy to the man who escaped with his life from the official and murderous clutches of the Western Mine Barons, but betokens the general feeling that the national campaign should be for straight Socialism rather than one in which the affairs of the great Western labor organization would be the subject uppermost. There is some Debs sentiment, but his connection with the recent effort to launch a dual organized labor body in the United States is regarded as being prejudicial to his candidacy, grand as he would be as a campaigner. Various names are heard. John Brown of Massachusetts, Mahlon Barnes, Seymour Stedman of Illinois, James Carey of Massachusetts, Franklin Wentworth, also of Massachusetts, Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin, John C. Chase of New York, are some of them. A motion was made Monday by Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago that the nominations be made prior to adjournment of Thursday's session, and this was passed. So that readers of these lines will doubtless find the news of the nominations in Friday's press dispatches in their home newspapers. The motion was made because the Chicago members are planning a big ratification meeting for Saturday night.

There are something like 220 delegates in the convention, and while the rawness, impetuosity and narrow know-it-all impulse of the zealot, newly converted, crops out here and there in the debates, and quite a little misunderstanding of the broad, constructive, scientific spirit of the international movement shows itself, as a whole the convention seems to be level-headed and able to acquit itself with credit. Still there will be some sharp brushes over tactics and program. The farmer question seems to stir up considerable impossibility, and thus far it has had a sort of battle-door and shuttlecock-time of it. On Sunday the report of the committee on rules was amended by striking out a provision for a committee on a farmers' program, the debate being rather jarring to the real student of international tactics. Later in the day the convention seemed to get its head again, and after a masterly plea by Stedman of Illinois, restored the farm committee provision. On Monday Slobodin of New York sought to stamp it out again, but the move

received a quick quietus by a motion to table the attempt. This means that farmers' program will probably be reported, but that the fight on it is only delayed till that time.

Some rancour on the matter of trades unionism seems to have cropped up—or rather, the ghost of the moribund I. W. W. seems to have seized on the convention for a last feeble stand. A Pennsylvania delegate even evoked groans by declaring that trade unionism is no concern of the Socialists.

Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin made one of the most forceful protests against this mischievous and short-sighted spirit, telling what had been done in Wisconsin, and various other speeches were sharp and to the point. The trade union committee was provided for, only it was called a committee on "labor organization," which was acceptable to the real industrialists and pacified the new fellows who are using "industrialism" as a fad run mad.

Anyone approaching the Garrick Theater on Randolph Street Sunday would have concluded that the Socialists of the country had captured Chicago. A reception was planned at the theater for 9 o'clock Sunday morning, delegates being given reserved seat tickets on presentation of their credential cards, and the rest of the seats being sold. The theater was soon filled to suffocation, and the lobby and the sidewalk in front were also crowded, there being in the throngs representatives from probably every state in the union and some of the territories. Inside the theater a regular welcoming program was carried out, with speeches and music.

The first session of the convention was scheduled for 11 o'clock, but it was past noon before the gavel fell. Brand's hall, on North Clark Street, is not well suited for convention purposes. The acoustics are bad and the big side windows glaring. As arranged for the convention the delegates were provided for along long tables running clear through the hall from the stage to the rear. The state locations were arranged alphabetically commencing at one of the rear corners. The best front positions fell to the lot of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Wisconsin got the worst of the two back corners, with Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Washington to keep it company. The hall was draped with red, "Labor's immortal color," and framed portraits of Marx and Engels were placed at either end of the stage, with huge American flags hanging above them. Cardboard signs strung on wires overhead indicated the locations of the state delegations.

Heath.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK.

Chicago, Ills., May 10.—The national nominating convention of the Socialists was rapped to order at 12:30 p. m. by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, who welcomed the delegates and called for a temporary organization.

Morris Hillquit of New York was elected temporary chairman and Frederic Heath of Wisconsin temporary secretary.

Cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read from the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, the Social-Democratic Party of Austria and from various locals and organizations in the United States. On motion of Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin a committee of seven on credentials was chosen, made up as follows: Reilly of New Jersey, Untermyer of Utah, Clark of Texas, Boylau of Oklahoma, Graham of Montana, Tuck of California, Solomon of New York, Schwartz of Pennsylvania, Boomer of Washington, and Gaylord of Wisconsin.

At 3 o'clock the convention re-assembled and Stedman of Chicago reported for the rules committee appointed by the national executive committee. After a hot skirmish the section providing for a committee on farmers' program was stricken out, the motion being made by Osborne of California, an impossibilist. The consideration of rules was then put over to allow the credentials committee to report. The report showed 217 delegates with contests in the delegation from Washington, Nebraska, California and some other states. The contests were put over and the convention declared formally organized.

Hillquit of New York was elected chairman for the day. Heath of Wisconsin was elected the permanent secretary for the convention. Fraternal delegates C. E. Devry

and A. W. Mance from the Socialist Party of Canada were given seats on the stage.

On motion of Stedman of Illinois the work of the convention with regard to the rules committee report was ratified except as to the action on the farmers' program. The chair construed this as a restoration of the farmers' program provision. An appeal from decision was taken by Slobodin of New York and the chair was sustained.

May 11.—The convention was called to order by National Secretary Barnes. James F. Carey of Massachusetts was elected chairman for the day. Miller of Colorado offered a draft of a telegram to be sent to the Western Federation of Miners, but it was decided to refer it, with other like matters to the prospective resolutions committee.

Kearns of New Jersey asked an adjournment in order to find some way of rearranging the hall so as to make it possible for delegates to hear each other, but the motion did not prevail. Secretary Heath, by authority under the rules appointed Strickland of Indiana reading clerk.

Hanford of New York moved to turn the rearrangement of seating in the hall over to the national secretary, which was done.

The balance of the rules were acted on and Slobodin of New York tried to get the farmers' section omitted in their adoption as a whole, but Mahoney of New York moved to lay his attempt on the table, and this was done.

The convention reconvened at 2 p. m., and took up the contests for seats. All the contested delegates present were seated.

The convention, on motion of Morgan of Illinois, voted to make the nominations at some time prior

to the adjournment for the day Thursday.

Strickland of Indiana and Reilly of New Jersey were elected assistant secretaries, and the chair appointed Penrose of Arkansas, Floaten of Colorado, Gerber of New York and O'Hare of Oklahoma tellers and Bentall of Illinois and Ambrose of Montana judges to count and tabulate the vote.

The result of the vote on committee on platform resulted as follows:

Simons of Illinois, Hillquit of New York, Untermyer of Idaho, Carey of Massachusetts, Work of Iowa, Clark of Texas, Berger of Wisconsin, Miller of Colorado and Brannstetter of Oklahoma.

John F. Slayton of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman for the day Tuesday. Another large batch of telegrams were read from the Polish Socialist Alliance of Jersey City, the Canadian Socialist Party, the Jewish Bund of New York et al.

A special report of the national executive committee was read on the Washington case and was finally adopted after several hours devoted to thrashing out the factional trouble of that Western state. It advised against declaring the state unorganized and suggested sending a peacemaker. Hutchinson of Washington was granted the stage and aroused the delegates to great enthusiasm by declaring that his faction meant to get into the party if it took years of effort. The faction numbers some 700 comrades who were dropped from the party by the Dr. Titus faction. The debate scored both sides and urged a getting together for the good of the movement in the state. Davies of Pennsylvania caused considerable excitement by being forced to admit, when challenged by Berger of Wisconsin, that he was pretending to speak on one side while really serving the other, two having been allowed to speak on each side. This trick of seeking to cripple the side he pretended to favor was repudiated by the Pennsylvania delegation.

A touching incident of the afternoon session was the reading of a letter from Sarah A. Bigelow, now over 80 years of age, the mother of George E. Bigelow, late national organizer, as follows:

"Greeting and good cheer. It is my hope to live long enough to see the ultimate triumph of this cause, to which my only child gave the best years of his life. His great heart broke because of the 'pain of the world.' My house is left unto me desolate, but all the world are my brothers, and God will take care of me. Your comrade, Sarah A. Bigelow."

The secretary was instructed to send a fitting answer.

The following standing committees were elected:

Resolutions—John Spargo, New York; Chas. H. Kerr, Illinois; Elizabeth H. Thomas, Wisconsin; Ed. Moore, Pennsylvania; H. R. Kearns, New Jersey; Alf. Wagenknecht, Washington; Benj. Wilson, Kansas; J. C. Rhodes, Texas; M. Kaplan, Minnesota.

Constitution—Winfield R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; B. Berlin, Illinois; J. E. Snyder, Kansas; Caleb Lipscomb, Wisconsin; H. L. Slobodin, New York; W. J. Bell, Texas; K. Bauer, California; A. E. Penton, Massachusetts; Fred. Kraft, New Jersey.

Relation of Women to Party—Myra Tupper Maynard, Colorado; Antoinette Konikow, Massachusetts; Gertrude B. Hunt, Illinois; Winnie Brannstetter, Oklahoma; Josephine Cole, California; Laura B. Payne, Texas; Margaret Prevey, Ohio; Sol. Fieldman, New York; Grace D. Brewer, Kansas.

Farmers' Program—Carl D. Thompson, Wisconsin; J. G. Wells,

Oklahoma; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; E. L. Regg, Idaho; J. C. Thompson, Texas; E. J. Rhorer, Iowa; C. W. Brazee, Oregon.

Press—May Wood Simons, Illinois; J. W. Slayton, Pennsylvania; Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Montana; W. A. Jacobs, Wisconsin; Ellis O. Jones, Ohio.

Labor Organization—Algernon Lee, New York; J. S. Maurer, Pennsylvania; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; Frank J. Weber, Wisconsin; G. A. Hoehn, Missouri; Thomas J. Morgan, Illinois; Grant Miller, Nevada; James Graham, Montana; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana.

Foreign Speaking Organizations—U. Solomon, New York; L. Gouziou, Pennsylvania; Ester Nieminen, Minnesota; S. A. Knopfnagel, Illinois; T. Hibonon, Michigan.

Ways and Means—G. W. Davis, Oklahoma; Fred. L. Schwartz, Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Brandt, Missouri; Charles Sandburg, Wisconsin; Julius Gerber, New York; T. L. Buie, Colorado; Harriet D'Orsey, Massachusetts; M. A. Smith, Texas; E. W. Perrin, Arkansas.

Government by Commission—John Hagel, Oklahoma; Isaac Cowen, Ohio; Geo. H. Ambrose, Montana; J. O. Bentall, Illinois; Howard Tuttle, Wisconsin; W. C. Hills, Iowa; G. Strehel, New York.

Auditing—Mark Peiser, New York; Daniel Kissam Young, Pennsylvania; W. L. Garver, Missouri; Geo. E. Boomer, Washington; W. W. Buchanan, Texas.

Notes of the Convention.

The convention is being watched with interest by a number of well-known magazine writers who have Socialist leanings. Several of these sat on the stage the first day before the curtain was lowered as one of the efforts to help the wretched acoustics of the hall. Charlotte Teller, Ernest Poole, Eugene Wood, author of those inimitable "Back Home" stories that we will never tire of reading over and over again, and others, are among those present. Charlotte Teller is representing the *Arena* magazine and Ernest Poole *Colliers*, and the *American Magazine*. Among the delegates are several well-known names, especially to periodical readers. LeRoy Scott is representing several Eastern periodicals; Ellis O. Jones, witty contributor to *Life*, *Puck* and others, is seated with the Ohio delegation. Daniel Kissam Young is in the Pennsylvania delegation. Robert Hunter sits at the New York table. So does John Spargo.

A worse convention place than Brand's Hall would be hard to find.

An anti-Socialist play: "Paid in Full," is being given at one of the Chicago theaters. The villain of the play preaches Socialism while playing the villain. A notable thing about the play is that the man who wrote it, a newspaper man of Cincinnati, has since become a convert to Socialism.

The reports of the convention in the Chicago capitalist press are very poor, studiously offensive and very inaccurate and incomplete. This has also been reflected in the Associated Press reports that have been sent out. The fault is said not to be with the reporters, but with the editors and their blue pencils, amendments and headings.

H.

Government railroads, government telegraph, coal, etc., etc., at cost delivered by the government, oil ditto, other necessities the same—these would be first steps among those the Socialists would strive for in case of a national victory. These and like matters will be forced by the Socialists as national policies, and the capitalist siamese parties will be compelled to fall in line for them as the tide of public senti-

ment, made by the Socialist agitation, rises higher and higher. And the public ownership of manufactured life necessities will naturally follow these first demands, and so on until capitalism loses all its rights of exploitation and dwindles away.

Socialists contend that under capitalism labor power is reduced to a mere ware in the market, to be bought and sold as unconcernedly as pig iron, or sausages, or live stock, or cabbage heads. We need no confirmation of this—the evidences meet us at every hand.

Yet a glaring case of brutal frankness on the subject comes from New York in the form of some circulars and printed matter put out by the Hapgood labor brokerage concern.

This printed matter smacks of the slave market of old.

Employees are for sale, their pedigree guaranteed, their sound points pointed out. And, mind you, it is not the common trash the Hapgoods deal in, but the high-grade class of wage slaves—the high-class clerk is dealt in, but more especially managers and superintendents!

There has been "too much extravagance in the selection of high-grade employers," say the Hapgoods, and they agree to supply "executives and superintendents whose experience has made them especially valuable" at "BARGAIN PRICES!"

Those are their very words.

A bargain counter for the overstock of high-up managers and superintendents—the men who manage industry today while the real owner, the simon-pure capitalist, clips coupons or tours Europe! The inferno of the labor market has at last overtaken the silk stockings!

They are now beginning to see why labor has been studying economics!

Let us take a few grim sentences from the Hapgood circular:

"The far-sighted business man is commencing NOW to reorganize his force. He is securing a number of exceptional men WHILE THE MARKET IS LOW!"

"Salesmen who can sell goods even in hard times... may be hired now at a salary far BELOW their ACTUAL WORTH!"

"We have IN STOCK today the largest and most varied list of men since the establishment of our business, and can offer REAL BARGAINS in brains to employers in all parts of the United States."

"Clerks and bookkeepers are now willing to accept positions paying 15 and 20 per cent less than they have been earning."

That is certainly brutally frank enough to open the eyes of the most top-lofty clerk or superintendent. The market has become overstocked with their class, the prices are tumbling down. Capitalism wants everything in sight, and means to get the brain workers and the skilled boss down to the "iron law of wages" basis! And to stop their getting any portion of the profits through "fancy" salaries. Thus are the aristocrats of labor humbled!

But what of the future? Already we see the capitalist becoming unnecessary. He is placing the management of industry on hired shoulders and cutting the cord of sympathy between himself and the real managers into the bargain. When industry is taken over by the collectivity the managers will be much more willing to serve the new masters—the people—than to continue to serve capitalist drones.

Matters are shaping themselves for the great changes that are impending. From very force of conditions the capitalist digs his own grave!

A NEW AWAKENING IN THE STATE.

The splendid gains made by the Milwaukee Social-Democrats in the last election served to awaken new enthusiasm for the movement throughout Wisconsin.

This enthusiasm should not be allowed to die out, but should be encouraged by a systematic campaign of literature distribution.

The *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* should be read by every friend and sympathizer of the greatest and grandest movement the world has ever known—the movement that contains within itself the concrete essence of all the great movements of the past for the advancement of mankind—the movement that is destined to bring about the final emancipation of both the workers and the shirkers of the world.

See that every one of your neighbors is supplied with the kind of reading matter that will help him make intelligent use of his ballot at the next state election.

We want to cover every section of the state this way, and for that purpose we ask you to boost the Wisconsin literature fund to the best of your ability.

Send in what you can, and we will put it where it will do the most good.

To the State Executive Board Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin:

Please place the enclosed sum (\$.....) to the credit of the

Wisconsin Literature Fund, and oblige

Wisconsin State Executive Board,
E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

Wisconsin Literature Fund.
Previously reported.....\$180.52
Victor Collins.....50
Wm. Schlueter.....50
G. E. Ellis.....50
W. F. Sargent.....50
Louis Moreau.....25

\$182.77

SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

If you were Japan, now, which would you dread most, Roosevelt's teeth or Taft's smile?

A Chicago old party alderman has declared that "honesty is all bunk." Simply capitalistic frankness!

If it were true that Socialism stands for marital infidelity then indeed is the bourgeoisie leaning "toward Socialism!"

Just the same there are a good many Republicans who would like to assure the man in the white house that one good term deserves another.

Perhaps the Taft boom might overcome all opposition if the fat candidate had not been an original injunction judge and therefore not sure of labor votes.

The street railways and railways of St. Louis killed 122 people the past twelve months. That's about an average showing. Life is cheaper under capitalism than property—and safety appliances and precautions butter no dividends!

David Orr, one of the men who built the Monitor for the government in the civil war times, has just died of slow starvation in a New York cellar. He served his country and society let him die like a dog. This is genius rewarded under the capitalist system!

Walter Crane, England's most famous artist and illustrator, is furnishing a series of articles on Socialism and art to the London daily papers. Crane has been a Socialist since the days of William Morris and his conversion to Social-Democracy.

The capitalist system is productive of endless abnormalities. Crime and abomination are everywhere. The Mrs. Gunness case is simply a particularly atrocious case of the "get money at any cost" habit of mind that capitalism forces on many natures.

An exchange says that it is easy to sell a railroad a device to save time, but that a device to save human life will not be accepted as a gift. Very likely—and there's a reason! The latter does not contribute to dividends, and railroads are not in business for their health. And there's no sentiment in business, either.

Can there be such a thing as justice before the law in a country where a few are rich and the many poor? How is it possible for our courts to be just when the rich man can have the best lawyers and stand the expense of carrying a case up to higher courts the poor man cannot reach? Justice from the higher courts must be bought—that's simply the naked, hideous fact. What can be done about it?

It was bad enough that the cost of living has been soaring almost out of reach, the crops for the coming summer have now been badly damaged by the wintry weather in the central states, so that there will now be no relief from the high prices when the vegetable and fruit season opens. Thousands of acres of garden truck were ruined and berry crops spoiled. Not only will such food be high, but the capitalist instinct will make them still higher now having a plausible excuse!

This is the season of the year when the worker, who has toiled so hard through the fall, winter and spring, to enrich society, begins to prepare for his summer's outing at his country villa at some inland lake or watering place—nit! We've got this mixed a bit. It isn't the toiler who begins to prepare for a much-needed outing, it is the capitalist. Perhaps in time it may be different, but that's the way it is now. It doesn't seem quite a fair shake, does it?

A citizen militia, every citizen armed by the government and given a certain amount of training in the use of said arms—this would be the absolute Socialistic guarantee of peace in this country. We only need to prepare for war upon the seas because of our imperialism.

The people of this country can defend this country with ease.

That's all they would need to defend if Uncle Sam would drop his capitalistic ambitions for dominion elsewhere.

Here's the latest dodge of the associated corporations: They have organized a National Prosperity Association. Here's what one of the members says: "We may get into the national campaign if any candidate, irrespective of party, gets to shouting calamity too strongly. Another possibility is co-operation to fight

corporation attacks in a particular state. If the business organizations in a state, for instance, should decide that they wanted our assistance in work of this kind, it would doubtless be extended. Any revival or renewal of proceedings against corporations at present is ill advised and detrimental."

Coffins for pet dogs, trimmed with silver! In excavating at the site of the old Zimmermann home- stead near Cincinnati the workmen came upon a private canine burying ground. They found remains of expensive collars and jewelry and silk and satin lined caskets. Helen Zimmermann is now the Duchess of Manchester and probably has her dog cemetery located over in England. But it is American dollars that pays for such things, and child slavery and the other distressing forms of wage slavery must bear the task to furnish the extra burden of such unholy squanderings of wealth.

The capitalist system is thrice indicted when little children starve and sicken with want and dead purps are surrounded with plenty!

The difficulties that beset the capitalistic peace congresses may be gauged by the case of Japan at the present time. According to lurid war prophesies Japan is anxious to get at Uncle Sam. How could such a spirit be arbitrated except by this nation giving up some of its possessions, which, being principally bent just now on acquiring territory to help the world business of our capitalists would be flat idiocy to the average bourgeois mind! They would rather go to war even if it did cost the lives of hordes of our out-of-works. A nation that is a capitalistic nation can only protect its marauding and exploiting propensities by resort to more battleships and ever greater expense in preparation for war.

A buccaneer has to go armed while the man of real peace does not. It is a matter of which business is pursued.

To have real peace—real peace of mind—the United States would have to keep within its shell, so to speak. This would guarantee peace, for it is geographically safe and fortified, and could live on itself indefinitely, having all the resources necessary.

But that would not suit the predatory capitalistic nature!

We Social-Democrats do not denounce capitalism as a thing wholly abominable, for such is not the case. Capitalism has been a part, and a very important and necessary part of the evolution of society. It has been one of the ascending steps in the progress of society from brutish drudgers and benightedness to a more perfect condition for mankind. Society is ascending, and the next higher step is being prepared. When capitalism was young it served mankind. Now it has developed to where it does not serve but actually plagues the big majority of the people, although it still has developing work to perform. Capitalism has placed the greatest burden of industry on the machine and the wage workers. Socialism will place it still more upon the machine, and also release the workers, so that the lot of leisure and culture that now falls to the capitalist f.w.w. will be the common enjoyment of the human family.

Famine in the midst of plenty is the lot of the toilers the world over, and it seems to make no great difference whether there are hard times or good times. The terrible famine district in London makes us shudder when we read of it, and yet there is scarcely a city in the civilized world of any size that cannot show up some degree of the same sort of thing.

Even if we grant that the worst of the famine falls to the most "unfit" among the working class, what has made them unfit but a wrong social system, which haunts the workers with want, and heaps up the products of labor for the enjoyment of others! And even how about the unfit? The attempt is made to have us feel that the unfit are undeserving. Is the boy or girl born in the midst of the depleted class undeserving? Through what fault of theirs have they been born to famine and squalor?

It is just from the industrial class that the so-called unfit and depleted humans come. Does not this fact itself indict the capitalist system? Let the social system guarantee to each worker his socially due share of his product and then see how many unfit would be produced. There would be no unfit, except as a legacy from the former system of society, and that legacy would soon play out.

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."
—Epistle of Peter.

CHAPTER IV.

Education and Increasing Intelligence—A Reason.

As a fourth reason in answer to the question: Why I am a Socialist, I reply that my education—not only that received in the public school, which is itself a socialistic institution, and in the college and university—but also that of everyday experience and observation, and extensive reading, has forced me to it.

Economic Determinism and Education.

Of course, in referring to the part that education plays in the tendency toward Socialism, I am not unmindful of the law of economic determinism, and of the fact that the capitalist class completely controls the university and the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literature, by making them all economically dependent upon itself; and that as a result this class can have taught what best serves its own interests, and have omitted what the working or producing class should know. I myself have been refused the privilege of placing high-class Socialist magazines on the reading tables of public libraries on the same terms accorded other publications.

Therefore, in what follows, I am using the word education in its widest sense, that is, developing the mind so the individual may think for himself rather than filling the mind with the ideas of others. This ability to think is working wonders with that class which we may call the educated proletariat. This class is greatly on the increase. It is seeking honorable jobs, the learned professions, but as shown before, many of these jobs are no longer bringing in the kind of living that is desired, and so the gray matter in these brains is beginning to be agitated.

The Educated Proletariat.

One of these educated proletarians who is studying the law says: "My practice shall be with the rich only, because if you want to make money you must deal with the class that has money." But he adds, "It is so hard to secure their clientele." Ah, that's the rub, that's it exactly. Why so hard? Because the class that has money is becoming smaller, and the class of the educated proletariat is becoming larger. Lawyers, teachers, doctors, preachers, agents, clerks, fakirs, bookkeepers, politicians, and so on, are multiplying by the thousands, all trying to deal with the rich.

So persistent and shrewd is this class that they do extract many dollars from the rich, but it is becoming such a struggle that many are beginning to waver and think, and this thinking will make them know the truth, and the truth will make them free.

Evolution of the Public School System.

History reminds me that there was a time when none but the children of the rich could be educated, because only the rich father could hire a tutor to come into his family to teach. Then the masses were as unlearned as were the beasts of the field, and progress was slow and painful.

A system of public education administered by representatives of the people was unknown. When such a system was finally thought of and an attempt was made to put it into operation, it met with all the opposition that Socialism is meeting with today, and even some of us now living can recall the bitter prejudice against the public school, and the fact that the rich and aristocratic classes held aloof from it for many years after it became an established fact. Well do I remember the contention of these classes, and of rich bachelors, and childless couples in my own neighborhood, that they were unjustly taxed to support a system of schools that they could not patronize.

The Law of Inheritance.

This opposition has passed and we scarcely hear it mentioned today. It gave way before the argument that education is a debt due from present to future generations; that education is a part of the inheritance that the present generation must bequeath to the next.

This latter idea is made very clear in the following words from Dr. W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville, in his work, "The Genesis of Knowledge in the Race": "It will be granted that in knowledge, as in wealth, the race has made progress from age to age, and even from generation to generation. Now progress is possible only under this condition: Inheritance supplemented by individual acquisition. Without inheritance there can be no progress; for then each generation must start where the preceding started, and progress is impossible."

is quite as impossible without individual acquisition; for in this case each generation would stop where the preceding generation stopped. To accept no part whatever of capitalized experience is an impossibility. In climate, in society, in language, in means of communication, in heredity, in a thousand ways that might be enumerated, we are involuntary heirs of all past ages, and to renounce this inheritance, and to start even within a thousand years of where the race started is an absolute impossibility. The law of inheritance is involved in the division of labor, for in the life time of our benefactors we partake of the results of their industry and skill. Can any man produce even a tenth of what he needs to support the conditions of the life into which he is born? As it is impossible to produce the environment even of the generation immediately preceding, much less of the early generation, it is absurd to talk of beginning where the race began and of repeating its experience."

Now I am chiefly interested in this because it admits and proves the law of inheritance, that if we are to make progress the present generation must inherit the attainments of the past.

The educator of today is using all his powers to have every person born into the world enjoy to the fullest extent of his time, means, and capacity all the progress of the moral, intellectual, and spiritual kind that has been bequeathed to us, but the educator falls far short of realizing his noble aim because this law of inheritance is not allowed to extend to its logical conclusion. For example, much effort is being put forth to compel every person to accept his full share of the inheritance in knowledge, and in moral and spiritual progress, while at the same time as much and possibly more effort is wasted in preventing the great mass of the people from receiving their full share of the inheritance of material wealth, and because the masses are so prevented they lack time, means, and capacity for progress, and as a result not only themselves but the whole world is the loser thereby.

The Lucky Combination that Unlocks the Door of Progress.

The educated and intelligent mind, directing the trained hand engaged in actual work, with leisure for experiment is the combination that counts in progress. Who can conceive of an ignorant person who has been shown simply how to mechanically run an engine improving or inventing one? Who can conceive of a person, however learned, who has never worked with an engine or about it, improving or inventing one?

To have a large percentage of illiterates, or a mass of poverty-stricken people among our population means more than that there are so many who can neither read nor write. It means that all these persons are shut out from the active, upward life of the race, and their presence in the body politic is a hindrance all the time. The rest may go ahead for a while, but they must sooner or later come back to the mass, and make another effort to carry them along. All our educators see this fact, they see that we are burdened by this ignorant, poverty-stricken mass today, but many of these educators are still ignorant of the remedy, or are unwilling to teach economic freedom, being themselves blinded by gold, because the capitalist has made even the educator dependent upon him for existence. Many of these educators see and know that Socialism is inevitable, but for fear of losing standing in their profession they teach to please the masters.

Personally, I am convinced that when the law of inheritance is made to apply in full to all wealth and progress, the race will make such advancement as is today undreamed.

This must necessarily be true because the first requisite for success and progress is proper equipment, which means an opportunity to secure proper food, clothing, education, and enough leisure to develop the aptitudes and talents peculiar to each individual. Until such equipment is guaranteed to all, we may expect partial and one-sided progress, shared only by a minority.

The Class That Can Not See the Truth.

Now I ask, who is it that cannot see this great truth? Not the intelligent, educated man, although for reasons already given he may keep his light under a bushel. The man who cannot see it, is the man whose class is in power today—the business man. His economic position in life, and the low and only incentive that moves him, namely: making money, have blinded his eyes to all the changes that are taking place around him, or have prevented him from investigating even when his attention was called to these matters. I have talked to many persons of this class, and the free admission of one serves for all. He says: "I am too busy a man to investigate these great questions," and his total ignorance as shown by conversation proved that he had told the truth at least as far as his knowledge was concerned. It is the high financier, the commercialist, and their minions, the low politician, and the parasite generally, whose minds are utterly incapable of any vision of this next stage upon which society in its evolution is surely tending.

The Class That Is Awakening.

The industrial classes, open-hearted and responsive, better educated than ever before, will be compelled to see it in order to save themselves from the most abject slavery.

The most advanced scholars and thinkers of the century see the truth, and are beginning to speak it out. More and more literary men and women are seeing it. For instance, recall such men as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Alfred Russell Wallace, Charles Robert Darwin—men whose intellect and foresight will be the admiration of all succeeding time. They were the pioneers who first called attention to this next stage of the evolution of society. Being men of intellectual attainments, and with vast scientific knowledge, their conclusions were carefully reached, and have come to be accepted as authoritative.

Here in the United States scientific men and scholars who deny being Socialists, are constantly publishing books on the subject of their study which confirm every contention of the Socialist, and furnish him no end of satisfaction. To some of these we will now refer. Take for example the historian, P. V. N. Myers, President of Belmont College, who says: "Now, the student of the last two epochs of history will not fail to note that this labor problem bears exactly the same relation to industrial society that the old religious and political questions bore to the Church and the State. The great problem of the first era was the proper distribution of authority in religious matters; that of the second era was the distribution of power in the State; that of this new epoch is the equitable distribution of the products of industry." (Mediaeval and Modern History, p. 717.)

The political economist, Thorstein Veblen, of Chicago University, whose books, "The Theory of the Leisure Class," and "The Theory of Business Enterprise," would, in fact, make fairly good propaganda for the Socialist, concludes the latter book with these words: "It seems possible to say this much, that the full dominion of business enterprise is necessarily a transitory dominion. It stands to lose in the end whether the one or the other of the two divergent cultural tendencies wins, because it is incompatible with the ascendancy of either." What more could the Socialist ask? It is what he has contended all the while, and what is more, Prof. Veblen practically shows that Socialism is inevitable.

The sociologist, Prof. Albion W. Small, of Chicago University, in his recent work, "General Sociology," accepts the doctrine of the class struggle, and the materialistic interpretation of history. For their holding to these two laws of the development of society, Socialists have in the past been fiercely denounced. Says Prof. Small: "Sociology might be said to be the science of human interests and their working under all conditions, . . . the conspicuous element in the history of the race so far as it has been recorded is universal conflict of interests." How much this reads like Marx. "The whole history of mankind has been a history of class struggles." In recognizing the materialistic interpretation of history he is equally clear. For example, he says: "Every social question, from electing a Pope down to laying out a country road, is in the last analysis a question of what to do in the face of grudging soil, and cruel climate, and the narrow space of the region from which we get our food," and "If we should pass in review all the social theorizings of the last century no more frequent vice would be in evidence than some form of virtual denial that social conduct must square with the requirements of physical surroundings." He even declares that, "We might find also that the crusades were less inspired by piety than by poverty, and that this poverty was primarily the correlate of outraged physical law."

All these men are college men, filling chairs in their departments in our colleges and universities, and now, after I have been engaged on this work for several months, my attention has been called to another of them, Sidney A. Reeve, a professor of steam engineering in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, whose book, "The Cost of Competition," has given me considerable confidence in some of the conclusions I had reached before I heard of it. He shows the disastrous results of competition in business, and lays down this law: "Barter is a process parasitical upon the exchange so destructive to the latter and with it to the production dependent upon exchange, and to the life engaged in both and dependent upon them for support, that it limits their existence and activity to the minimum which will afford a supporting food supply to the barter which preys upon them. This minimum is slightly greater than the productivity possible without either exchange or barter, but is vastly less than that possible with pure exchange." "It is not the profit which is extorted from the consumer which does him the most harm; it is the profit-keeping, the time spent by the barterer in antagon-

ism and failure which undermines his neighbors' purchasing power and which robs the rich and poor alike of their natural heritage in a new continent: material welfare, peace on earth, and good will to men. It is not gold, but the legalized strife for gold which is the root of all evil."

To avoid all this Prof. Reeve suggests a central office to determine the cost of every product, so that there may be economic justice, and each individual secure the full value of what he produces. By this plan he declares "that every barterer, every purely commercial man in the country would find himself out of a job and without an income."

All this the Socialist has pointed out again and again, and Prof. Reeve has only added his weight of testimony.

The Muck-Rakers.

But there is another class of educated men who likewise do not call themselves Socialists, but who have been forced to the socialist position by conditions which confronted them. These are the popular magazine writers, Charles Edward Russell, Lincoln Steffens, David Graham Phillips, Thomas W. Lawson. These men are either careful not to use the terms which the Socialist uses, or they do not know these terms. They are constantly referring to the "System" and the "Interests" and "Big Business" as opposed to the people without mentioning conflicting classes. They are contributing a mass of material that has become known as "the literature of exposure," which shows how rapidly capitalism is decaying. In all this they are simply giving concrete examples of that which the Socialist has been declaring in a general way all the while.

Experience and Observation as Teachers.

But my education is not confined to that derived from books, or in the schools. Experience and observation have been my most effective teachers.

I observe that whenever the existence of any form of life, whether it be animal or human, is threatened, there is recourse to cooperation. Zoology is full of illustration of that kind. Every one has noticed how the individual members of a family, or of a class, or of a nation are protected by the other members whenever there is danger ahead. It is said that the calamity caused by the recent earthquake at San Francisco completely obliterated all distinctions of wealth, or race, or class.

Time and again in the history of the human family, the happiness, yes, the very life of man has been threatened by his own achievements. My observation compels me to see that just such a condition confronts us today.

The inventive genius of man has placed in his hands gigantic machines, which are capable of producing abundantly; some of these machines, it is safe to say, are doing the same work in a given time that formerly required from one thousand to ten thousand men. This vast product, instead of being produced for the use of those who produce it, is made for the enrichment of the few who privately own these great machines.

As a result, this product is only allowed to administer to the comfort, convenience, and happiness of the producing class when it brings a profit to the owning class; and when, after a time, so much is produced that the working class is unable to buy it back because their wages are kept as near the mere existence point as possible, there comes a period of depression and industrial paralysis, and the working class is confronted with the privilege of starving, wearing rags, and suffering every inconvenience, because they have produced too much. Such a panic is now upon us, having struck the entire country in November, 1907.

The Foreign Market No Longer a Safety Valve.

In the past it has been possible to keep this surplus somewhat reduced by what has been known as the "foreign market."

For instance, here in our own country we have boasted because we have led the world in the volume of our exports, but few of us have reflected that while doing that, millions have been suffering and starving at home. But my observation shows me that the time has about arrived when the foreign market no longer exists. On June 22, 1905, there was an article published in "The New York Christian Advocate," entitled, "Christian Civilization of the West Beholds Itself in the Russo-Japanese War of the East," in which the author showed that Christian civilization of the West had circled the globe in quest of a foreign market, that with the triumph of the East that market no longer exists, that the fight for commercial supremacy is at an end, that the Kingdom of heaven is at hand. Were these predictions in this matter correct? Let us see. In October, 1906, our consuls in the East report as follows: "A marked characteristic of the export trade of the United States in re-

(Continued on page 4.)

The Hose for the Jobless.

The Deering Harvester Works Company at Chicago the other day got tired of "turning down" applicants for work and the hose was ordered turned on something like 300 seekers of employment to cause them to disperse.

The Deering employees have produced too much, and as a consequence they must pay the penalty for their industry by losing their jobs and working on short time at reduced wages until the surplus product is depleted.

The same thing applies to the harvester works as other industries—when the workers produce too much they starve and get the hose turned on them.

However, these workless workers should feel gratified that Chief Shippey was not called to disperse them with something besides water.—Ex.

Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J.—The Rev. Edmund A. Wasson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; Joseph R. Buchanan, of Montclair; and Herman B. Walker spoke at a mass meeting in Prospect Hall, 66 South Orange Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Essex Trades Council. The object was to voice a protest against decisions handed down recently by the United States Supreme Court, affecting the interests of organized labor.

About five hundred members of the council attended. George Leary, of the Buffers and Polishers' Union, presided. Resolutions calling for the passage by congress of the amendment to the anti-trust law and an employers' liability law were endorsed, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy to each Representative and Senator from New Jersey. At the conclusion of the meeting a rising vote of thanks was given to the three speakers.

Magnates Own the Machines.

A New York morning paper says that Thomas F. Ryan W. C. Whitney, Thomas Dolan, Peter A. R. Widener and William L. Elkins looted a public service corporation of \$700,000 and spent it for campaign purposes.

I wonder what the good men, the friends of the people, in the Republican and Democratic organizations think of that.

Do these magnates spend money to elect a friend of the people?

If the money went for the election of Roosevelt, were these men gambling on an uncertainty?

Nearly all of them call themselves Democrats. They are behind the Democratic machine in Philadelphia and Chicago. They control

now a good part of the city councils in this country and the state legislatures. They own a portion of the senate and a portion of the house of representatives.

Eryan, in a few months, will be campaigning the country to elect the paid representatives of these men.

Taft, in a few months, will tour the country to elect the paid representatives of these men.

The people will probably choose which they prefer, Taft or Bryan.

But these TRACTION MAGNATES DO NOT CARE. THEY OWN THE MACHINES. Bryan and Taft are figureheads about as ineffective and as powerless as the people themselves.

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WE ARE IN FOR
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A DISCUSSION OF OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

The People in Ignorance of the Real Situation. Was the Sailing of the Squadron to the Pacific Waters for Weal or Woe. Time Will Tell.

By Edmond Kelly.

The public can see in the refusal of congress to vote the four battleships demanded by Mr. Roosevelt, nothing more than a personal conflict between the legislature and the executive. It may, however, cover a vital issue and furnish a lesson of no small importance to our democracy.

No one outside the cabinet positively knows how near we were last year to war with Japan, or how certain this war may be as soon as Japan has so far recovered from its conflict with Russia as to embark upon a new campaign of conquest. Had our national credit been shaken by an impending war at a time when it was already strained to the breaking point by economic conditions, the result might have been disastrous. Every interest in the country—that of the workingman as well as that of the capitalist—demanded that fear of war in the Orient be minimized. It became, therefore, necessary that the government deny every rumor of war.

Nevertheless, we know that in spite of this denial, our entire fleet has been sent at enormous expense to overawe Japan in her own waters. If Japan had not been aggressive such a performance could be no less than an unpardonable expression of national conceit and vanity. If Japan had been aggressive it became a necessary piece of naval tactics.

Let us assume for the purposes of this discussion that Root and Roosevelt are possessed of the average brains of an average man, and that this exhibition of our naval force was justified: Then the demand for four battleships is a measure of national defense and

the refusal of them by congress a national disaster. Unfortunately under the bewildering regime under which we live it is impossible for us—the people and theoretical sovereign of this land—to come to any conclusion upon this vital issue. A single ill-considered word of the President has convinced the Socialists that he is capable of any folly—and in politics folly is worse than crime—and so our party is committed to sympathy with congress on this and on every conflict with the President.

And yet, should the President be right! Should Japan be silently preparing an attack upon the Philippines or upon our undefended Pacific Coast!

And what is true of us is true of every so-called popular government. France is annually threatened into voting its crushing army and navy budget by fear of Germany. Bismarck regularly created frontier incidents to secure similar votes in Germany, and William has persistently pursued the same abominable course. England, on the other hand, whose financial system rests on a more slender stem of credit than any other nation in the world, was obliged by fear of panic to minimize the danger of war with Kruger, to postpone the evil day by a pitiful policy of diplomatic correspondence, to hurry together a military force reduced by popular misconception to a minimum, and to expose the whole British Empire to imminent danger of destruction at the hands of a few undisciplined cowboys on the Boer Veldt.

So long as economic prosperity depends on national credit, no government dare inform the public of the facts essential to a wise conclusion on diplomatic matters. It is only when economic prosperity depends not on credit, but on production, that the public can be let in to the secrets of its state department; it is only under a co-operative commonwealth that a citizen can have any share in the control of foreign policy.

Edmond Kelly.

The Red and Blue Monkeys of the Malarial Social Jungle.

One of the most disgusting spectacles that the American people have been treated to of late years is that of the pauper prince Helie de Sagan's pursuit of the Countess Anna Gould across the Atlantic and back again, with this worthless scion of French nobility hot on the trail like a hungry hound. It is said that George Gould, the custodian of Anna's money, is furious over the prospects of his sister attaching another parasite to the Gould millions. The Gould pile is certainly alluring to a pauperized and dilapidated sport like de Sagan who shows neither embarrassment nor lack of energy in his pursuit of a foolish heiress who displays as little sense and as little common decency as he does, but then a "title" is as alluring to some American heiresses as is to the eye of the anthropoid the gaudy red and blue colors with which nature has provided certain monkeys of the African jungle to entice the female, who is dazzled by a display of red whiskers. Nature denied man the gaudy colors of the Simians, because she endowed him with a higher intelligence, but man still retained enough of the animal to be delighted in the possession of some worthless bauble, so he invented titles!—Green Bay, Wis., Review.

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COMMERCIAL VENTURES!

We were youthful, crude and foolish when a demagogic ring had a difference of opinion with a parliament and king. And their reckless agitation set the nation by the ears. And entailed a wasteful warfare for the space of seven years.

When the empty name of "Freedom" was the only thing they gained! If we prospered, did it matter whether king or congress reigned?

How much better had they listened to the warning from the throne To preserve existing order and let well enough alone!

But they interfered with Business in a most disastrous way; For the Merchant couldn't traffic, the Consumer couldn't pay. And our credit was as worthless as the echo of a song.

Yes, they interfered with Business, which was very, very wrong. Now, of all Commercial Ventures for the enterprising mind, There was none of greater profit than the sale of human kind; Being older than the Pharaohs, 'twas undoubtedly correct. Since the Negro had no birthright the Caucasian need respect.

But these Demagogues and ranters they must agitate and rave, With their philanthropic twaddle of "the sorrows of the slave," Till they won the Blacks the free-

dom that was only meant for whites, And impoverished the nation by destroying Vested Rights.

Aye, they interfered with Business; they invoked the dreadful curse.

Of a war that drained our life-blood and our money, which was worse.

With their cant of "equal justice," with their anarchistic din, Oh, they interfered with Business—the Unpardonable Sin!

Don't you interfere with Business, be the Business what it may, Don't you interfere with Business, interference doesn't pay.

Let the briber breed corruption with his foully-gathered hoard; Let the money-changers flourish in the Temple of the Lord.

Let the poison-vendors prosper, let the franchise grabbers cheat; Let the deft financial juggler pile up millions through deceit:

Let the sharper tempt the gudgeon with his shining, golden lure; Let the grafter burst his coffers with the plunder of the poor.

Let the betrayers fatten in their depths of native shame! Don't you interfere with Business, though that Business be a crime!

Live in oily, fat complaisance! Be a fat, submissive do! Don't you interfere with Business—if the Dollar be your god.

—Puck.

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By Dr. H. L. Nahin.

Air Impurities. The causes of impurities, both inside and outside air, are numerous. The atmosphere is constantly charged with organic and inorganic matter, vapors, gases, and various germs. Especially in enclosed spaces the air is rendered injurious from the following sources:

1. From the carbon dioxide exhaled by each individual during normal respiration.

2. Burning stoves, lamps, and illuminating gas in their process of combustion consume oxygen, and give off various poisonous gases.

3. The vapor produced by cooking and washing contains numerous organic and inorganic substances which vitiate the air.

4. Dust, ashes, particles of coal and wood, cotton and linen fibres, feathers, charred vegetable particles, fragments of insects, hair, impurities from the skin, and various bacteria floating freely in dwellings, all these impurities render the air highly injurious for human breathing.

Diseases Caused by Impure Air. Air deficient in oxygen and rich in poisonous gases destroys the coloring matter of the blood. The latter assumes a bluish, instead of its natural red, color. Its most important nutritive elements become deteriorated. All bodily organs are thus deprived of their share of nutrition. Hence they become weak and unable to perform their physiological functions. Notably the lungs become blocked with those impurities, their elasticity is lost, and respiration thereby interfered. The individual suffers headaches, and palpitation of the heart. The bowels and kidneys refuse to functionate. And once the vital forces are lowered the individual becomes subjected to various diseases of the heart, kidneys and lungs. Hence the importance of inhaling pure air can hardly be overestimated.

How to Obtain Pure Air. As I have already remarked that even the outside air in our large cities is not altogether pure, still there can be no comparison between it and the foul air in enclosed spaces, which becomes vitiated every second or so from the innumerable causes I enumerated. Hence dilution, filtration and purification of the air become necessary. For dwelling purposes ventilation through an opening about two inches at the top and two inches at the bottom of the window is both useful and practical. The foul air, which is warm, rises and is permitted to escape through the upper openings, and the fresh pure air, loaded with oxygen, is heavy and usually enters through the lower opening. Thus a constant current of pure air is supplied, and the impure air is immediately removed.

Proper Breathing. Pure air in the room or on the street is not sufficient. We must get it into the lungs to aerate the blood. To accomplish this end we must take deep breaths. This process is facilitated by throwing the chest forward, and the shoulders backward, and inhale a full, deep breath through the nose, while the mouth is kept closed. Mouth breathing is undesirable for the following reasons: (a) the air is loaded with various foreign substances; (b) it is cold and (c) ordinary air is too dry. The admission of air of such composition produces a deleterious effect upon the lungs. Hence nature provided the air passage with a mechanism for properly preparing the air before it enters the lungs. The nose contains small hair and glands. As the air enters

the nose it is filtered through the former, and warmed and moistened through the latter. Thus through deep nose breathing we get pure, warm and moist air, which is conducive to good health.

Nutrition.

The human body is composed of various elements—solids, liquids and gases. Through voluntary and involuntary muscular activity some of these elements are used up. And in order to maintain the body in a healthy state, we must daily supply these deficiencies. Hence the food must be of a various nature. It must contain proteins, albuminates, and nitrogenous substances, carbo-hydrates, fats, water, and various salts.

Meat is rich in nitrogenous substances; eggs, in albuminates; starchy food, in carbo-hydrates; various oils, in fats; cheese, in albumen and fat; bread, potatoes and oat-meal, in carbo-hydrates.

People working physically should consume nitrogenous food, albuminates and fats, since every structure in which energy is manifested is nitrogenous, and must consume a sufficient amount of fat and albuminates, while those that work mentally should partake of more carbo-hydrates and fruits.

Preparation of Food. I notice that a number of housewives plunge their meat into boiling hot water. This procedure is undesirable, since in this process the albuminates are precipitated and their nutritive value destroyed. Meat should be cooked with cold water, on a small fire, and by a slow and gradual process. Otherwise the fibres shrivel, become dry, tasteless, and lose their nutritive properties.

Starchy food should be cooked from two to two and one half hours. Eatables covered with jackets, such as beans, peas, etc., are very hard to digest. Hence these should be boiled from two and a half to three hours, and the jackets removed by filtration. Potatoes should be boiled in a mild salt solution with their jackets on, so that their valuable salts are not extracted. Milk should not be boiled, for by boiling the casein—an important nutritious element—is destroyed. Ordinary bacteria are destroyed by bringing the milk to the boiling point, which is sufficient for practical purposes and does not destroy the casein.

Time and Manner of Eating. As a general rule meals should be taken three times a day at regular hours. Food taken between meals, or at irregular hours is harmful, for the digestive system is kept constantly at work, and is deprived of the much needed rest.

Reading or thinking during meals should be avoided, since by so doing the nervous force of the digestive system is invited to other centers, and the digestive process is thereby impaired. Squard, the great neurologist, has proven that two or more nerve centers can not be equally in a conscious or active state at the same time. Activity of one implies diminished activity of the other. Thus by reading during meals the attention of the nerves, which preside over the function of digestion, is directed to the reading matter, while the mechanism of digestion is left with no nervous power. Food should be eaten slowly and masticated thoroughly. Without such a preparation the stomach and upper bowels can not digest the food properly.

Exercise. Work in one form or another is indispensable to good health, for in

order to live and enjoy the bounties of nature we must work. By this process nutrition, secretion, and excretion are facilitated. Not so with the one who does no work. In the latter the waste matter and natural excretions remain, all, or in part, in the body. The appetite is lost. Nourishment, if taken, is not assimilated. Hence the body is consumed by its own fire. Nature thus imposes a severe penalty upon the lazy and social parasites who live upon the labor of others.

Improper Exercise. Long labor hours, hard physical or mental labor, and the unequal distribution of exercise, are detrimental to health.

1. Long labor hours, especially in stores, shops and factories, where the air is foul and contaminated with various chemicals, metals, vapors and gases, are certainly highly injurious to life and health. The bodily forces lost during long hours, can not be regained during short hours of rest. Hence the organs become weak, and easily succumb to many and various diseases.

2. Hard labor, is also injurious to health. An engine of a given capacity of water will generate a given capacity of steam power, but no more. Likewise the bodily engine will furnish in 24 hours as much vital energy as can be produced during that length of time. The amount of nourishment that can be taken and assimilated in a human stomach, can not generate enough energy for either long hours or hard labor. Eight hours of moderate physical or mental labor during 24 hours, is about as much as the bodily forces will permit.

3. Unequal Distribution of Exercise. All organs and cells in the body must have their due share of nutrition, exercise and rest. Failure in any of these essentials is injurious. Hence systematic exercise of all bodily organs is of the utmost importance.

People working physically the whole day, should take mental exercise during their leisure hours, such as reading, playing, music, chess, cards, singing, etc. Those who work mentally the whole day, should take physical exercise during their leisure hours, such as physical culture, walking, dancing, bowling, etc. Bodily exercise should be taken outdoors, or in a room with wide open windows. The body must be free from any clothing, except a pair of trunks, or belt around the waist, so as not to interfere with the muscular movements or with the process of respiration.

Rest. Physical and mental rest is essential to good health. By rest, however, is meant the complete suspension of voluntary muscular and mental activity. Sufficient time must be allowed for rest and recuperation of the bodily forces.

Generally speaking, physical workers must have from seven to eight hours of sleep, and mental workers from eight to nine hours of sleep during twenty-four hours. Mental labor performed during a given time, is more exhausting to the nervous system, than physical labor, performed during the same length of time, is to the muscular system. Hence more rest must be allowed to the nervous system for recuperation.

The windows in the sleeping apartments should be kept open, to permit the escape of foul gases and all other impurities eliminated by the body during the hours of sleep.

The proverb "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wise," is supported by the science of hygiene. The ideal time for rest is between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. To rise in the morning between the hours of 5 and 6 is especially healthy. The morning air is the most healthful, since the purest and cleanest air can be obtained at that time. The reason is apparent. During the day the air becomes vitiated from various sources. At night, usually, there is no smoke from factories, nor any dust from traffic. All the carbon dioxide formed during the day is absorbed by the vegetable and plant kingdom, for which in return they give off pure oxygen. The wind, mountains and forest diffuse, dilute, and filter the air during the time men's activities are suspended. The morning riser thus gets into his lungs the so-called fresh-air free from any impurities.

One handful of money is stronger than two handfuls of truth.—Danish Proverb.

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MILWAUKEE

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 recently been mailed.

Like all previous reports, it marks still further progress—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 about \$4,000 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.

Just as quick as the opportunity presents itself, Social - Democrats, union men, the Social-Democratic party and the Unions will be asked to provide the movement with a suitable home.

Until such time, however, as the entire issue of \$12,000 of bonds is sold and paid for, little can be accomplished 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. What 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.

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
H. W. Bistorius, Bus. Mgr.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe and agree to pay for (\$50.00) bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, issued by said company to the Citizens Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wis., as trustee.

Said bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, more particularly described in the mortgage executed June 1, 1907, and filed June 23, 1907.

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County.....

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Major I. N. Chapman of Alameda, Cal., surveyor and civil engineer, writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' is most excellent. It ought to find its way into the hands of religious people throughout the world. God said 'let there be light!' your pamphlet will spread the light."

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

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What Is Capitalism?

Social-Democratic Herald

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

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

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 benefit 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 a tremendous speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the wealth of the country 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 greatest headway in preparing the ground for the new system of society.

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

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and co-ops, and of all public utilities.
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 nationalization 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.

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

(Continued from page 2)

cent months is the reduction in the value of exports to China and Japan. The total value of merchandise exported to China in the eight months ending August, 1900, is but twenty-two millions against forty-two millions for the corresponding month of 1905, and to Japan twenty-one millions against thirty-nine millions for the same months of 1905, while to the whole of Asia the exports are but fifty-eight millions against ninety-five millions in the corresponding month of 1905. The cause for all this is not hard to see.

The entire nation of Japan has formed itself into a trust to manufacture every article that is needed for home consumption, and to supply the trade of the East. In other words Japan is setting an example to the other nations in the matter of government ownership.

Just a few months ago, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, made a speech before the students of Chicago University in which he said: "The time is coming when our manufacturers will outgrow the country, and men may be turned out of the factories. One of these fine days we are going to have an excess of manufactures. Then the world will not come after our manufactures. The factories are multiplying more rapidly than our trade, and we are going to have a surplus shortly. Then we will turn these men out of the factories. Then will come the great danger to the country, for these men will be hard to deal with. The last century was the worst in the world's history in wars. I look to see this century bring out the greatest conflict ever waged in the world. It will be war for the markets. God grant there may be no bloodshed."

Now I ask, what is to be done with the products that these nations as trusts, produce in such abundance when there is no foreign market wherein they can be sold, and when the people see that these products are hoarded while they are starving? Is it too much to expect that the people of every country will sooner or later demand that these things shall be made for use, not for profit; that commerce shall consist only in exchanging such articles as can be produced in one country but not in another; that every worker shall have the full product of his toil; that none shall benefit by a profit system which enables some to live by the toil of others? This is indeed the Kingdom of heaven, wherein the laborer cannot be oppressed—this is what Socialism stands for and teaches.


Has the Socialist any warrant for expecting that such a plan can be made operative? Yes, his observation compels him to note that the United States postoffice is an illustration that cannot be misunderstood. Every citizen has identically the same privileges, and no one makes profit off of any other. But this is not all; there are many other illustrations: the public school, the public highways; public parks, fire and police departments, etc. If these work so well in actual experience, why not those industries in which the very necessities of life, and the happiness and comfort of all the people are involved. These latter will work equally well under the ownership of all the people, and the only reason why they are not so operated is that somebody wants to profit by the necessities of the people, and the people have been too selfish and too ignorant to prevent it.

Education will enlighten them and compel them to save themselves.

FROM THE BOOK TABLE.

The most interesting book that has been issued in 1908 is Robert Hunter's "Socialists At Work." We will also add, that it is the most instructive book that has been published this year. This may seem high praise, but after you have read the book, you will say that it is no exaggeration.

It fills a long-felt want in giving a brief, clear and entertaining account of the Socialist movement in the various European countries, and the differences and resemblances in their respective Socialist parties. To American Socialists, while our movement is still in the initial stage, this work contains valuable information, throwing light on many of our problems and difficulties. The chapters on the British and Belgian movements especially deserve the consideration of every American Socialist. "Socialists at Work" is for sale at this office. Price \$1.50.



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The Proof of the Pudding = By Capt. French, U. S. A.

The laborer has brief time for thought,
And the demagog finds him easy prey;
But facts are stubborn and come unsought,
And experience teaches us all one day.

What are the facts? Let us give them room.
Whom does protection protect? Let us see.
O weary woman at spindle and loom,
O strong man toiling on land and sea,
O puny child at the coal-pit's mouth,
O wage-worker, east, west, north and south!

Do you think the tariff was made for you?
Was framed to give Labor its honest due?

Did you ever compare the duties laid
On the rich man's fads and the poor man's food?
Do you know what duty on rice is paid,
And how much on the bright goods many-hued?

Did it ever strike you that flannel pays more
Than stockings of silk or a sable coat?
Don't you think that you have failed to see
That pauper labor comes duty-free?

Whose child do you think is that bloated trust?
Protection begot it as sure as fate,
Begot it in greed and in fierce gold lust,
And it lives on the blood of the "Third Estate."

What has high tariff for Labor done?
Will you weigh the results, O Child of Toil?
Which is it—the rich or the poor—has won?
Who is the victor? To whom is the spoil?

Ah, friends, your birthright you've madly sold
For a mess of potage you never got;
Your vote gives the rich man still more gold
And hangs at your hearth an empty pot.

So long as Capital molds the law,
And of protection there's left a rag,
The pudding will fall in the rich man's maw,
And the laborer's share will be—the bag.

W. E. P. French, U. S. A.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctuary

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

Practical Work.
Mr. Editor: There has been considerable discussion of plans and methods lately, trying to discover the best methods of doing agitator work and giving strength to our party organization.

I want to give my experience on one or two points. One is, that we must in the future guard against the padding of the list by copying old names; and if that cannot be stopped we must canvass every precinct and check the names of people who have moved or died. I found in one precinct over 200 names that had no right to be on the list, the voters having died or moved away.

I find, too, that if we will take steps to reach the church members of this city with literature that will appeal to them, and that explains the principles and philosophy of Socialism from their standpoint, we will be more ready than when we go to them with the materialist doctrine.

We are making an impression and gaining many recruits from the churches by the methods adopted by the newly organized Christian Socialist Fellowship. The subscriptions we have picked up for the Christian Socialist paper has caught the attention of several leaders in the churches, and the printed printed just before the election. Along this line aroused more interest among this element than anything that has been printed yet in the shape of a leaflet. I think it is well to spend some of our energy in trying to reach these people.

Milwaukee. G. H. P.

One Man's View.
To the Editor: It appears to me that a few words from the party membership that will not be at the convention of the party, shortly to be held at Chicago, may not be amiss when they deal with legislation that may in a measure assist in perfecting party machinery and correcting some defects in the party laws. To those who will appear as delegates I would suggest that for one thing there should be a change made in the matter of the party paying the railroad fares of delegates to the convention. In the first place it should be made party law that no vote for delegate be counted wherever the party member having same had not bought and paid for the special convention stamp.

It appears to me that another feature of the present law is hard upon the party, and I state this in face of the fact that my own state (Texas) may possibly be one of the worst examples in proof of this contention, which is that the party at large should not undertake to pay all the railroad fares of all the delegates, but should fix upon a maximum amount, beyond which the party would not go, for each state delegation. Any state sending a delegation whose fares would be in excess of that amount should furnish the balance, or regulate the number of its delegation to conform to the amount of its appropriation from the national fund. This is a made necessary in face of the fact that paying the fares of delegates to the national convention seems to have such a stimulating influence upon party membership that there is no other way to provide against the possibilities of such enormous gains in membership as occurred all over the country just in time for the new membership to participate in the vote for national delegates. I am fearful that the national organization has gotten itself into a box. I look for a large deficit in national funds after the convention delegates are paid. I am certain that many of the newly made comrades will not be nearly so enthusiastic about paying for a special stamp as they were about voting for delegates, and the result will be even worse than the national office looks for, for it seems they will be called upon to pay for even as high as two and three delegates per state more than they figure on. Take the case of my own state. We will send nine delegates at a cost to the party of about \$500. I believe this number is two or three more than the national office figured on. The result is that in the case of one state only \$100 at least will be added to the burden. If this ratio should hold good for other states, the party will be called upon to do some "frenzied financing" for a time, that will make Tom Lawson look like a mighty cheap skate.

I remember that some of the most potential speeches that were made in favor of this party law emphasized the point that by reason of the fares of delegates being paid by the party real working class representation would be had. Alas for even some of the brightest and most alluring of human hopes! If the results are the same in other states as in Texas, the convention will be made up for the vast greater part of "State Organizers" and party officials—comrades,

who, because of the party offices they hold, virtually carry on a continuous campaign in their own favor for any party office. I recall that it was the belief of the majority of the last convention that the law would enable workmen to go to the convention who were actual workers, and at the time engaged in some crafts and trades. Here again I am certain there is a disappointment in store for the convention. Our own delegation will be made up of our state secretary, who was a piano tuner and repairer, but now devotes the major part of his time to the party, or which he is paid a salary. Mrs. Laura B. Payne, who was a lecturer for spiritualism and made her living in that work until she became a party member and obtained a state organizer's commission some two or more years ago. Stanley J. Clark, ex-Methodist preacher, who has done no work of a permanent kind since he joined the Socialist party, but working as state organizer and as national organizer. W. W. Bumann, federal pensioner, who has been state organizer for two years. S. H. L. A. Holman, lecturer on phrenology, dropped by local San Antonio for cause, recently joined local Galveston, and has been state organizer pretty much ever since. His efforts for Socialism, I am told by the comrades who have heard him, are something remarkable, for he builds the co-operative commonwealth complete for his hearers, not omitting so small a detail as the kind of money we will all have to burn in those happy days. M. A. Smith, ex-Methodist divine, who has been a state organizer since he joined the party, devoting his time to it and also selling his book on Socialism, which deals with the subject in its relation to Christian religion. J. C. Rhodes, who has been state organizer for the party for some time. During the election for delegates just closed he distinguished himself by breaking the state party law in writing to comrades all over the state asking for support for his candidacy for delegate to the national convention. The other two comrades who will make up the balance of our delegation to the national convention are, however, actual workers in the affairs of the world's work, and Texas can be proud to send with truth that she has sent two of the nine directly from gainful occupations outside of party work, to the national councils of the party.

The question of whether or not organizers, either state or national, or other party officials that draw a living from their party activity, shall be permitted to hold other party offices that more or less control the conditions of their employment by the party, or whether or not they should be permitted to stand as candidates for other party offices, or as delegates to conventions, while yet employed as organizers is one, it seems to me, that should concern more than the ethical viewpoint of the organizers themselves. As I have had occasion to remark in the course of this article, the work of the organizer places him in a position where, if he desires, he carries on a continuous campaign in his own behalf at the expense of the party. It has been my observation, and I think a great many party members will agree with me, that it is practically impossible for any party member not an organizer or not in a position to otherwise keep himself before the eyes of the party membership to be successful as a party candidate for party office, as against an organizer. The advantages which the organizer has over the ordinary dues-paying member in this respect are so obvious that there can be no question about them. It is to the credit of most of the party employees that they have never seen fit to make use of their advantage for their own advancement; unfortunately, however, there have been some examples of it, and I am certain there will be more as time passes and the party grows. The influence of these comrades in shaping the party's policy is tremendous. They call upon virtually every active Socialist in every community and have a personal acquaintance with most of the party's leaders and members that covers state and nation. Their opinion is always sought as to the qualification of men and measures, and it is possible for them to impress their personal views on a majority. How quickly the party machinery would pass into the hands of a limited group that would perpetuate themselves in office can be readily seen. I do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the motives of any comrade of the party. I merely desire to call attention to the danger of the situation. We all know the conditions that exist in most of the large fraternal orders, where one group controls from year to year, with no possible chance for any member to get office unless he be subordinate to what might be called the "official trust." It would be useless to talk of the value of the party referendum with every avenue and means of molding opinion within the party in the hands of the "official trust." In my opinion it should be party law that no organizer in either state or national organization should be allowed to stand for other party office while holding a commission, or for one year after surrendering his commission. This last clause in anticipation of a resignation for the purpose of immediately becoming a candidate for an office that was desired and quietly worked for among the membership beforehand. I do not see that this would work any hardship on the party organizer, unless it was his purpose to use his office for his own personal advancement, and surely the party ought to have the protection.

I believe that the secret of Dan DeLeon's hold upon the old and dying S. L. P. can thus be explained, as well as the ascendancy of Sam Gompers in the labor movement, and the official trust that rules that body of which he is head. We all know that an organizer who did not sing the praises of those worthies would not last long; in fact, no small part of their duties were to see that common dues paying members voted right and that any rebellion against the rule of the "trust" be promptly squelched and the character of the rebel blackened so that if he continued to make trouble he could be easily thrown out of the organization. ALF. M. BUECH.
Dallas, Texas.

Milwaukee Charter Convention

Milwaukee. — At the second meeting of the Milwaukee charter convention last Friday night the temporary officers were made permanent and a vice-president and assistant secretary added. The officers are: President, Henry C. Campbell (Republican); Ald. Henry Smith, vice-president (Democrat); Carl D. Thompson, secretary (Social-Democrat); Kossuth K. Kennon, assistant secretary (Republican). The principle of proportional representation was adhered to by the bulk of the delegates and it was the general understanding that the same idea would prevail in the making up of the committees that will have the big work of the convention to do.

The special committee on plan of organization reported in favor of the offices already named and a set of proposed committees, which when slightly amended by the convention were as follows:

- Elections, officers, departments, their powers and duties.
- Common council and its powers.
- Condemnation of land for all city use, and special assessments.
- Finance, taxation, and excise.
- Accounting, salaries, and pensions.
- Parks, public grounds, rivers, harbors, bridges, and viaducts.
- Public utilities.
- Education.
- Health and sanitation.
- Initiative, referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
- Penal, charitable and reformatory institutions.
- Courts.
- Civil service.
- Public works, labor and contracts.
- Law committee.
- Rules.
- Consolidation and constitutional amendments.
- Police and fire.
- Form and style.

In the election of permanent officers, Mr. Campbell was chosen president on the first formal ballot, Ald. Smith was elected vice-president on the third formal ballot, Comrade Thompson was chosen secretary on the first formal ballot, and Mr. Kennon was named on the first formal ballot. Evening sessions were provided for. Delegates Czerwinski, Elsner and McMynn served as tellers. The next meeting will be held Thursday, May 21, and regular meetings held thereafter on the first and third Thursday of each month. It is thought that the convention will remain in session until October or November. The result of the second meeting shows that the hopes entertained for the charter convention are already practically assured. A spirit of conscientious work was manifest, and while the administration Democrats failed in their efforts to organize the convention, it is not believed that their defection will last for long. Mayor Rose's boast that the convention would accomplish nothing has helped to nerve the delegates to their best efforts, and there is a large majority in favor of a genuine home rule charter, if present indications are any criterion.

Municipal Ownership.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., April 29.—The annual report of the city water and light commission shows a net profit since the last report of \$8,315.10. In November, 1901, when the city purchased the plant, there were but sixty-five patrons. By January, 1905, the number had increased to 254. Today there are 500 homes in the city in which the Standard Oil Company has been supplanted by the municipal electric light plant. The inventory of the

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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Receipts for Remittances on Subscriptions are acknowledged by THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. Separate receipts are never sent.

A PROPHECY: James Ellsworth, a member of the constitutional convention in Philadelphia, 1787, uttered these prophetic words:
"As population grows poor laborers will become so plenty as to make slaves useless."

America; A Tenant Nation.
Homes owned free 4,761,211
Homes mortgaged 2,196,337
Homes rented 8,365,737
—See the Twelfth United States Census, Vol. 2, page 193.

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
But that scaffold rules the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above his own!"
Newton, Ia. —Perry Engle.

electric light plant shows a total investment by the city of \$81,500. The assessed valuation of the city is less than twenty-five times that amount.

The number of water takers has increased since Jan. 1, 1905, from 208 to 400, and both water and light applications are coming in faster than ever before.

Since taking hold of the plant the commission has made large reductions in rates, and has increased the service to all night, and later to both day and night.

Would be for Mine Too Small.
"It is not blessedness to know
That thou thyself art blessed;
True joy was never yet by one
Nor yet by two, possessed;
Nor to the many is it given,
But only to the all."
The joy that leaves one heart unblest,
Would be for mine too small.
And he who holds this faith will strive,
With firm and ardent soul,
And work out his own proper good
In working for the whole.—Wisdom of the Brahmins."

Be a Gardner.
Every human being can bring comfort and joy to the world, the same as the beautiful morning blooming rose, when properly nurtured and cultivated. Will YOU join the gardeners?
Cleveland. M. Youtz.

Now make the Blotter STOVE POLISH on earth and your dealer calls it. Years truly,
GROW STOVE POLISH CO.

NOW IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR

The Social-Democratic Herald

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor
We take pleasure in recording the eleventh volume of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. The HERALD will be better than ever.

Continuing during the coming year, the big feature of the HERALD will be the weekly signed editorial contributions, dealing with current matters from the standpoint of constructive Socialism, by

VICTOR L. BERGER
These editorial writings have not only attracted attention throughout the United States, but in other countries as well, and no Social-Democrat who wishes to be up-to-date can afford to miss them.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Arrangements have just been made by which the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD will print from week to week during the coming year short stories and articles from a group of the liveliest magazine writers in America today.

Some Special Features of the New Volume

"Deadly Capitalism in the Cuban War," by Henry Aniefewski.
"Socialism and Hygiene." Under this head Dr. H. L. Mahin will contribute a series of helpful papers on the subject of bodily health for workers.
"Reasons for Socialism," by H. Essel. The chapters of this masterly and popular appeal for Social Democracy will be continued.
"Studies in Socialism," by Jean Jaures, the great Social-Democratic leader of France. Translated by Mildred Minturn Scott.
"A Foreign Letter," from week to week, by Otto F. Mack, Stuttgart.

The HERALD is purposely published for propaganda. It presents each week the best things the international movement has to offer in support of the onswEEPing cause of Socialism.

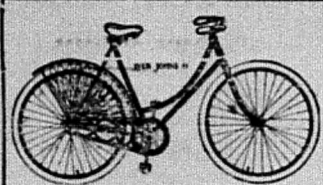
The HERALD also gives you the authentic news of the Socialists in action in the Wisconsin legislature and the Milwaukee board of aldermen. Socialism will invade other such bodies, and you want to be fully posted on what can be done constructively in such legislative work.

We also have a host of good things promised for the coming volume, from the pens of such writers as Allan L. Benson, Ben Hanford, William H. Farber, Ex-Senator R. A. Dague, Elizabeth H. Thomas, Henry T. Jones, Charles Sandberg, Ida Crouch-Hazlett, S. L. Hoover, Carl D. Thompson, and many others.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The national edition costs 50 cents a year. The Wisconsin edition (double the number of pages) costs \$1.00. See the special club rates, as set forth on the subscription blank inserted in this week's HERALD, and "get busy."
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth St., MILWAUKEE.

BICYCLES



FOR LADIES



FOR GENTLEMEN

for ladies will be sold during the next few weeks at special low prices, in order to induce you to take up riding the bicycle, which is this season becoming so very popular again.

I have the agency for the Excelsior Motorcycle—the best of them all—it beats all others in climbing hills.

Repairing and Enameling and Nickel-Plating at Reasonable Prices.

A Large Assortment of TIRES, Coaster Brakes, Bicycle and Motorcycle Lamps—Sundries and SUPPLIES of All Kinds

Store Open 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.—Sundays Until Noon.

JOS. SCHOSTAK

"THE BICYCLE MAN"

481 THIRD STREET—CORNER CHERRY

Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to E. T. MELMS, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The Sixth District, comprising the Sixth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first Wards, has arranged for a basket picnic to be held, Sunday, Aug. 2, at John's Grove, Green Bay Road. Take Milwaukee Northern Cars at the terminal, Fourth and Wells Street. Then ride to Highway No. 1, and walk three blocks east to the grove.

The Sixth and Thirteenth Wards have arranged for a lecture to be given Friday, May 22, at Schmidt's Hall, corner Third and Wright streets. Dr. M. J. Rodermund will deliver a lecture. Admission free and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The vigilance committee will hold its second regular meeting at the headquarters next Sunday morning, May 17, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Tickets for the Seventeenth Ward Branch for their grand picnic to be held at Huelbeck's Grove, foot of Howell Avenue, have been printed and are now being circulated amongst their membership. They expect to sell a large number of them within the next few weeks, and the committee feels confident that it will be one of the largest picnics held at that Grove for some time.

There will be a hot time at the second grand May Ball, arranged by the Town of Milwaukee Branch, S. D. P., at Fred Saltzman's Hall, Cedarburg Plank Road, one-half mile north of Keefe Avenue, Saturday evening, May 16. Admission \$1.00 per couple, including refreshments, and the comrades are all cordially invited to attend.

The Twelfth Ward Branch picnic will be held Sunday, Aug. 23, at Huelbeck's Park, end of Howell Avenue car line.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

MONDAY, 8 P. M.

Tenth, Twelfth st. and North ave.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.

Layton Park, 987 Twenty-eighth av.

Fifth, 362 Washington st.

Ninth, 460 Eleventh st.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.

Third, Fourth, Seventh, 344 Sixth Street.

Eighth, South Side Turner Hall, National Avenue.

Thirteenth, Third and Wright sts.

Fourteenth, 777 Seventh ave.

Eighteenth, 490 Cramer street.

Twentieth, Clarke and Teutonia.

Twenty-third, 15th and Greenfield.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.

South Side Polish section, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

Campaign Fund.

O. Grasse.....50

Jos. Bockenek.....50

B. Baumele.....2.00

E. Schmidt.....	.50
B. Lakoski.....	.50
F. Markin.....	.50
H. Wilke.....	1.00
Geo. Janier.....	1.00
H. Weeks.....	2.00
D. Copeland.....	1.00
I. Linahan.....	1.00
H. R.....	1.00
W. A. Arnold.....	1.00
Dr. G. O. H.....	5.00
A. Hermanson.....	.25
A. Vollbrecht.....	.25
W. E. Reddin.....	.25
H. Audrich.....	.25
A friend.....	.50
Cash.....	1.00

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$1,361.45
Otto Sponholz.....	1.50

\$1,362.95

Picnic Tickets Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$1,015.70
Edward Lecher.....	.20
Martin Reinhardt.....	1.00

\$1,016.90

(Continued from page 4.)

THE MOLDERS' APPEAL.

Men have a right to persuade, and it is not merely academic unless the suggestion of counsel be followed and the men's hands tied behind their backs, and they be refused the right to speak to their fellow men excepting at a distance. It is about time that courts define persuasion and give it a good, sound, sensible definition. Persuasion, as treated in injunctive cases, is not intended for financiers, but for workingmen. What might be a threat or an intimidation to a "chappy" or a hot-house offspring, would be an invitation to take a drink to a horny-handed man of toil. The union man must be on the streets. He cannot come to a man and say: "Come to my club" or "Come to my office" to discuss these grave questions which affect us. I take it, he goes to a stranger and says: "Pal, now be a good fellow; do not be a scab; come on join us, we will win the strike; come on, fight with us for better conditions, that we may beat the boss." That is peaceful persuasion, and if the injunction stands as it reads now, that is prohibited—a constitutional human right is prohibited.

Counsel says very eloquently, your honors, that when one man, a union man, a picket, attempts to speak to a non-union man, the non-union man knows that that union man is the voice of one thousand strikers in Milwaukee and a hundred thousand molders in the United States, the representative of one million two hundred thousand union men of the United States—and asks: Is not that sufficient to inject fear? I say, your Honors, that the fear that comes to others from organization is incidental, for which there is no remedy, and as against that the foreman comes to the man who is about to go on a strike—the representative of his employer—who says to him: "Do not go on a strike," and he knows that he is the voice of several millions of dollars. So there we have a case of combination of wealth offsetting a combination of men.

Counsel very dramatically describes a passage from one of the works of Zola, where a soldier is found retreating, and one of the women is heard to call him "coward," and the man who has retreated, as if by a magnet, is made to go back and fight until his end for his country and his flag. He said the word "scab" addressed to many a man, has the same effect, and men ought to be enjoined from the use of such term. And that is one of the terms used in persuasion, which makes a man return to the ranks of union labor when told "Do not be a scab."

Counsel's eloquent description of the passage from Zola, reminds me of a painting which I once saw. It represents the floor of a beautiful dance hall resting upon the shoulders of haggard, starving, slaving men, women and children—the toilers of the land. In that dance hall is gathered society dressed in its best, arrayed in all its grace and wealth. Suddenly there is a commotion, a hole is seen gaping in the floor of that dance hall, there is consternation, a lean, hard, toiled, begrimed fist is thrust through, and a voice from the darkness is heard: "We protest against this oppression any longer."

I say to your honors, that the people of this country have condemned courts because courts, through over-zealousness of counsel for employers, have seen fit to obtain injunctions on many occasions so broad in their scope that they deny workingmen the constitutional rights to which they are entitled. It is given to this court now the opportunity to correct those views now so much entertained, an opportunity to tell the common people that they still have rights which the courts will preserve. By a reversal of this decree the workingmen of this country will know that when employers go so far as to deny men the very rights guaranteed them under the constitution, that this court will not stand for it.

It is said that this decree in this case was obtained for the purpose of preserving the property and property rights of the complainant, and may we not ask your honors that the rights of these defendants, the representatives of the bone and sinew, and the yeomanry of this land, be given some consideration.

AT THE THEATERS.

PABST.

Play-goers will have an opportunity next week to see the premiere performance of what is confidently expected to prove one of the greatest American plays ever written, "The Invader," by Walter Hackett, author of Arnold Daly's sensational success "The Regeneration."

"The Invader" is a powerful

a bold departure from the accepted order of minstrel shows, Mr. Field's conception for this season's presentation retains the salient features of American minstrelsy, which are presented in the first part with the most lavish display of costumes and scenery. The first part represents a large hot house or conservatory, with glass roof and sides, within



Jack Standing at the Pabst.

story of the recent money crisis, dealing in a masterful way with love and high finance. It was drawn from the Augustus Heinze failure which precipitated the recent money crisis. It is the stage story of a battle between Wall Street money kings.

The final performance of the present week's successful play, "The Princess and the Butterfly," will be given on Sunday night.

Following "The Invader," the English Stock Company will present Capt. Robert Marshall's clever play of love and laughter, "His Excellency, the Governor."

DAVIDSON

One of the quaintest, most lovable characters in all fiction, written either for production on a stage or for publication between book covers, is "David Harum," the horse-trading country banker of Homerville, N. Y., whom Herbert Noyes

which, banked tier upon tier, are plants, and flowers, the minstrels seated among the foliage. In the background, an electric fountain sends upward cascades of water.



Billy Clark.

which are tinged with all the colors of the rainbow, as they rise and fall. The perfect harmony of colors is restful to the eye, and the ensemble of singers and dancers compel the admiration of all lovers of really high-class entertainment.

BIJOU

"Tempest and Sunshine" opens a week's engagement at the Bijou



Miss Louise Rutter.

Wescott immortalized in the novel of that name and whom William H. Crane made deathless by his notable stage personification.

This comedy will be the offering by the Sherman Brown Stock Company next week with the eminent character actor, Mr. Theodore Roberts, in the title role.

The novel, as written by Mr. Wescott, who, by the way, died before its publication and subsequent dramatization, was largely a character sketch of the shrewd old village financier and wit, all the other homely characters being of such minor import that they are not readily recalled, with the possible exception of John Lennox, who comes from the city to the country, and Aunt Polly, whose sayings and proverbs invoke smiles.

In the dramatization, however, it was found advisable to infuse some love interest, and accordingly the romance, which is just suggested and then almost forgotten in the book, becomes of absorbing and almost paramount interest in the play.

ALHAMBRA

What is universally conceded to be the most original minstrel show ever presented for the entertainment of the public is the new production which has been made this year by A. G. Field for his greater minstrel organization. While it is

commencing with matinee tomorrow afternoon. The play tells a beautiful story of the South, the scenes being laid at Frankfort, Ky., and the time 1850. The production is very elaborate; the scenery and effects being so natural that for the time being it almost makes one forget that he is in a theater. The roll of Tempest is filled by Miss Marie de Beau, while Miss Ruth Rainer plays the part of Sunshine, and they are supported by a strong and capable company. The play is a dramatization of Mary J. Holmes'



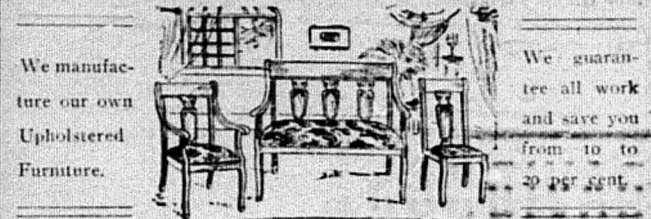
LACE CURTAINS

Lace Curtain and Portier Sale Mon. & Tuesday

ALL PATTERNS INCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

1 and 2 Pair Lots 1/4 Off.

1/2 Pair at One-Half Price.



We manufacture our own Upholstered Furniture.

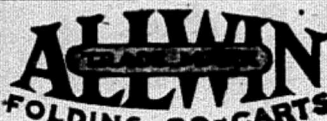
We guarantee all work and save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

\$20.00 for this Three-Piece Suit, upholstered in Pan plush.

Three-Piece Suits, from \$15.00 up to \$175.00.

An elegant display of Two, Three and Five-Piece Suits.

Davenport in great variety. We also make them to order.



FOLDING GO-CARTS

Dining Room Furniture

Pedestal Extension Tables from \$9.00 up to \$50.00

Box-Seat Dinners, leather seat, from \$2.00 up to \$9.00.

Side-Boards and Buffets from \$13.00 up to \$90.00.

We are showing them in all the latest finishes.



Like cut, \$6.75, up to \$14.75.

Bedroom Furniture

The many new novelties in Bedroom Furniture have had special attention.

Their low prices and high quality affords an opportunity which you should not miss, at least to inspect.

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

NATIONAL AVENUE, CORNER FOURTH

popular novel, which almost every one has read. A pink tea matinee will be given on Wednesday, and a reception will be held on the stage after the performance.

"Deadwood Dick's Last Shot," a new Western play by Owen Davis, will be the week's attraction at the Bijou beginning May 24.

MAJESTIC.

Della Fox, the celebrated light opera star, heads the bill at the Majestic for next week, starting Monday afternoon. This will be the first appearance of Miss Fox in Milwaukee as a vaudeville artist, and her coming will be an interesting event to theatergoers who remember her as one of the brightest lights of the operatic world a few years ago. The eight Picchianis, a troupe of European acrobats, are a big feature. The group includes men, women and children, and some of their feats, it is said, have never been duplicated by other performers. Virginia Earle and her Johnnie boys will present a singing, dancing and comedy act entitled "A Midnight Mistake," and Charles and Hulda Halvers are down for a singing and dancing sketch. An act of merit is that of Harry Allister, the renowned impersonator in his portrayals of great men, past and present, and his imitations of voice, carriage and manner are said to be almost perfect. Frederick Brothers and Burns are a trio of comedy musicians who, in addition to being funny, achieve commendable results in a musical line. A big feature act is Charles-Prelle's Bijou circus, said to be the only original dog act of its kind in the world. The Kinodrome will present two interesting sets of pictures: "The Black Princess" and "The Motor Cyclist."

EMPIRE THEATER.

Harry Spingold & Co., presenting the one-act comedy playlet entitled "The Handsome Stranger," is the feature of another star-bill at the Empire Theater. Adams and Gull, the German explorers, present a genuine laughing act, which never fails to gain them big applause. The Three Lyres are mu-

sicians of ability who can combine comedy and music to good advantage. Henry Fink, Hebrew comedian, sings some funny parodies on current topics, and Obuji Ka-ujo, Japanese acrobat and equilibrist, presents a novel act entirely different from the rest. The Empire-scope will feature the latest sensation: "Nero, and the Burning of Rome."

GAYETY.

At the Gayety Theater, after a successful season of burlesque, the management has decided to treat its patrons to a few weeks of challenge vaudeville, commencing Sunday matinee, May 17. The acts come direct from the East, and a good comedy bill is assured.

The prices have been reduced so as to give the public an opportunity of witnessing a first-class two-hour entertainment at low prices.

STAR THEATER

Watson's Burlesquers will hold forth for one week commencing Sunday afternoon at the New Star Theater. The attraction de resistance this season is Billy Watson, himself, in his original character of Philip Krousemeyer in the revival of that ludicrous comedy "Krousemeyer's Alley." Mr. Watson has this season been unstinting in the cost of his production and has secured a most capable company for his support. In addition to "Krousemeyer's Alley," an excellent olio of vaudeville specialties has been secured. Among the leading features are Swan and Bam-bard, eccentric acrobatic comedians and the Bijou Comedy Trio. A feature worthy of mention is Miss Bonnie Whitman, recorded as the handsomest woman on the burlesque stage and a singer of exceptional ability.

CRYSTAL

The Wakahama Troupe of Japs will occupy the boards at the Crystal next week. Other attractions will be Von Nietzel and Maynard, in a comedy sketch; Earl and Wilson, comedy musical act; and Jeanette will sing Tipperary. New views on the Crystalgraph.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

Fishing Season

is close at hand—so you had better look over your supply of TACKLE NOW, fill in whatever is needed and be prepared to "Land the Big Ones."

We carry a large assortment of the latest

Fishing Tackle, Reels, Poles, Etc.

Here are a few specials for Saturday and the entire next week:
60-yd. Fishing Reels (nickel-plated on brass) value \$1.00 this week.....69c
80-yd. Fishing Reels (nickel-plated on brass) value \$1.50 this week.....\$1.15

Others from 25c Upward

25-yd. Hard-braided Silk Fish Lines, value 50c, this week.....29c
50-ft. Braided Linen Fish Lines, value 20c, this week.....17c

(Other Lines from 1c to \$3.00)

Jointed Casting Rods from 20c up to \$7.00.

P. J. LAVIES & CO. "The Old Hardware Corner"
(Store Open Evenings) Third and National Ave.

Classified Advertising

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

WANTED—Orders for stationery and business 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 now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub only. See "The Co-operative Printer," 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—BRANCHES, and other societies to purchase their first and second-hand Social Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Five cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED

LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS CLEANED and refinished. Wiersum Hat Wks. 190 8th St.

WANTED—MALE HELP

HOFFMANN'S COLLEGE is an educational institution—has longer and stronger courses than ordinary business schools. **WE EDUCATE**. Advantages: THOROUGH methods; our own texts; monthly reports; NEW typewriters; CERTIFICATED teachers; employment CERTAIN; actual business; FINEST equipment; positive RESULTS; SUCCESSFUL students; 500 endorsements. **Special rates now for enrollment July 6.** Write or call, or telephone Grand 1338. Third and State.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 10c each, or two for 20c. **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 \$20. **Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

EXPERT CHIROPPODIST

CORNS and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHUCKENBARY**, 114 North Ave., near Buffum.

Robert W. Rosenberg

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY

LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

1874 Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee

Town Topics by the Town Crier

If John I. Beggs went up in one of the Aero Club's balloons and never came back, would Milwaukee be unable to manage its street cars?

Rabbi Caro (prospective Rose job-holder): "I'm glad because I'm glad because Dave is glad because no grand jury caught him! Otherwise no job for me."

The *Sentinel* is straining a point in trying to slant at the Socialists for being opposed to the mixing of church and state. We are willing to take up the gauntlet if it is thrown down.

Residents of the Northwest side will have enough of "slippery Joe" Carney before they get through with him. Carney has had a nigger in some of the Rose stunts with regard to that district.

Ald. Weiley hit the nail on the head when he declared in the common council that the city officials were suffering from "automobiliousness." And he should have included the county officials as well.

The action of the Social-Democratic aldermen in refusing to vote for the confirmation of Rose's appointment of Rabbi Caro as park commissioner will be generally commended. Church and state is no worse than synagogue and state.

When it was proposed to open the convention that drafted the United States Constitution with prayer the patriots of 1776 voted the proposition down overwhelmingly. They did not believe in mixing church and state. Respectfully referred to the *Sentinel*.

Chicago, May 13.—The indications today point strongly to the nomination tomorrow of Debs and Hanford, the same ticket the Socialists had in the field in 1904. It is expected that the convention will proceed with the nominations early in the afternoon. *Heath.*

Sing this to the tune of Auld Lang Syne:

We're here because we're here because we're here because we're here.

Grand juries could not get Dave Rose and so my job is here!

—Rabbi Caro.

The charter convention shows a disposition to grapple with the question of pensions for city employees, policemen, firemen, etc. No question is settled till it is settled right, and it is to be hoped that the convention will try to protect the city employees and their families against loss of their equity in the pension funds through arbitrary discharge by their superiors.

The latest game of the Rose administration is to lay everything possible to Socialism, so as to strengthen the Rose machine. Ward Foreman Gora, of the Twelfth Ward was let out by the mayor the other day in order to head off an investigation into his management of the ward workmen, and foxy Dave then gave it out that he had been decapitated because he had flirted with the Socialists—an absolute fabrication. But the idea is to produce a reign of terror among city employees to keep them from leaning toward the Socialists.

Raymond Robins told a Milwaukee audience that what the city needed was not a "Rescue" Mission but a municipal lodging house. And he ought to know, being a man of experience in that line. Yet when the Social-Democrats tried to get Milwaukee a municipal lodging house, they were met by a sneering capitalist press and insincere cries of "politics." The capitalistic cohorts are always behind the procession, and in this case they will probably see a year or two hence what the Socialists saw long ago.

The dispatches to some of the Milwaukee papers setting forth the great "discord" at the Socialist convention in Chicago, are practically all fiction. There have been some sharp conflicts, such as will always take place in a convention of live men, but there has been the greatest good feeling and harmony among the delegates. It is probably the most harmonious large political convention ever held in this country. As compared to the quadrennial cat-fights of the Republicans and Democrats it is simply Edenic. If it's in the daily press it's sometimes not so!

Dave Rose seems to be at his old tricks. A mayor looking out for the interests of a railroad instead of the city is a sight too common in this capitalist party land of ours! Now his effort seems to be to help the Milwaukee road out of the necessity of lowering its tracks on the West and Northwest sides. No wonder the people are up in arms! If the tracks could be left undisturbed and the streets made to dip down under them the road would save itself many thousands of dollars.

As the shameful attempt Rose made three

years ago to protect the railroad interests at the Sixth Street viaduct. Every time he sent a message to the council declaring that the city had no rights and that it ought to snap up the railroad's offer to contribute

a little to the building of the viaduct, the Socialists and a few aldermen from the other parties jumped on the message unmercifully and so scared the gangsters in the council that they did not dare

face public opinion in the matter. Each time one of those scandalous messages came in the council turned it down and the railroad raised its offer "for the last time," and Ald. Koerner, then and now

on the railroad committee, almost tearfully plead with the aldermen to accept the "magnanimous" offer. If it had not been that the people of Milwaukee had elected among the rest some suspicious and utterly

incompetent representatives to sit in the council, the railroad would have had to pay for the entire viaduct. And it should have done so, for if it were not for its tracks there would be no viaduct needed at all!

DEBS AND HANFORD.
Chicago, Ill., May 15.—At an early hour this morning Eugene V. Debs was nominated for President and Benjamin Hanford for Vice-President amid wild enthusiasm.

MONDAY, MAY 18

MONDAY, MAY 18

Our Buyers' Stock-Reducing Sale!

A Peculiar Event—a Sort of One-Sided Affair—a Sale That Is All in Your Favor. Let Us Explain:

THE BACKWARD SEASON Has Left Our Buyers With Larger Stocks of the Most Sought-for and SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE On Hand Than They Should Have at This Time of the Year. They Are Therefore FORCED TO SACRIFICE!

The stock of the following numbers of popular **Sheet Music** is too large, therefore priced for Monday

Choice 9c Copy

Stella Barn Dance; Red Peppers; Pickles and Peppers; I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark; Dixie Blossoms; Stone's Barn Dance; Fine and Dandy; Flower Girl; Golden Lilies; The Fairest Rose; and others.

The stocks are to be reduced quickly, at once—and in our buyers' determination to do so they neither look at the cost nor at the value. They've marked the goods to go—at prices that will make this sale a record-breaker in our value-giving history.

Overstock of Some Notions

Cortice Silk, 50-yd. spools, 2 spools for... 7c
15c pieces of Merzo Skirt Braid, any color 8c
Machine Thread, 200-yd. spools, 6 spools... 11c
500-yd. spools White Basting Thread, 2 sps 7c
Silk Featherbone, white or black, per yd... 7c
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, 2 dozen for... 3c
Universal Hooks and Eyes, 5 cards for... 5c

OUR SHOE BUYER

finds that he is overstocked on Oxfords—

therefore marked 2.00 values... **\$1**

For women, boys, and girls.

Also splendid values at 1.48 pair, and the best 2.50 and 3.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

They're hand-turned, plain kid, Blucher cut, with high or low heels, up-to-date styles, but not in all sizes.

Also Specials in Lace and Button Shoes.

For Monday we inaugurate the first of the series of Stock-Reducing Sales, the character of which is easily discernible by the accompanying prices. The values, however, are almost incredible, but we pledge our word that every item will be found as advertised.

Overst'd Stationery Items

Envelopes, 5, 6 and 9-in., 100 for... 5c
Assorted 5c Lead Pencils and Pen Holders 2c
Linen Writing Paper and Envelopes, box... 10c
15c boxes of Writing Paper and Envelopes 5c
The best 15c Playing Cards, 100 for... 9c
Extra large 25c Postal Card Albums at... 19c
Assorted New Souvenir Postal Cards, car... 10c

TOO MANY Toilet Articles

1/2-lb. Petroleum Talcum Powder 15c bot. Perfume Pure Rice Powder

15c Boxes of TOILET SOAPS at 9c BOX

Witch Hazel Toilet Soap, Buttermilk Soap, Rose and Violet Soap, Premo Glycerine Soap.

12c for the following: Black Rubber Combs, Imported Tooth Brushes, 19c Lather Brushes, Graves' Tooth Powder.

Hosiery--Overstock

These Specials for Monday Only

Women's Seamless Fast Black Cotton Hose, double soles, heels and toes, new 12 1/2c and 15c values, in all sizes, at... 9c

19c Hosiery, 2 Pairs 25c

Women's Heavy Ribbed Fast Black 10c Cotton Hose, all sizes, 2 pairs... 25c

Children's Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, with double knees, heels and toes, sizes 5 to 10, any size, per pair... 11c

Too Many Gloves

Women's 50c Lisle Thread Gloves, sizes 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2, white, gray and mode—come early for these—per pair... 15c

Women's 12-button-length Lisle Gloves, white and black, all sizes... 39c

Women's 16-button-length black double-tipped Silk Gloves, regular 1.75 values, in sizes 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2... 85c

Stock-Reducing Coat and Suit Sale



Women's Striped Panama and Serge Suits, semi-fitted coat with butterfly sleeves, fancy braid trimming, new side-plaited and flare skirts, 22.00 suits... **13.98**

Women's Short Black 12.00 Coats Priced for Monday at 6.98

Fitted or half-fitted styles, narrow strapped back, lined.

Women's New 6.50 Covert Coats Priced for Monday at 3.98

Fitted and half-fitted, lined throughout with satin.

Women's Short Eton Coats Reduced for Monday's Sale to 98c

Silk or Panama, silk braid trimming, lined throughout.

Women's 3.50 to 5.00 Dress Skirts Will Be Sold for 1.98

Blue, black and brown mixtures, plaited or trimmed.

Women's and Misses' New Suits, light colored stripes and small checks, semi-fitted coat, side-plaited skirt with fold, like illustration, at... **7.50**

Women's 1.50 Tailored Striped Percalé Shirtwaists at 98c.

Women's White Lawn Shirtwaists, lace and inserting trimmed, or embroidery trimmed, 1.00 waists... **69c**

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Men's Furnishings

See how our Furnishing Goods buyer cut the prices. His part is done—yours but to come, and come in time.

Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, drawers with double seat, best 29c value, in all sizes, at... **18c**

The new Porous-Knit 50c Underwear for men will sell at... **38c**

Men's spring-weight gray half-wool Underwear, 59c value... **39c**

Men's 12c Bl'k Socks 8c

50 dozen Men's Seamless Black Cotton Socks, best 12 1/2c values... **8c**

Men's White French Balbriggan Underwear, 75c value, Monday... **50c**

Men's new 59c White Madras Shirts, with cuffs attached, at... **39c**

Boys' Madras Shirts 37c

Plain white, figured and striped—50c values

In This Great Gathering of Buyers' Stock-Reducing Specials You Will Surely Find Your Taste Exemplified, but You Must Come Early!

Gingham Underskirts	Women's Underwear	Women's Underwear	Children's Underwear	Corset Covers	Muslin Drawers	Muslin Underskirts	Infants' Hoods	New Sun Bonnets	Knitting Yarn	Women's Corsets	Children's Waists
39c	8c	10c	5c	25c	29c	75c	8c	19c	23c	39c	9c
Narrow and wide striped, with wide flounce.	Ribbed Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves.	Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves.	Cotton Vests, without sleeves—low neck.	Fine muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed.	For women, open or closed styles, trimmed.	For 1.00 skirts, trimmed with fine lace and inserting.	White Lawn, with wide and narrow tucks.	Also Beach Hats for women and children.	Golden-Fleece German Knitting Yarn, black.	White, in sizes 18 to 30, with hose supporters.	Ribbed seamless Cotton Waists, sizes 1 to 12 years.

What Say You When We Tell You That, in Addition to These Bargains, We Give You 2 1/2 Pct. Premium or Mdse. Stamps WITH EACH 10c Purchase?

Wash and White Goods, Linens

No lengthy prelude—just plain facts—and here's the story in a nutshell—THE STOCKS ARE TOO LARGE!

Barnaby Costume Zephyrs, plain shades, also all the new 3-tone checks, stripes and Scotch plaids, absolutely fast colors, sold everywhere at 18c, here on Monday only... **13 1/2c**

Bates' Seersuckers, exclusive plaids, 3-tone checks, nurses and fancy stripes, also plain shades... **11c**

Sheer Batiste, white or dark grounds, neat figures, dots, checks and stripes, new 12 1/2c values... **7c**

Striped and checked best 10c Outing Flannels, priced for Monday's sale... **6c**

The heavy 7c quality Fleece Shaker Flannel, unbleached, per yard... **4c**

White Victoria Lawn, the 25c quality, 40 inches wide, 12 1/2c per yard only... **12c**

Very sheer Embroidered White Swisses, neat new figures instead of 25c, Monday... **12c**

Horn Hair Pins, shell or amber, per card on Monday... **2c**

Assorted Silk, Braid and Wash Belts, 50c values, only... **19c**

Pillows for Sofa Cushions—18-in 19c; 22-in. only... **38c**

Lithographed Pillow Tops, all new patterns, each... **17c**

Double Woven Wire 2.00 Bed Springs, Monday at... **1.00**

A lot of slightly soiled Mattresses, worth 3.00, priced... **1.50**

Overstock Dress Goods and Silk Items in Monday's Special Sale

36-in. light tan and gray effect new 25c Dress Goods... **12 1/2c**

\$1.00 BLACK FRENCH VOILES, 45-IN. 57c YARD

Half-Wool 36-in. Brillantes, 29c value, cream or black, per yard... **15c**

Cheney Bros' 24-in. Foulard Silks, the 1.00 quality, in desirable styles and colors, per yard... **39c**

85c quality Taffeta Silk, white, black and wantable shades 49c 19 inches wide... **49c**

Cream Colored Cashmere, a special 50c quality, 36 inches wide, priced... **25c**

Black 54-in. Broadcloth, fine 1.19 quality, for coats, etc., per yard... **67c**

24-in. Chiffon Pongees and Poplins, all colors, sold everywhere at 65c, here on Monday... **29c**

Our special 1.19 quality Taffeta Silk, one yard wide, staple shades... **65c**

Stock of Millinery Flowers Too Large! Will Sell at a 10 Pct. Discount Monday

Shapely Millinery reductions that will go down in history as remarkable.

Assorted Straw Shapes 98c

Trimmed New Turbans at 98c and 1.98, worth three and four times the price. Trimmed hats reduced in price to

1.98 2.98 3.98

Our Basement Stock-Reducing Doings!

Grass Seed, per package... 3c | New 15c Beer Mugs at... 5c

Poultry Wire, 2-in. mesh, square foot... 1c | Flower and Vegetable Seeds, doz... 10c

Water Glasses 1c | Johnson's Laundry Soap, 12 bars... 25c

Bauch's Best Mixed Paint, for interior or exterior use, all tints, per gallon... 95c

Alabastine, the sanitary wall finish, 5 pounds for... 45c

Boiled Linseed Oil, gallon... 43c

St. Louis White Lead, assorted size kegs, pound... 3 1/2c

Dekko Kalsomine, all tints, package at... 23c

75c Willow Baskets... 55c

39c size Willow Market Baskets... 25c

Folding Curtain Stretchers... 58c

Moth Balls, package at... 3c

2-burner Gas Stoves... 90c

Ovens for Gas Stoves... 1.10

250 high-wheel Lawn Mowers only... 1.98

5-ft. Norway Pine Step Ladders, without shelf, Monday at... 35c

Screen Doors

3-panel Screen Doors, 2 sizes, priced... 69c

Hardwood Adjustable Window Screens at... 15c

Folding Lawn Benches, painted green, 3 1/2 feet long... 69c

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains

Too many of some numbers, hence these extraordinary stock-reducing sale prices:

New 16.00 Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet, in medallion, oriental and floral patterns—too many of this lot, therefore forced to sell at... **8.50**

Also too many 8-3x10-6 Brussels Rugs, in new floral and oriental patterns, at... **8.00**

All 85c Brussels Carpets, with borders to match, priced to reduce the stock... **49c**

And the best 85c All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, in this season's best patterns... **52c**

NEW 3.50 LACE CURTAINS 2.48 PAIR

White and Arabian Cable Nets, French Novelty and Cluny Curtains in large variety.

Sash Curtain Rods, 5c kind, with hooks... **2c** | The best 15c Drapery Silks, per yard... **10c**

ASSORTED 1.75 LACE CURTAINS 1.00 PAIR

All new designs, plain and figured centers.

Women's Hemstitched White 5c Handkerchiefs at... **2c**

Fancy Appliques, Black and White Chiffon Trimmings, Braid Appliques, Persian Bands, Black Spangle Trimmings, etc., worth up to 1.50 per yard, priced... **25c**

Renaissance Linen Scarfs—1.50 values at 59c each; the 2.50 values 79c; 3.50 to 5.00 values priced... **98c**

Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons

CUT IN PRICE TO REDUCE THE STOCKS

Assorted new 12 1/2c Hamburg Embroideries, from 3 to 7 inches wide, with insertings to match... **6c**

Another lot of new 75c Swiss Embroidery Flouncings, very fine quality, 18 inches wide, priced, per yard... **25c**

The balance of the 27-in. Embroidery Flouncings, value up to 2.00... **48c**

Too large a stock of new Linen Laces and Insertings, from 2 to 3 inches wide, 15c values... **5c**

Plain All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 18c quality, 3 1/2 inches wide, all colors, priced... **10c**

Scrim Pillow Ribbon, 4 inches wide, all colors, 4 1/2-yard piece for... **19c**

HILWAUKEE'S RELIABLE DEPARTMENT STORE
Hugo & Bauch
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVE.