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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

WHOLE
NO.

513

"DAVE" IS NOT THE SUPREME COURT!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE grafters of Milwaukee want no new charter for the city. At least they want no charter that they could not frame up entirely to suit themselves.

David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, by the grace of the corporations and the venality of the illiterate element among the Poles, Italians and Slavonians, has declared the law creating the charter convention "unconstitutional."

It is really fortunate for the city of Milwaukee that Mr. Rose is not the supreme court of the state of Wisconsin.

And every act of the legislature which has been signed by the governor and regularly published is a law of the state. It holds good and must be obeyed until another act of the legislature has repealed it or until it is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

And Mr. Dave Rose and his crew, by not obeying the law, put themselves into the law-breakers' column. This, however, means nothing to a crowd of pirates who have been indicted over and over again by public opinion and by the courts of the land.

In a letter to Frank M. Hoyt, delegate to the convention, who had written, asking the mayor that the city should defray the legitimate expenses of the convention—for stationery, printing, etc.—David Rose "concedes a point" by allowing the convention to meet at the city hall.

He objects, however, to giving the delegates copies of the charter or city ordinances, although hundreds of copies are rotting away in the basement of the city hall. And he also promises to veto any money appropriation to pay the running expenses of the convention.

Dave repeats that the law authorizing the convention is absolutely null and void. He decides the legislature cannot enact a charter for this or any other city. And he needs no supreme court either to help him in his decision. For he is the mayor of Milwaukee by the grace of the corporations and the venality of the illiterate element of the Poles, Italians and Slavonians.

Dave "charges" that the whole scheme is of Social-Democratic origin and the attempt is being made to instill Social-Democratic doctrines upon the fundamental law of this municipality. He maintains that the law was drafted by Socialist leaders and that Victor L. Berger, Henry Campbell and Robert McMynn effected a combination to organize the convention and were successful.

The Socialists have prepared a charter, says Dave, and have secured pledges from candidates of other parties to support the Socialist charter if elected.

The law is an "abortion," says he.

In conclusion he adds:

"And I ('I' means the master grafter in this case) wish to say that I will not become a party directly or indirectly, to any plan or scheme whereby it shall be made even possible for the Social-Democratic party, by itself, or in combination with the professed members of other political parties, to make a charter for Milwaukee. Nor will I consent that the public moneys shall be appropriated to any such use, for I can conceive of no greater injury that could be done to the interests I have been sworn to protect than to have a charter framed to accord with the doctrines of that party."

Now I do not know what "interests" Dave has sworn to "protect" this time. He has always protected some "interests" in the past—as for instance the street railway interests, the railroad interests, the gambling trust interests and several other "interests." And it is only reasonable to believe that he has "sworn" to protect them again.

However, what is this to us?

If any one man may at his pleasure annul a law and make it inoperative by declaring it "unconstitutional," where is this to end? There are men in the city hall occupying the high-salaried offices who would like to declare every law against bribery, extortion, grafting and stealing unconstitutional—and make Milwaukee a thieves' republic, like Sparta, after its greatness had vanished.

In the eyes of the law-breaker every law is an "abortion."

As to the constitutionality of the law there can be no question. Lawyers like Gen. F. C. Winkler, Frank Hoyt, ex-City Attorney Charles Hamilton, City Attorney John T. Kelly, F. W. von Cotzhausen and others equally able, have declared the law constitutional.

Says Gen. Fred C. Winkler:

"The Legislature had it in its power to provide for the election of delegates in such manner as it thought fit. For these reasons the law is in my judgment clearly not unconstitutional."

"While the granting of a charter, or the enactment of a general law, which shall operate locally, is clearly for the state, the city or locality affected by it has necessarily a very deep interest in its provisions."

"It is reasonable and just and legal that the city should pay its necessary expenses. This would be so, in my judgment, if there were nothing said upon the subject in the law, but the law itself enacts: 'Cities of the first class are empowered to appropriate such moneys from their funds as shall be sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act and to provide for the compensation of delegates.'"

"The city has often and will again spend of its money for the purpose of promoting or opposing legislation, which shall effect its local interests. There can be no doubt of the power."

Another prominent lawyer, F. W. von Cotzhausen, also a member of the charter convention, has sent a letter to President Cornelius Corcoran, of the common council, saying he has no doubt of the legal status and justice of the convention's claim.

He says the mayor seems to have left out of consideration the fact that it is not a self-constituted body, but brought into existence by the legislature and an ordinance of the city. He says the council, and not the delegates, took the initiative, and now it is proposed to "disown its own creation."

He tells President Corcoran that he has resigned from the convention's committee on law and "respectfully declines to appear at the gates of our city hall to beg for the necessary means of subsistence" when in his opinion "the act even carries by implication all means necessary to accomplish its ultimate object, requiring an appropriation sufficiently large to meet all reasonable requirements."

Mr. Cotzhausen says such conventions are common nowadays, and their legal standing never has been questioned.

However, Dave Rose, Democratic politician, and leader of a gang of plunderers, declares the law to be unconstitutional.

But Dave was never regarded a good lawyer by anybody, except by some Hebrews, who had crooked bankruptcy cases and who succeeded in paying only ten cents on the dollar.

In the Supreme Court Dave Rose has no standing at all. One of the worst rebukes ever administered to any lawyer in this state was given to him some years ago when one of his many shady transactions went up to the Supreme Court. He was told in substance that he was a grafter of the worst kind—which, of course, no man in Milwaukee who has even a passing acquaintance with Dave, had ever doubted, even before the Supreme Court so decided.

No, sir. Rose's "fame" does not rest upon his knowledge of the law. As a prominent Democrat said: "Rose's fame rests upon things heralded in the alleys and by-way of our slums."

And four different grand juries were anxious enough to get hold of these things so heralded.

But Mr. Rose finds fault with the proportional representation. He would, no doubt, prefer that one-third of the people—about the strength of the Democratic party—should elect all forty-nine delegates. Just

The city of Winnipeg has decided to own itself and to brush off the corporation parasites that are currently believed to be a part of the modern American municipality's necessary evils. It will spend ten million dollars to convert all public service corporation property into municipal property, including street cars and even the flour mills! Here you see the idea of what are public utilities creeping along a bit! Already it is boasting that it will be the first American city to actually own itself, and that is a big thing to boast of, we must confess. Municipal ownership is not Socialism, but its direction is right, for it dispossesses private capital, and also cuts off a fruitful source of public corruption, which usually helps to render the people helpless to look out for their own interests. This sounds like business! Hooray for Winnipeg!

In Germany, where the Social-Democrats are strong, the kaiser has been forced to take cognizance of the unemployed situation. Says a dispatch:

"The same government that drove the army of unemployed from the imperial palace a few weeks ago is doing more to relieve their sufferings than is the government of the free America. The kaiser, who has no fear, but rather likes, to be paternal, may chastise his subjects when they become unruly, but he has ordered that all unemployed be given work on great public undertakings, and thousands of men, starving a week ago, are now cleaning and repairing public buildings, building bridges, fixing the roadbeds of the government railways, and instructions have been sent to all municipal authorities to take up the same policy."

No ruler in civilized nations is as this third—the lowest third of Milwaukee, morally, mentally and ethically—elected all the twelve aldermen-at-large.

Neither would Dave find fault with the charter convention if he had been given the power to appoint all forty-nine delegates—with a fat salary attached.

We work without salary or remuneration of any kind, which is itself an "abortion" in the eyes of Dave Rose.

In the past it was not customary for the people to elect delegates to such charter conventions. Even for this law it was originally proposed that the mayor should appoint ten, the chamber of commerce ten, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association ten, the Real Estate Board ten, the Bar Association ten. In this way we should have fifty delegates, but all of the same type.

I ask: Would fifty men appointed in that may make up a more constitutional or a more representative convention than the forty-nine selected by a general vote of the different parties according to the proportional strength of these parties?

Are not all shades of opinion well represented in our charter convention? Most of the Democrats and Republicans were picked out by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Others were elected by the two old parties directly. The Socialists selected their delegates as is customary in our party—by a referendum.

It is probably as able and representative a body of men as could be gotten together in Milwaukee today with all shades of opinion represented.

Even the grafters have sent their ablest man—for Rose is it not—and a man who can "point with pride" not only to a thorough knowledge of city affairs, but also to eight indictments.

What more does Dave want?

The mayor's claim that a scheme to have a charter convention for the city of Milwaukee is a "Social-Democratic scheme" is ridiculous. And it is not true.

Of course, I advocated, and still advocate, a charter convention for Milwaukee. But so does every thoughtful citizen who realizes that our present city charter is obsolete, unsatisfactory and holding out opportunities for grafting and grafters.

Nor is David S. Rose telling the truth when he says that the Social-Democratic party has a charter prepared to which every Social-Democrat is pledged. We have no such draft, and every Social-Democratic delegate will tell the mayor so.

I have personally prepared a draft covering a few quite important points. That is my privilege.

However, my draft has not been discussed nor adopted by our party or our delegation, and is binding upon nobody.

And Dave Rose lies when he says that "Victor L. Berger undertook to secure pledges from candidates of other parties to support the charter of the Social-Democratic party in the event of their elections."

The Social-Democratic party is concerned about three points only: First, we want home rule. Second, we want majority rule. Third, we want to secure for the city the right to own and manage its public utilities whenever the city gets ready to do so, and the majority of the people so decides.

But it is true that the men who want this charter convention to be a success—the men who want to frame for the city of Milwaukee the best charter possible under the present system—and the best charter any city in America has ever had—have organized this convention.

Dave Rose had beforehand declared his animosity to the new charter and to the charter convention.

The majority organized the convention, and looked out that the convention should not "fall among thieves, which would strip it of its raiment and wound it and then leave it half dead," (Luke X, 30.)—to use a parable.

There was no understanding of any kind excepting that the committees should be made up in the best possible way for work. And that they should be made up according to proportional representation as the spirit of the law directs.

If anybody was favored at all it was the Democrats, who got a little more than they were entitled to according to their strength in the convention.

However, the majority in any convention or legislative body has not only the right, but also the duty to organize that body.

And this majority gave everybody a fair show. Did the pirate king ever do that?

The Social-Democrats are deeply interested in the new charter, of course.

We want a progressive charter—a model charter, suited to the conditions of a modern great city.

We want a charter that will block the opportunities for graft and grafters.

The Social-Democratic party was a great factor in the awakening of the civic conscience in Milwaukee. And we want to instill as much as possible of that new civic conscience, of that new social conscience, into the new charter.

And we will not let a well-known grafter like Dave Rose scare us away from doing our duty—even if he is mayor of Milwaukee. (By the way, Rose could not be mayor in any other country except possibly Russia and China.)

The Social-Democrats will not run away. Nor will any other delegates, I firmly believe.

And the other delegates will very soon learn to count the Social-Democrats among their most useful members.

As I said before, the Social-Democrats want a modern charter and a progressive charter.

But otherwise we have no special axes to grind, no "hobbies" to ride.

We Social-Democrats cannot abolish the capitalist system in Milwaukee alone. And we will not try.

We are all dove-tailed into this system for some years to come—all of us, the proletarians as well as the middle class and the capitalists.

We must find ways and means to live together in this city—and in every other city—peaceably and happily. Or at least as peaceably and happily as we can.

absolute today. The progress of the world will not stand it. As in the kaiser's case, he could bring down the iron heel one day, but only to recede quickly from that position the next. Rulers in this country might well take their cue from the capitulation of the kaiser.

Robert Hunter has issued a public address to the commissioner of police of New York City, the mayor of the city and the governor of the state, reviewing the conduct of the police administration at the Union Square affair of March 28. He presents the testimony of disinterested eye witnesses and urges that the present methods of the department in handling people on public occasions it not only mischievous, but decidedly dangerous.

The police on that day were under charge of the notorious Inspector Schmittberger, who ordered innocent bystanders clubbed and ridden down in a most shameful way and who repeatedly declared that his police club "was mightier than the Constitution." An unemployed demonstration has been arranged for that day, but at the last minute the authorities had arbitrarily refused to allow the people to congregate at one side of Union Square, and a large number of police were stationed there to head the crowd off. Under Schmittberger the people who were in the vicinity were handled with a police brutality hardly believable, passers by, shoppers and others being maltreated without discrimination. This went on for two hours and then a recently landed Russian, who had fled from police tyranny in his native land, returned to the scene with a bomb, with the evident intention of resenting the police tyranny by the mode of resistance resorted to in a land where the people do not rule. The bomb exploded prematurely and killed a bystander and mortally wounded the young Russian himself.

The facts that Comrade Hunter presents are such as stir the blood with indignation, and his witnesses are all non-Socialists, including the daily press of the metropolis. The only paper to condone the police was the grafters' organ, the Tammany Times (issue of April 4) which said the police should have "shot down a dozen." He asks the authorities to consider two points, viz.: Whether the right to issue permits for massmeetings should be used to suppress the right of free speech, or simply used in regulating that right; and, secondly, whether the use of policemen's clubs shall supercede courts and juries in dealing with those thought to be violating the law.

As a matter of fact, the unemployed demonstration promoters had not asked for the use of Union Square. It is not suited to such a purpose. It was the plan to hold the meeting in a small and almost unused street at one side of the square, but the park commissioners were asked for the use of a small park building on that side of the square to be used as a sort of speaker's stand. This being refused it was decided to have the speaking done from vans in the street.

At the time of the Lexow investigation, Schmittberger was one of the unwilling witnesses who were confused into making most damaging admissions relative to New York police methods. He admitted on the stand that in his district he had made a practice of collecting hush-money from the keepers of dens of prostitution, and had been guilty of other like pieces of crookedness. Yet here we see him still, in authority in the police department of the great metropolis. Such a creature may be always looked to to play the inhuman monster and to help on methods toward the people that are well calculated to lead to violent retaliation. It was the same kind of police-lawlessness that produced the Haymarket affair in Chicago.

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SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

In the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, the Socialist candidate, Ernst, was elected as a member of the cabinet, receiving 62,571 votes. In the whole canton 43 Socialists were elected to municipal offices.

"Socialism Made Plain" is a dandy book to hand to the man you want to interest in our ideas. Fifteen cents, this office. It is big value for the money expended.

In the election recently the Socialists carried three seats at West Ham, England. One of these is a new one. Jack Williams left his own ward to run in another against a rabid anti-Socialist. The "anti" was defeated. In the Tidal Basin ward two Socialists were also elected out of a total of three seats.

New York Socialists are collecting money to aid the Socialist members of the second Duma in Russia, who were imprisoned when they insisted upon enacting laws in the interest of the people. So far \$633 has been raised. Donations should be sent to Dr. Maxim Romin, 306 E. Fifteenth Street, New York.

Not content with making and laying its own asphalt pavements, with owning its own telephones, with furnishing power for manufacturers, Winnipeg has now decided to own its own street railway system, and to drive all marauding public service companies out of business. It expects to spend ten millions to do it, and feels that it will be money well spent at that. Winnipeg is a Canadian city. Which American city will be the first to fall into line?

There's nothing new under the sun. Now its concrete boots! The Italian navy is building them of reinforced concrete and thus far they have undergone most severe tests successfully. Powerfully armored steel boats have been run against them with full force and have failed to stove them in. Concrete seems to be almost getting in the class with electricity in helping to prolong the life of capitalism, although such developments cannot give it youth or save it from hurrying on through its successive phases.

The students of the Chicago University last week held a mock convention and voted on their preference for national presidential candidates. And greatly to the surprise and chagrin of the authorities Debs received three hundred votes and ran a close race for first place. Turn where we will we see that same evidence of the growth of the ideas of Socialism and such a development, such a phenomena in history points to almost inevitable social change. The conscience of mankind, moved by the economic development, is crying out for right economic relations.

Contrary to the reports sent to the rest of the world by the capitalist press agencies, the municipal elections in France have resulted in a satisfactory increase in the Social-Democratic vote. In Paris, for instance, the vote increased from 95,164 to 105,461 in 1908, on the first ballot.

In the Northern part of France the increase in the Socialist vote was noteworthy. In Lille the vote increased from 12,610 to 16,506.

The returns from some other towns are as follows: Roubaix, 9,997 to 11,277; Leus, 2,995 to 4,051; Lievin, 2,601 to 3,621; Tourcoing, 1,733 to 3,150; Wattrelos, 1,741 to 2,276 and Limoge, 14,000 to 18,000.

A correspondent writes in regard to the address made in Milwaukee shortly after election, in which Mayor Rose launched broadsides against the Socialists. They were broadsides of falsehood, but he had a boozing audience, and any-

thing he said was sure to get a hand. The correspondent asks particularly as to one charge, i. e., that this paper on January 11, said, "Workingmen should use force and violence," to quote Rose's own words. Like the other citations by Rose, this one is false in every particular. It is false as to itself, for there was nothing of the sort to be found anywhere in the issue of Jan. 11, and it is false as indicating the sort of matter published or advice given to workingmen in these columns. But really, we would prefer not to dignify Rose's shameful provocations by even this much attention.

We notice that our Socialist exchanges in Australia are giving their columns to conscienceless American quack doctors to ply their catch-penny games, and we note it with great regret. It goes without saying that a Socialist paper, as the representative of a clean cause, should keep itself clean, which it cannot do if it offers itself as a medium by which the medical fakir can practice his wiles upon the workingmen readers. In this country also there are Socialist papers that sell space to the worst of harpies—to scoundrels who have been exposed over and over again in the capitalist press. It is time to clean up.

Says the bulletin of the publishing house of Macmillan:

H. G. Wells is in a way to be declared in certain circles one of the most dangerous of sociological teachers. It is perhaps more than a coincidence that two professors of sociology, each holding a prominent position in one of our big universities, have spoken of "New Worlds for Old" in terms that are strikingly similar. One of them says, "It is the wisest and sanest championship of the widest social reconstruction that I have ever met with. Mr. Wells has performed an intellectual feat of real distinction, and I have no doubt many will regard his book as 'dangerously' persuasive." The other says, "I find Mr. Wells' book one of the most interesting presentations of Socialism I have ever read. I feel like saying to Mr. Wells, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Socialist!'"

The Rev. Harvey Dee Brown was in charge of one of the most influential churches in Kenosha, Wis. But he followed too closely in the footsteps of the Carpenter of Nazareth and tried to make his church minister to the working people, who are the salt of the earth. The church was supported by rich men who on week days were exploiting the workers in even more than approved style.

The preacher found himself painfully up against class antagonisms and class struggles.

To speak the interests of the lowly in the community was to antagonize the rich men who practically had the church subsidized. He could not occupy such a position, and resigned. He is now a Socialist lecturer.

The rich men at once saw to it that the new pastor of the church should be a "safe" man, from the standpoint of their own commercialism, and so it is announced that they have secured a minister from Michigan, "who is known for his opposition to Socialist ideals."

The church will never get back to Christ so long as the coils of the commercial serpent are around it. The capitalists need the church in their business and they do not mean to let go.

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

ON THE RIGHT ROAD TO VICTORY!

The recent national convention of the Socialist party was the most cheering Socialist convention the writer ever attended—and I have had the pleasure of attending every national convention of our party since it was started in 1898. It was larger in numbers and riper in Socialist thought than all the conventions which preceded it. And, comrades, this means that now we are on the right road for victory!

Let us do our utmost to roll up a million and a half votes for Debs and Hanford next November. Let us speak at the ballot box in a voice that will send a shudder through the old parties and their satellites.

To do this we must above all things put out Socialist literature. Every Socialist paper sent to a man who is "coming our way" is a nail in the coffin of capitalism. Send in your contribution for some of these nails! Contribute to the Wisconsin Literature Fund for the national campaign of 1908!

E. H. Thomas, Sec'y.
For the Executive Committee
Wisconsin Social-Democratic party

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 Literature Fund.
Previously reported.....\$183.69
Cyrus Cook......50
S. B.25
A. Friend......1.00

Victor L. Berger

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.

The Kingdom of Heaven.

But before discussing these great laws further, it will be necessary to return to our discussion of the Kingdom of Heaven, and fix in mind the meaning of that term as Christ used it. It is not strange that the theologians and early translators should have misinterpreted it. In teaching these great truths, Christ was often compelled to use expressions that conveyed a double meaning, or that so expressed his real meaning as to prevent his merciless persecutors from "catching him in his word." As another illustration of this note his parables.

We have already stated that the Kingdom of Heaven refers to a condition of human society on this earth. It is now our purpose to present the proof of this, and to show that the laws of life, and principles taught by Christ can be, and will be practiced by men only as this Kingdom of Heaven is step by step established. Moreover, it is a mistaken idea that all men must be made good before it can be established, or before they will obey the laws operative in it. The process works just the other way. The Kingdom of Heaven must be established before men can be made good, or before they will obey its laws, and what is still more strange its establishment does not depend alone upon men themselves, so much as the forces, the conditions, and the processes of evolution and development outside of men.

To establish this fact recall these words: "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a drag-net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind." As the Kingdom of Heaven comes little by little upon us, all are in a sense included in it, and partake more or less of its benefits. There are those who are utterly unable to either understand or appreciate the principles of human solidarity, and yet as this spirit takes hold upon men they too are included, and blessed in spite of themselves until their opposition is finally overcome, and in the consummation of the age they will finally be "destroyed," that is men of their class will no longer exist. Man is what his environment makes him. He reflects the spirit of the age in which he lives. All that any man can do to help his fellow man into the light is to point out the changes that take place from time to time in that environment, also the progress and development made in industrial and economic life, and, if possible, induce him to change his ideas, customs, and laws to conform to these new conditions. If these changes are made all is well again for a time, if not misery and suffering ensue, and progress is checked.

John, the Baptist and the Kingdom of Heaven.

Let us see now if this will in any wise agree with the teaching of Christ on this subject. We find this expression used for the first time by John the Baptist in Matthew 3: 2. "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Now what did he mean? The world was never darker than at this time. There never had been such misery and suffering, and despair as when John the Baptist began his preaching. "Repent ye," (the Greek is *metanoete*, which means to change one's views and purpose) and that is exactly what he meant. Change your ideas, your effete customs, your pernicious laws to conform to the progress and development of the times. The preachers tell us that "to repent" means to be sorry. These people to whom John the Baptist was preaching were sorry unto despair, but it did not, and could not help them, and so in this year 1906 after Christ you may be sorry for your lives blasted by gold, your poverty and your distress until your eyes turn to tears you cannot be helped until you change your ideas about things, your customs, your laws to conform to the changed mode of producing things, and to the advance made in progress and civilization. Until you do this you may expect the increase of crime, of suicide, and of insanity; the extension of poverty on the one hand and the concentration of wealth on the other; the spread of ignorance, intemperance, and vice, and the continuation of cruel wars of conquest.

But John the Baptist further says, "the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Yes it was at hand then, it is at hand now. A knowledge of the laws and principles that are to govern in it, permit its establishment at any time, and from that time to this is made advance more and more toward the ideal of Christ. Little by little by means of man's inventive skill, by the operation of the laws of progress, by teaching, by the struggle of class with class a constant advance has been unconsciously made toward this ideal. Today we are expectant, we are preparing to make another advance, and from now on much of our progress will be made consciously and without the awful cost of life and shedding of blood that has marked the past.

Jesus, and the Kingdom of Heaven.

The second time that the expression the Kingdom of Heaven is used in the gospels is in Matthew 4: 17, where Jesus sees it himself, and in exactly the same sense in which John the Baptist used it, and the same explanation will apply.

Jesus understood that its establishment would be by the slow process of evolution, as the following will plainly show: "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." Matt. 13: 33.

"So is the Kingdom of God as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep and rise, night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how. For the earth ingeth forth fruit of herself, first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear; but when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come." Mark 4: 26-29.

"Whereunto shall we liken the Kingdom of God or with what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds which be in the earth, but when it is sown it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches, so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it." Mark 4: 30-32.

The Advance of the Kingdom of Heaven Hindered.

Here Mark tells us that "with many such parable spake he the word unto them, as they were able to hear it." So we are led to believe that his hearers were like many of today, rather inclined to be impatient, and that their minds were unable to grasp this part of Christ's message. He saw too far ahead for their limited vision. On one occasion he spake a parable because they thought the Kingdom of God should immediately appear. See Luke 19: 11-27. This parable implies that period of time is required for its complete fulfillment. At another time the Pharisees demanded of him when the Kingdom of God should come. Whereupon he answered: "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation; neither shall they say Lo here, or there: for the Kingdom of God is in the midst of you!" Luke 17: 20. That is, it is upon the earth within the power of the people. In all of this Jesus was trying to show that the Kingdom of God is not a thing that can be pointed out so as to be seen or heard or perceived by the five senses, but that it comes quietly, and just as fast as men conform to the laws of their being, and permit the laws of love, justice, and truth to operate among them. This refutes the old, worn-out idea that the Kingdom of God is a state or condition of the spirit life only. These words of Christ announce that it is already among us, and its benefits increase, and the significance of its laws broaden, and their application become more and more necessary as man evolves from one state to another, and as he makes greater progress in material things. This is especially true if the masses of the people are left free to adjust themselves to these new conditions. If they are not left free to do so, much harm results by man running counter to the laws of the Kingdom of Heaven, and this explains why there is much suffering today.

Christ even foresaw this, and boldly denounces those who are guilty. "But woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men; for ye enter not in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to enter." Matthew 23: 13. If Christ were on earth today, he would only have to substitute, "But woe unto you high financiers, low politicians, commercialists, demagogues, mammon worshippers, hired editors, and preachers, because ye shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men; for ye enter not in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to enter." Equally well could it be said of these as Christ said of the lawyers, "For ye load men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers." Luke 11: 45, and of those who are today pretending to teach people, "Woe unto you for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering ye hindered." Luke 11: 52.

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, in entering upon the campaign of 1908, again presents itself to the people as the party of the working class, and as such it appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed, work is abandoned, and millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, find themselves in idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate to us the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of bread, meat and sugar, of coal, oil and clothing, of our raw materials and machinery, of all the necessities of life and even the prices of coffins.

The ruling class has seized upon the present desperate condition of the workers as an opportunity for a renewed onslaught on the organized labor movement. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy on the part of the ruling powers against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the faithful leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated as is the United States by the profit-seeking class.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The legislation for which the labor organizations have continuously petitioned has been rejected. The scant legislation apparently passed for their benefit has been so distorted as to make those whom it pretended to help.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any adequate remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to use the common resources of the world's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other, and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of a system of utter anarchy in production.

So long as the wealth production of the country is based on individual competition the fierce struggles of this competition will inevitably lead to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

So long as our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling class and its agents, our government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist

THE STATUE WITH THE DOUBLE ASPECT

A PRESENT DAY FACT TOLD IN ALLEGORY.

How the Hideous Aspect Was Pointed Out and How the Man Who Denied Its Existence Was Helped to the Plum Tree.

A number of earnest art students were looking at a colossal statue. They appeared perplexed, and that was not unnatural, for the image was really a peculiar one. As you examined it from one point of view you received an impression of beauty and benignity; but on the reverse side the lines were bad and the expression very cruel and sinister.

In front of the good side of the statue stood a large crowd of persons, who from time to time fell upon their knees and lifted up their hands to the great figure, believing, so it seems, that the object of their adoration had been dropped straight out of the heavens, so that men might see how a perfect human being would appear.

"That is all very well," said one of the students to a worshipper, "but why do you ignore the other side? If you will only have some courage and look sharply for yourselves, you can see perfectly that in some places it is nothing less than hideous. As for me, I tell you frankly that I do not believe the image came out of the clouds at all. It is my conviction that the whole thing was made by men, who put into it the best that there was in them, and the worst."

These remarks occasioned a great hubbub in the crowd, some few men declaring that in their hearts they had always agreed with what the speaker said, and the majority protesting loudly that the student was half blind, since he did not declare the statue to be altogether admirable.

While they were yet discussing the matter, a little man stepped briskly to the front, patting the children benevolently upon their heads as he went by. "Young man," said he, pointing a finger at the art-loving one, "I want to shame you out of the conceit that it is smart to be skeptical about the perfection of this statue here. If you concentrate your attention upon the good points that it has, you will have no time to criticize the bad. Perchance you cannot understand why an ugly line should be beautiful; but, tell me, can you understand how lines and angles ever came to be at all? If not, how do you presume to set yourself up as an authority on proportion, perspective, and the like?"

During this harangue the student busied himself with a little handbook of anatomy; but the remarks were by no means lost upon the crowd of worshippers, who, boosting the little man upon their shoulders, started off with him in the direction of a plum tree bearing a large, much sought for specimen of fruit, which hung too high to be accessible to men on foot, and which even eluded the efforts of a personage with a big stick that he had borrowed especially for the occasion.

"Oh," said the student thought-

keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effectual inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

9. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

10. A graduated income tax.

11. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. The initiative and referendum, the recall, the revocation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon legislation enacted by congress as to its constitutionality. National laws passed by congress to be repealed or abrogated only by an act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. The abolition of the veto power of the president.

15. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conserving of health. The bureau of education to be made into a department. The creation of a department of public health.

17. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

18. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation of labor.

19. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalists are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

8. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in

fully, as he beheld the exhorter borne upon the shoulders of the orthodox, "I wondered if he were not after plums!"

Of course, however, it is possible that our friend the orator, in spite of a pair of eyes that seemed extremely keen, really believed the statue was a perfect work of art. *Louisa Dana Harding.*

The Successor to the Crown.

The (New Orleans) *Morning World*.—We rebelled when British tyranny grew too insolent. The crown entirely vanished; but the process of upper and under-dog-making continued just as in the days when monarchies began to sprout. The crown vanished, but a new and invisible sceptre took its place. It was impersonal, elusive, shifting, and it based its power on land-ownership. A comrade left his posterity a fortune, today incalculably enormous, by simply holding on to the land of Manhattan Island. With a hand basis we create the entity, "corporation," a tremendous power for good and progress and an equally dangerous menace to liberty.

Street Cars of Warsaw.

In stating that the first electric street car line in Warsaw started in operation in April, Consul Hernando de Soto gives the following particulars of the new system in that Russian city:

The electric line succeeds horse-drawn cars introduced in 1881 by a Belgian company, which, in 1899, sold it to the city for an annual payment of \$175,000 until the expiration of the concession, in 1916. Operating 304 cars and charging passengers 7 kopecks (3.6 cents) first class, and 5 kopecks (2.5 cents) second class for not exceeding 2 miles, a gross revenue of \$839,952 was secured in 1907. No change of wages to employees is contemplated in the substitution of electric for horse cars. The daily hours are from 7 a. m. to 11:30 p. m., with intervals for meals, for which drivers receive 62 to 67 cents; conductors, 62 to 83 cents. Inspectors receive \$30.90 to \$41.20 per month.

The reconstruction work was carried on through a building committee appointed by the Emperor. The principal private contractors

were German electric companies. There will be 180 cars with motors at the end of each, while the power house has 3 turbine generators of 1,800 horsepower each, the tension being 600 to 650 volts.

The system will be managed by a syndicate, which has closed a contract with the city until 1922. The syndicate agrees to pay the city an annual sum of 402,000 rubles (\$207,030) and 5% per cent on the invested capital of about 7,000,000 rubles (\$3,605,000). Out of these receipts the city will continue the payment of 350,000 rubles per annum to the Belgian company up to the year 1916. After the expiration of this liability the income passes into the city treasury. Whatever surplus net profit remains after payment to the city of the sums agreed upon is to be divided into equal parts between the city and the syndicate.

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- 4—The program, tactics and methods by which these results have been accomplished?
- 5—The actual concrete measures introduced and carried by the Socialists in the city councils and the state legislature of Wisconsin?
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SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN, By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25 cts.

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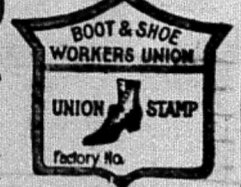
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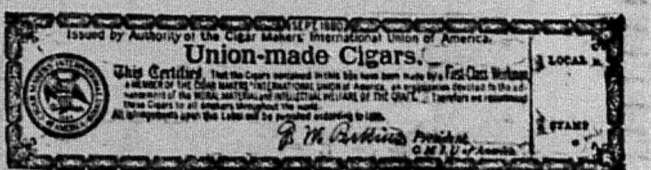
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A Thought for Memorial Day

By W. J. GHENT.

ON Memorial Day we commemorate the heroism of the soldiers of the Union armies who fought in the American Civil War. In every city and hamlet north of Mason and Dixon's line, and in many places south of it, bands are playing, men are marching, gray-haired color-bearers are holding high the tattered banners that passed through the iron hail of Antietam and Gettysburg, and on thousands of graves, where little flags are fluttering in the fresh May morning, children are strewing flowers.

It is a just and noble tribute which we pay to the soldiers who gave up their lives for the unity of a nation and the freedom of a race. With courage and sacrifice they fronted the crisis of their time, and fought for the right as they saw the right. While courage and sacrifice in behalf of a common good are revered, the memory of the defenders of the Republic cannot pass from the consciousness of men.

But there is another, and in some respects greater, heroism which ought also to be commemorated. That is the heroism of the soldiers of the social evolution. The enduring battle for social freedom is a struggle of peace, and is accompanied by none of the pageantry of armed warfare. But it is a nobler and greater struggle than that which was fought out with weapons forty-three years ago, for its aim is the freedom and unity,

not merely of a race or of a nation, but of all mankind. It is a battle, for the most part, waged by the rank and file—a "soldiers' battle," as was Gettysburg—and the vast majority of its heroes sleep in nameless and forgotten graves. Only here and there is a great leader remembered.

Are we less grateful to those who fought for the enduring good of mankind than to those who battled merely for a passing issue? Or are we still in the childhood of the race and so moved by the pageantry of warfare, by the "drums and trappings" of great armies, that we recall with pride and a sense of glory the deeds of one band of heroes while we forget the deeds of the other?

Let us have a yearly Memorial Day of our own, and let us commemorate, with music and tributes of praise, the lives of those who fought the good fight for mankind.

The first of May, the international holiday of militant labor, should be our day of solemn commemoration. In each community there should be services; and all who bore a part in the struggle should be remembered. Our debt to the dead and our obligation to the living alike require of us this formal ceremony. What we owe to our heroic dead we never cancel; but in paying these tributes to their heroism we can furnish to the living an unfailing source of inspiration to carry on the battle to the victorious end.

the following paragraphs will give an idea:

"I charge that the whole scheme is of Social-Democratic origin and that the attempt has been, will be, and is, being made to engraft Social-Democratic doctrines upon the fundamental law of this municipality."

"I charge that the charter convention law was prepared by Social-Democratic leaders, with the aid and assistance of others masquerading under the name of other political organizations, but at heart in sympathy with, or by mutuality of interests wedded to, the Social-Democratic party, and that Victor L. Berger has openly claimed to have been the active agent who secured its passage."

"I charge that the Social-Democratic party has prepared a charter for the city of Milwaukee, to which the members of that party in the convention are committed in advance, and which they will endeavor to have adopted by your convention with the aid of the aforesaid combination."

"And I wish to say that I will not become a party, directly or indirectly, to any plan or scheme whereby it shall be made even possible for the Social-Democratic party, by itself, or in combination with the professed members of other political parties, to make a charter for this city. Nor will I consent that the public moneys shall be appropriated to any such use, for I can conceive of no greater injury that could be done to the interests I have been sworn to protect than to have a charter framed to accord with the doctrines of that party."

The fight is an interesting one because of the mayor's attempt to declare the Social-Democrats outlaw, and is making new friends for the party he is so anxious to put out of business. Nor has his attack on the effort to get a home rule charter lost the charter convention any friends.

One of the most notable resolutions introduced Monday was by Aid. Rummel (S.-D.) which read as follows: WHEREAS, There appeared in the public press some time ago statements that members of the fire department were taking up a collection in said department for the purpose of paying the personal legal expenses of the chief of the said fire department recently tried under a grand jury indictment, and

WHEREAS, The rules of the said fire department forbid the taking up of collections among the men without the express permission of the chief; therefore

Resolved, That the said chief of the fire department be and he is hereby required to furnish to this council information

First, as to whether such collection was taken up in his department. Second, as to whether it was taken up with his permission. Third, as to whether the three men alleged to have solicited funds solicited them during the hours they were on their "offs" or during the time for which they were paid by the city.

The resolution was referred to the committee on fire department, which is clearly a Clancy committee, and there is much curiosity felt as to whether the committee will try to screen the chief or whether it will do its duty and determine whether there is malfeasance in the administration of the fire department.

Ald. Koch (S.-D.) introduced a resolution designed to require street cars to stop on near crossings when a car going in the opposite direction is discharging passengers at the further crossing.

The council killed the measure to pave Teutonia Avenue with Kettle River sandstone, according to the minority report of Ald. Strehlow and Reis (S.-D.). The hand of the asphalt trust is said to have been seen in the controversy. It is claimed now that the board of public works will recommend brick. Too much publicity has been attracted to the matter to give the trust a gum shoe chance.

Persia and the Press.

As regards the freedom of the press, Persia is evidently in advance of more than one European country, as the following episode shows: A short time ago *Mussarent*, a Teheran journal published an article in which the Shah was charged with leading a disreputable life. Monarchs are not to be discussed with absolute impunity, even in Persia, so the paper was stopped by government order, and the editor was compelled to appear in court, with the result that he gave evidence which proved the charges which had appeared in his paper. Thereupon the editor was discharged and the embargo on his paper was withdrawn. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which gives the facts of the case, evidently regards the incident as an object lesson for Prussia, for it prints the information under the significant title, "Freedom of the Press in Persia."

—Ex.

"I like the HERALD. It is splendid. It has the right kind of Socialist food in it to build up good Socialist character. It directs one's mind straight to the point of every vital question and the current events of everyday life and deals with them in a logical, practical manner. It stimulates one's interest in the importance of the Socialist principles in their practical application."—I. R. Lough, Farmersville, Texas.

COURTS DO THE WILL OF CAPITALISM

INTERESTING REVIEW OF JUDICIAL ANTI-LABOR DECISIONS

The Courts are swayed by Class View Points Even Unconsciously So, and It is Small Wonder That Labor is Mistrustful of the Judicial Emissaries.

By Daniel W. Hoan.

Much is being said at the present time about the sweeping decisions of our courts against the trade unions. It may be valuable to view these decisions in the light of what the courts have decided at an earlier date on the particular phases more recently reviewed. To the student of Socialism these decisions were received with little surprise. Realizing as we do that the political conditions are based upon, and controlled by, the economic status of society, and the social organization necessarily arising from that status, we expect to see, along with the concentration of wealth in the hands of the capitalistic ruling class, a corresponding change in the attitude of the courts in sympathy with the class it represents. Occasionally we hear a slip from one of the representatives of the old parties, admitting this contention of the Socialists. Senator Robert L. Taylor, in a speech before congress, on May 19, said: "Concentrated wealth is entrenched under the dome of the capitol." It might be added that as soon as the wage-earners and farmers of the nation investigate these facts they too will entrench themselves under the dome of the capitol under the banner of the Social-Democratic party. Then we may expect to hear court decisions in sympathy with their interests. We hear Samuel Gompers very much bewailing the Supreme Court's application of the anti-trust statute to the trade unions. He has not awakened to the fact that long before this decision, yes, long before the anti-trust law was passed, the courts throughout this land have been gradually changing the great body of law relating to the unions.

Let us discuss here but one single subject, "The right to picket." Let us see what the earliest case on record in this country has to say about this subject. The case is *Harvester Co. v. Reinhardt* (60 How. Pr. 168). Before this the right to picket had never been questioned, and in this case the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1886, refused an injunction for picketing. The court said: "We are disinclined to extend by any judgment of ours the doctrine of recovery for enticing away servants where both in fact and theory the person enticed is a free agent to come and go as he will, responsible only, like other persons, for the violation of his contract or his duty."

Now let us see what this same identical court says in exactly eighteen years later, in the case of *Beck v. Railway Teamsters' Protective Union* (77 N. W. Rep. 22.) "To picket complainant's premises in order to intercept their teamsters or persons going there to trade is unlawful. It is an act of intimidation and an unwarranted interference with the right of free trade. The highways and public streets must be free to all the purpose of trade commerce and labor. It will not do to say that these pickets were thrown out for the purposes of peaceable argument and persuasion. They are intended to intimidate and coerce."

Thus, Mr. Workingman, behold the somersault. What that court formerly held to be a right it now decides is unlawful. It tells you that when you intercept a striker to talk over matters with him you intend to intimidate and coerce.

In 1884 it was laid down by the New York courts that picketing, unless accompanied by threats, intimidation, or actual violence, is lawful. (1 N. Y. City Court Supplement, p. 54.)

From that day to this, however, the courts have been adding to and interpreting "threats, intimidation, and actual violence," until most judges who are appointed are ever ready to enjoin any picketing. It should be added, however, that now and then a judge who is elected directly by the voters will refuse to go that far.

In 1886 the courts of New York announced (4 N. Y. Criminal Rep. 403) "that to constitute intimidation it is not necessary that there should be any overt act of violence, or any direct threat by word of mouth. It is enough if the attitude of those engaged in the overt act is intimidating; and this may be shown by their numbers, their methods, their postures, their circulars, and their devices."

Thus the courts take another departure. The presence of a large number of picket amounts to intimidation.

The next step was taken when in 1897, in the case of *Mackall v. Ratchford* (82, Fed. Rep. 47), the court further stretched the meaning of the term "intimidation" by holding that the marching of workmen past the place where the strike was in progress amounted to intimidation.

This, however, is insignificant to what the Supreme Court of Penn-

sylvania did later during the same year.

It appears in this case (O'Neil v. Behanna) that the strikers did resort to calling the strikebreakers scabs and blacklegs, and tried to pull them away. But the court took the task upon itself of going much further than enjoining these acts. It said that "arguments, persuasion" and appeals of a hostile and demonstrative mob could be enjoined. With this broad view a court could merely say a number of pickets were a mob, and then proceed to issue an injunction to stop all arguing, persuading and appealing to the strikebreakers to join their ranks.

A further addition to the terms "threats," "intimidation" and "violence" as acts that would be enjoined was made when in United States v. Sweeney the terms "inducing" and unlawful "persuasion" were included. How gradually and systematically the right to picket was gradually changed into a crime may now be seen. For it is plain to recognize that anything could be called unlawful persuasion and then be enjoined. Bear in mind that this was here introduced for the first time; and that before 1880 the right to picket had never been even questioned before the courts of this country.

Now let us look at the next growth in the law. In 1902, in the case of *Frank v. Herold*, the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in issuing an injunction, says: "In my judgment any conduct to hinder or prevent another from working, if he or she choose to work, is an unlawful infringement of the personal rights of the individual. It is urged that one person has a right to pur-

(Continued on page 4.)

Around the World.

The Socialist representation in the various national parliaments is as follows:

Germany, in the Reichstag.....43
Argentina, Congress.....1
British Columbia, Deputies.....3
Finland, in the Chamber.....80
France, Deputies.....50
Holland, in Second Chamber.....6
Luxemburg, in the Chamber.....7
Servia, in the Chamber.....1
Switzerland, National Council.....2
Austria, in the Reichsrat.....87
Belgium, in the House.....30
Belgium, in the Senate.....7
Denmark, in the Folketing.....24
Denmark, in the Landsting.....4
England, Commons.....31
Italy, in the Chamber.....25
Norway, in the Storting.....10
Sweden, in Second Chamber.....15

Headway in Holland.

In Holland the Socialists have just held a congress, and the result was a tale of power and progress. Since last year's meeting the party has gained no fewer than 1,000 additional members out of a total membership of 8,400. It was resolved to fight for universal suffrage—both male and female—and the opinion was freely hazarded that as soon as these needed reforms were granted the fight against the powers that be should be conducted by organized Socialism with even greater vigor than had been possible in the past.

A Turn of the Tide.

Three years ago Hungary was pouring hordes of emigrants into America, but now the tide has turned. In 1905 about 11 per cent of these came back again to Hungary; in 1906 19 per cent; and in 1907 no less than 28 per cent. Emigration is ceasing any more to be the comfortable remedy of those who refuse to open their eyes to the diseased society around them; and every change in this direction will be a distinct gain for Socialism.—Ex.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

Ostend—Say, pa, how do they raise "political plums?"
Pa—By grafting, my son. Exchange.

"HENRY ASHTON"

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The Forward Movement Herald of Los Angeles said: "Senator Dague is one of the ablest and soundest thinkers on social and economic questions in this country. He is now the ripened product of a wide and useful career as lawyer, editor and law-maker."


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The Denver Alliance says: "The author of 'Henry Ashton' is a prominent attorney and ex-Senator, and is widely acquainted with life in its different phases. He has succeeded in writing a thrilling story, with the usual love affair to hold the attention of the reader, but he has left out the usual trash, and in its stead has interwoven Socialism in a very attractive manner. A stronger argument for it is seldom read."

Cloth binding, good paper, clear print, 235 pages; price 50 cents. Paper cover, price 25 cents.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.



is made from the very best material—filtered through fine pulp wood—and properly aged in modern underground vaults, which gives it a character and taste all its own.

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Phone West 10.

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

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

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Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its strongest opponents cannot counter it. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

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INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM is a pamphlet showing, in a clear and practical way, what a harmful thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, Ed. Ziegler, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. A. Arnold, H. W. Historius, Frank Hauer, F. W. Rehfeld.
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

National Socialist Candidates.



For President—
Eugene V. Debs of Indiana.
For Vice-President—
Benj. Hanford of New York.

August Bebel, the big man of the German Social-Democratic movement, will deliver an address at Helsingfors, Finland, on June 8.

Kirkville, Mo., comrades have nominated Comrade John Bernette for sheriff and a full ticket. The county committee consists of T. C. Haller, J. Robert Wilson, Charles Betty, Frank Orland, J. A. Milligan, and John Whitehouse.

The national executive committee, in accordance with the instructions of the convention, has provided for the submission of the platform and constitution to a referendum vote of the entire party membership. The latter to be submitted in the following form: "That amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted together with the corresponding sections of the old constitution. The amendment to be printed in italics."

Party News


May Beals has removed her Socialist magazine, the *Red Flag*, from Louisiana to her old home, Maryville, Tenn.

A picture postcard received in Milwaukee from Comrade Obermeyer of Coalinga, Cal., caricaturing the result in Milwaukee, has been received.

The women's committee elected by the national convention recommended the appointment of Comrade Anna Maley as national organizer. The same has been confirmed by the national executive committee.

Comrades Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford, the candidates of the party, will meet a subcommittee of the national executive committee at national headquarters within two weeks, to arrange the general plans for the speaking campaign.

The *Volkstern*, a paper in the Dutch language and owned by the Socialists at Holland, Mich., will make its appearance shortly. It is the first paper of its kind printed



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GAYETIES OF JOURNALISM—By Charles Sandburg.

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* is one of the foremost defenders of capitalism and one of the readiest liars about Socialism. It is a good paper—if you don't care what you say.

In the issue of May 19 I find several things that add to the gayety of life under capitalism. One is tempted to quote from Hamlet. "Tis a mad world, my lords."

The dramatic critic of the *Tribune* tells its readers about a new production appearing at the Colonial, a burlesque on "The Merry Widow." He says, "As an entertainment for the summer, it is lively with the spirit of the Tenderloin, and flashy with the gems of wit and glittering feminines, draped and undraped, that one associates with sea food and late hours. A part of the time you are ashamed to listen, and another part you are ashamed to smile. 'Are you a married man?' queries one of the players. 'Not now,' is the reply. 'I'm living a la carte.' And the wine men applaud." Bessie Clayton contributes a daring dance, which offers several lurid incidents that in a sense is to be regretted, Bessie, being a gifted and wonderful dancer, does not have to resort to that sort of thing.

How is this for high, coming from an organ that continually has a javelin lifted for the "immoral" Socialist?

What are we to think about it? The Colonial, "the theater beautiful," a spacious architectural glory, Chicago's finest and most successful playhouse, is by open confession given over for the summer to a drama "lively with the spirit of the

Tenderloin," and filled with women "draped and undraped" for public gaze.

The Colonial is it for profits. The *Tribune* critic a man of taste and fine sensibility, dares not utter any real protest against it, because the advertising department must be looked to, and the advertising department is run only by one standard, and that is profits.

Three columns on the left of this pellucid dramatic criticism is an editorial. This editorial barks its shins and falls a over itself with inconsistency. Here it is:

Picnics at LaPorte.

There is something distinctly disconcerting in the attitude of people toward such a tragedy as that enacted at LaPorte. Awful crimes have been committed. The story of murder may never be told fully. Men, women and children were killed or burned to death in a house of horrors. The nature of the disclosure thus far made and the whole atmosphere of the place ought to make all decent people shudder at the thought of the law called there by official duty.

Instead the bloated stained farm has become a favorite excursion point for the time being. Men and women, boys and girls, have made up picnic parties to visit the ruins of the charnel house. Lively stables have done a land office business. Sandwiches and redhots have vanished quickly in the presence of the horde of hungry excursionists. The unfortunate Indiana town has become the scene of festering crowds of gaping sensation hunters.

When the thought is considered that all this curiosity has played such a part in the whole matter there is reason for discouragement for so-called civilization. Few have reflected upon the probable awful fate of the supposed murderers. The death of possible victims of her heinous activity has not saddened many. The only

voice heard with any distinctness coming out of the shadow of crime is that of the picnicking excursionist finding occasion for laughter and joking even by the graves of the dead.

The question at point is: Who roused the "idle curiosity" that led the crowds to picnic at LaPorte? Did not the *Tribune*, along with every other profit-mongering newspaper in the country, run big headlines and columns and columns of intimate details about the house of horrors? Did not the *Tribune* pour all the blood and guts of the whole affair into its columns? Where did the curious crowds get their curiosity, if it wasn't from the *Tribune* and papers which, like the *Tribune*, are purposely published for profits?

And now to conclude, two columns to the left of this editorial was a squib, reading as follows:

Comrade Haywood is reckless. He consigns the courts and the judges to a locality where he will be almost sure to meet them again.

I don't know very many details about the new civilization. What the social order following capitalism will be I have no positive information—we are sailing under sealed orders. But I know that with an increasing proportion of educated and enlightened men and women will come a decrease in the popularity and patronage of lying, hypocritical mediums which, like the *Chicago Tribune*, spill blood and guts all over the front page and then preach against it in the editorials. In the midst of all the rot and bosh, purposely published for profits, I think I will stick to the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*, which is "purposely published for propaganda."

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By Dr. H. L. Nahin.

Cleanliness.

It is truly said: "Cleanliness is Godliness." A clean body and mind brings personal charm to the individual in health and is a safeguard against disease. As stated above, there are a number of sources where offensive substances are formed. Impurities of any kind constitute a favorable media for the propagation of various germs. The latter are the most dreadful living adversaries which the individual and society must fight. This invisible foe is constantly watching for an opportunity to enter our system, feed on it, and destroy it. Hence it is of the utmost importance to keep the body clean in order to prevent their multiplication.

How to Keep Clean.

1. The Body. To keep the body clean does not mean to take a bath once in a great while, or to wash the face and hands once a day, but it means to keep the whole body continually clean. To this end the body should be washed, sponged or bathed once a day. The face, hands and nails must be washed and cleaned several times during the day. Especially the hands and nails, which come in contact with many and various sources of infection, should be kept scrupulously clean.

2. The House. Dusting and sweeping alone does not constitute house-cleaning. The house impurities must be got rid of. And to accomplish this the house air must be purified. The furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., must be daily cleansed of their impurities. In cleaning those things the windows must be wide open, in order to permit the escape of all these im-

purities; otherwise these are simply driven from one place to another. The air and the house contents must be purified and diluted with pure air as far as possible.

The window shades should be raised to allow the sun rays to enter the house, and kill all the germs, and disinfect all the filthy nooks and corners.

Dishware and kitchen utensils must be boiled and all fat removed with alcohol in order to prevent the cultivation of germs. Glassware is best cleaned by boiling and drying on a tray on a stove. Drying with towels is unclean and unhealthy, for the fibers and fringes of the towels are invariably made to adhere to the glassware, and eventually swallowed when the latter are in use.

These details may seem to be of a trifling nature; nevertheless they are of inestimable value as a measure of cleanliness and as a preventive against many and various diseases.

Infant Feeding.

Mothers' milk is Nature's best food for infants. Nature has provided in it the proper elements for the growth and development of the child. Mothers, who for the sake of convenience, or social reasons, abstain from nursing their children, are robbing their infants of their essential elements of life, and are subjecting them to many bodily ailments. Infants should be nourished regularly every two, and beginning with the fourth month, every three hours. Between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. the child should take no nourishment whatever. These hours are destined for the mother to rest and

As to Canteens.

To the Editor: The morning papers show that one of our Wisconsin representatives named Kustermann is advocating the restoration of the canteen to the Soldiers' Homes. No doubt Kustermann is retained by the "vested interests." He certainly has no personal knowledge of the question he pretends to discuss. I love good beer and I love good whisky, and am not fanatical on the temperance question. But I know from personal observation the beneficial results of the abolition of the canteen at the Soldiers' Homes. Kustermann complains that in taking away from beer and light wines, we are being "treated as little children." Well that is just what we are, a great majority of us—little children. Indeed we are in our "second childhood," and we are constantly haunting each other with the fact that our "disability" lies wholly in our brains. Our Home showed a vast improvement in the conduct of the inmates directly upon the discontinuance of the canteen. The fact that the inmates certainly less alcohol only compelled us to drink more of it. Many of us could not hold enough *beer* to make us "good and drunk," but we could "tank up" enough to make babbling, sloppy fools of us, and very disagreeable company for intelligent people. The canteen was a constant temptation to escape the duty and the dreariness of Home life by soaking ourselves with beer and incidentally squandering our pension money and "going broke" a few weeks (or days) after "pension day." We are now compelled to seek other and cleaner diversions, such as the library, the reading room, and the country road. I heard it often asserted, and by beer drinkers, that if the question were referred to the inmates, they would vote the canteen out of the Home.

Another View.

To the Editor: The pastor of a fashionable Congregational Church of this city, made the following statement in his last Sunday's sermon: "Drink, and not capital, is the enemy of the workingman, that is preventing him from bettering his condition. The annual drink bill of Milwaukee is approximately \$7,250,000. The workingmen probably spend at least \$5,000,000 of that enormous sum."

A Churlish Remark.

To the Editor: President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, who is now in Bermuda, is quoted as saying in reply to a request for his opinion on the woman suffrage question, that "Women may have to fight against adverse circumstances in some parts of the world, but in America at least they are almost too much protected." Think of that, from the head of a great university! Does he not know that 6,000,000 women in this country of ours are working outside the homes, and that in many of the industries in which they are engaged the average rate of wages is considerably less than the average cost of living? If this be a protection, then indeed the women of America are suffering from "too much" of it.

Warren, O. Elizabeth J. Hauser.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

Correspondents

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Artificial Feeding.

When for some valuable reason artificial feeding becomes necessary, then cow's milk is the next best food for infants. Cow's milk should be diluted in the following manner:

Three tablespoons skimmed from the top of milk standing over night. Two tablespoons of ordinary milk.

Three teaspoons of sugar of milk.

One tablespoon of lime water. Ten tablespoons of bottled water. Mix all these ingredients in a bottle and steam it in a pan, containing hot water, for twenty minutes. Up to three months the infant should receive no more than twenty to twenty-four tablespoons, or ten to twelve ounces, during the twenty-four hours.

Beginning with the fourth month and upwards, the amount of the "top" milk should be increased a teaspoon for every week, or two tablespoons for every month of the child's growth. The quantity taken during the twenty-four hours should be increased from thirty-six to forty-eight tablespoons, or eighteen to twenty-four ounces.

Solid food of any kind should not be given to an infant. Crackers and various cereals are absolutely harmful. The reason is this: Starchy food is mostly predigested in the mouth by the action of the saliva. Saliva is only produced by the process of mastication. And an infant who has no teeth with which to chew, has no saliva. Hence the food remains in the stomach undigested and produces fermentation. And this is precisely the reason why most of the infants are restless and cry. The gases produced by the fermentation produce severe cramps. Stop feeding the infant with injurious food, and it will rest, be healthy and good.

Infant Bathing.

Infants should receive a bath daily. The temperature of the water should be between 103 and 105 Fahrenheit. Before removing the child from the bath tub, the body should be quickly sponged with cold water. At the beginning, until the child will become accustomed to cold water, the temperature of the cold water should be about 80 degrees. Gradually and daily the temperature should be lowered, and finally cold water from the hydrant used. This "hardens" the skin and the child becomes immune against catching cold.

Massage.

Infants must have bodily exercise. The crying of the child, though it exercises its lungs, is not adequate for bodily exertion. Hence artificial exercise is induced with massage. Various movements as kneading, striking, etc., are highly beneficial to infants' health.

Slight birth deformities are easily corrected at such age, for all the tissues are soft and pliable, and are easily moulded at will. Certain features can be shaped, thus an intelligent mother is in a position to impart grace and beauty to the little one.

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(Continued from page 3.)

stated another to work or not to work. That might be if the other person is willing to listen. But it must not be forced upon them in an offensive manner, either at their homes or as they pass along the streets.

The Eastern newspapers of December 17, 1904, herald the decision of the court in the case of United States Printing Company v. The International Stereotypers' Union as a great victory for unionism. Even the American Federationist commented on it as a just court decision. All the court held was that the strikers could station men for observation around a factory if there be no molestation of strikebreakers. Now let us see how the employers view this decision.

The Open Shop Magazine of February, 1907, commenting on it, said: "Very few employers will object to union strikers, out of work, looking at the non-union men who have taken their places going to work. Very often seeing is believing, and it is worth while to have strikers realize that their places can be filled. Still the Federationist calls this a just decision. Surely, the blind lead the blind."

The sweeping injunction issued in the late teamsters' strike in Chicago, although it does not say picketing is unlawful, accomplishes the same thing in more words. It prohibits "everybody, in any manner or in any place in Chicago, from interfering with, hindering, or obstructing any person or persons seeking employment, or from hindering or stopping any of the bosses' agents, servants or employees in the maintenance, conduct, management or operation of their business."

The injunction granted against the printers in Chicago in the late strike for the eight-hour day was even more drastic than this. It practically prohibited the strikers from discussing the strike in their homes with persons who might be employed by the bosses.

Here, then, we have a complete review of the courts doing the will of the capitalist class.

There was no statute law to influence them in building up the labyrinth of technicalities to defeat

To Brew the Best Beer

The brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer. Four-day malt cannot make perfect beer such as

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The Social-Democratic Herald

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor

We take pleasure in recommending 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 best magazine writers in America today.

Some Special Features of the New Volume

"Deadly Capitalism in the Cuban War," by Henry Anielewsky.
"Socialism and Hygiene." Under this head Dr. H. L. Nahin 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 on-sweeping 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 Allen L. Benson, Ben Hanford, William H. Parker, Ed. Ziegler, E. A. Dagne, Elizabeth H. Thomas, Henry T. Jones, Charles Sandburg, Ida Crouch-Hackett, S. L. Hoover, Carl D. Thompson, and many others.

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.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

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seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

"In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation between organized labor and the Socialist party, the two wings of the movement for working-class emancipation.

"The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage-worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

Confronted by Great Crisis.
Organized labor is today confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class undertaken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.

"In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.

"The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workingmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds.

Courts Always Hostile.
"The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workingmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under the pretense of their being labor trusts.

"They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestering their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in cases of employees killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workingmen to belong to unions.

"While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workingmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the rule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no

THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x26 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Saelen, with the utmost care from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

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Poster No. 2, shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters follow. Prices the same in all cases.

Organized Labor



rights in opposition to business interests.

Danbury Hatters' Case.
"In the Danbury hatters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with its infamous 'Dred Scott' decision of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the antitrust law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful method of the boycott is unlawful, that boycotted employers may recover damages to the amount of three times their loss, and that the property of individual members, as well as the union treasuries, may be levied upon to collect such damages.

"By this decision the Supreme Court has clearly shown itself to be an organ of class injustice, not of social justice. If this and other decisions are not speedily reversed, organized labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its effort toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capitalists and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

Ballot Is a Weapon.
"At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands, and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the militia can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of

RU A MAN With a Sense of Justice, Honor, Honesty, Dignity?

If you are, then don't scab against the Bakers' Union by buying non-union bread, rolls or cakes. You pay probably 25c a week dues to your union and \$17 a week goes for non-union goods. Is this honest and dignified? Get the co-operation of your wife and educate her that your honest wages go in the interest of honest labor. Tell her to say to your grocer and baker: "You can't sell to me bread without the Union Label!" If



you could only hear occasionally your grocer or baker sneer and say "This woman is the wife (or sister) of a union man and buys scab bread," would you not be ashamed of yourself? Will you encourage those who only want to increase their riches? Or do you want to help those who fight for a human living? Discourage the sweatshops, encourage human conditions. Help to make homes happier, a higher morality, a better citizenship. Stand by your class, by your own people. Union bread or nothing should be your watchword. Remember Atlas, Jaeger, Carpenter and Skyles are non-union shops. The law made by the tools of corporations and enemies of labor forbids us to boycott, and we do not even say what conditions prevail in non-union shops. Remember this!

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the workingmen on election day. "Workingmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of organized labor and the Socialist party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and mistreatment."

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right is their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order. All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of, every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.
The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their horns are not unionized, but they employ as union men when ordering a rig inside a union driver:
Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
Miller, Sam R., 539 Market st.
Crock, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave., rear.
Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Schmidt, 2425 Villet st.

UNION BREAD.
The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:
Kiesel, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Schubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

The break-down of the attempt to found a dual national trade union movement makes the present just the time to educate workingmen on the true relations of Socialism to the union. Nebel's pamphlet on "Trades Unionism" is just the thing to use. 5 cents a copy. Get twenty-five for \$1 and put them where they will do the most good. Don't delay. Address this office.

Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

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

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

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Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

WASHBURN. Arrangements are being made for a lecture by Comrade Brown, probably on June 28. At that time a county convention will be held and a ticket nominated for the county and assembly district.

WATERTOWN. Comrade Jacobs had a splendid meeting at Watertown last Wednesday night. The comrades are planning to send delegates to the state convention and propose to put a ticket in the field in Jefferson County.

STEVENS POINT. Two members-at-large have been received into the party from Stevens Point. Comrades Hebal and Goodrich. We hope to see the movement well organized before long.

MELLEN. Comrade Beaver joins as a member-at-large and says he has been working for years among the people in his vicinity, sowing the seed for the social revolution.

BERLIN. Comrade Davlin joins as a member-at-large and proposes to assist in the work of organization.

MEDFORD. Comrade Grahl sent in five names of comrades who are interested in the cause, and himself joins as a member-at-large.

There is going to be something doing in Wisconsin this fall.

CHIPPWA FALLS. Something broke loose in Chippewa also. Comrade Beaudett joins as member-at-large and is going out after others.

BOSCOBEL. Comrade Krelly tells us that he believes a local can be organized here, and sends in the names of several comrades who are more or less interested and who will probably join in the organization.

BELOIT. Comrade Downes has called a meeting of all Socialists to be held next Sunday, May 31, at Trades Council Hall, for the purpose of organizing a local of the party and arranging for a county convention.

Comrade Kimball, who has been a Socialist for ten years, is working hard for subscriptions for the Socialist papers and says that he believes the sentiment is growing, even in Beloit.

CASHTON. Comrade Moen sends in for copies of "Socialism Made Plain" and "The Constructive Program of Socialism," and has earned himself some Christian Socialist literature and proposes to try all sorts of literature in trying to arouse his neighbors and friends in the cause of Socialism.

MERRILLAN. Comrade Shottwell writes that the people at Merrillan are not informed upon the subject of Socialism, but are anxious to learn. He has joined the party as a member-at-large and asks that a speaker be sent. We will send some one, you may depend.

The fall campaign is on. Everybody on deck. Now for a hot time.

Don't forget to come to the state convention, June 13 and 14.

MANITOWOC. Comrades have hired the Allger Hall for the big Brown meeting to be held in Manitowoc Tuesday, June 16. They are expecting a big time. The comrades will select their delegates to the big state convention Thursday night, and a county conference has been called for June 9 at Manitowoc. We will have a full ticket in the field, except possibly the district attorney. Comrade Wright says: "We are going to make the welkin ring here this fall." That's the stuff—we want to see a member of the state legislature elected from Manitowoc.

Comrade Brown's dates for next week are as follows:

Milwaukee, Tuesday, June 2.
Wilton, Wednesday, June 3.
Ontario, Thursday, June 4.
Hustler, Friday, June 5.
Warren, Saturday, June 6.
Valley Junction, Sunday, June 7, 2:30 p. m.
Blair, Monday, June 8.
Nekeosa, Tuesday, June 9.
Grand Rapids, Wednesday, June 10.
Open date, Thursday, June 11.
Fond du Lac, Friday, June 12.
Sate Convention, June 13 and 14.
The comrades in Milwaukee are vying lest the ball will not hold the people that are buying tickets for Comrade Brown's lecture on Tuesday, June 2.

Next! The Big State Picnic.

Arrangements for this year's big annual event, the state Social-Democratic picnic are in the hands of the following comrades appointed by the County Central Committee of Milwaukee:

Max Wrege, Jacob Hahn, W. P. Barrigan, Charles Weiley, Richard Beyer, Max Binner, Mrs. J. L. Reisse, George Knapp, Ed. Gunz, Al. Wiesse, Arthur Urbanek, H. W. Bistorius.

This committee elected Charles Weiley, chairman; H. W. Bistorius, secretary; W. P. Barrigan, treasurer. The chairmanship of the subcommittees went to the following comrades:

Order committee, Arthur Urbanek; printing and press, H. W. Bistorius; prizes, Arthur Urbanek; floor, Al. Wiesse; reception and speakers, E. T. Melms; luncheon committee, Mrs. J. L. Reisse. These committees are now busy and hustling.

Application will be made to the Western Passenger Association for reduced railroad rates from all points in Wisconsin.

Tickets will soon be mailed to all the readers of the *HERALD*, *Vanguard*, *Vorwarts* and *Wahrheit*. Branches and unions will also receive tickets in proportion to their membership.

This committee will leave no stone unturned to make this a brilliant success. In this work it requests the co-operation of every party member, every reader and every sympathizer throughout the state of Wisconsin. As soon as the tickets are received everybody can help the committee in promoting the success so much desired.

Even before the tickets are mailed our comrades, readers and sympathizers can become busy. Talk picnic to whoever you meet, to your friends, to your acquaintances, to everyone. This is important, because last year's event was the biggest on record, and we are anxious to beat it.

We shall try to engage either the candidate for president or vice-president of the Social-Democratic party or the Countess of Warwick for the speaker of the day. Again we ask you to boost the picnic upon every occasion. Come, bring your family, your friends, your shopmates and all your relations.

BROWN LECTURES.

Rev. Harvey Dee Brown of Racine, Wis., will lecture on the subject of "The Spirit and Purpose of Socialism," at Ethical Hall, 558 Jefferson Street, one block north of the courthouse, Tuesday night, June 2, at 8 o'clock. Tickets sold at the door for 10c.

"The common life is the life of the commonwealth."

STRAWS

We are ready to show you a fine line of **STRAW HATS**. Are you ready to wear one? Get service out of your hat by buying early. You remember last year's hat and the comfort you derived from it? That's the reason we urge you to buy it a little earlier. It keeps you cool during these warm days.

All the latest shapes and braids—50c to \$3.
Don't forget to get your other Summer Goods from us—Barrigan Underwear, Negligee Shirts and Summer Suits.

BRUETT CLOTHING CO.

Fond du Lac Avenue
Cor. Eighteenth St.

Milwaukee County Organization Department

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

Branch Meetings Next Week.

MONDAY 8 P. M.
Tenth, Twelfth and North ave.
TUESDAY 8 P. M.
Fifteenth, 20th and Chestnut Sts.
Town of Wauwatosa, Forty-eighth and State Street.

THURSDAY 8 P. M.
Town of Greenfield, 1116 Lapham.
Fifth, 382 Washington st.
Ninth, 409 Eleventh st.

FRIDAY 8 P. M.
Town of Lake, 551 Clement ave.
Second, 344 Sixth street.

SATURDAY 8 P. M.
Jewish Section, 427 Fourth street.
Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Teutonia aves.

Grand picnic and entertainment, given by Polish South Side Branch, at Haueras Park Eighth Avenue and Manitoba Street, Sunday, June 7, 1908. Admission 15c a person. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Some time ago a contribution was acknowledged by the campaign fund under the name of S. Berg. This is an error, and instead should have read J. Berg.

The first open-air meeting at Walker and Grove Streets, last Saturday evening, was a grand success. Comrade Segar, who is the owner of a picture machine, and who is going to make an extensive trip in the copper districts between now and the fall election, has decided to use his machine on a number of occasions on the street corners on the South Side, and therefore another lecture will be held next Saturday evening at the same street corner.

The Finnish Branch has made all the necessary arrangements for its picnic on the lake shore, end of Delaware Avenue car line, Sunday afternoon, June 7. A large number of the English-speaking comrades are expected to attend this picnic.

The vigilance committee will hold a meeting at the headquarters Sunday morning, May 31, at 9 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to be present, as very important business will come up.

Basket Picnics.

The following are the basket picnics so far arranged for this summer by the various branches:

Sixth District and Twentieth Ward Branch, Sunday Aug. 2, John's Grove, Green Bay Road.
Take Milwaukee Northern Street Railway line to Highway No. 1, and then walk three blocks east.
South Side Social-Democratic Young People's Branch, Heim's Grove, Thirtieth and Lincoln Avenue, Sunday, June 7.

Fourteenth Ward Branch, Heim's Grove, Sunday, June 14.

Eleventh Ward, Heim's Grove, Sunday, July 26.
Town of Lake, Trinthammer's Grove, Sunday, July 26, between Cudahy and South Milwaukee.
Eighth Ward Branch, Heim's Grove, Sunday, Aug. 2.
Seventeenth Ward Branch, at Huelbeck's Grove, Foot of Howell Avenue, Aug. 30.
Twelfth Ward Branch, Huelbeck's Grove, Aug. 23.

Report of United Singing Society Concert.

Balance on hand, May 23, \$34.79
S. S. Aurora, 21.10
Fourth Ward, 50

Balance on hand, May 31, \$56.39

Campaign Fund.

L. Starzak, \$1.00
L. Renter, .50
C. Seitz, 1.00
A. Zimstka, .25
L. Meyer, .50

United Singing Society

Concert, 30.00

H. D. Stark, 1.00

R. C. Hintz, .25

Dr. H. Rasmussen, .50

Wm. Neu, .50

H. F. Barthel, .50

H. M. Bettin, 1.00

George Klenzendorff, 1.00

C. Biersach, 1.00

J. Kohn, 1.00

C. Sturm, .25

Gustav Hilgendorf, .25

A. Huenheisen, .25

L. Stüttgen, 3.00

Dr. B., .25

A. O. W., 5.00

Theo. Koester, 1.00

Wm. Koch, 10.00

A. C. Miller, .25

N. N. C., .50

Dr. C. E. Gaze, 2.50

Dr. K. W. B., .50

W. C. Zabel, .50

Twelfth Ward, literature on account, 75.00

J. K., 1.00

G. D., .50

Carnival Proceeds.

Previously reported, \$1,375.45

Robert Seering, .25

Gustav Schliwa, .50

Henry Maas, .50

F. C. Rader, 1.50

Charles Grabowski, .50

E. T. Melms, 1.50

W. Steward, 1.50

L. Starzak, 1.00

L. Sachs, .50

Caspar Hach, 1.00

G. A. Brinn, 1.00

August Behrmann, 1.50

Adolph Lang, 1.50

Charles Nickolaus, .50

Fred. Butenhoff, 1.50

\$1,388.20

Southern Wisconsin District Paragraphs

NOTE—Address all matters in reference to this department to the organizer: W. A. JACOBS, Racine, Wis.

WATERTOWN. The district organizer held a very successful street meeting in Watertown on the evening of May 20, which was attended by a large number of young people, between the ages of 16 and 20. It was gratifying to note that the greater part of the applause came from the younger element—just the element needed in a new movement. If we can succeed in robbing the capitalist parties of the young blood the day will soon be ours. In this matter we propose to do our duty.

While the agitator is thrown into the midst of this industrial tragedy, he nevertheless experiences many amusing things, as was the case in Watertown at the above mentioned meeting.

We were making an appeal to the working people to get together and protect each other against exploitation in so far as that was possible under a system of private capital, when one of the well-known fuel dealers wanted to know who paid for our white collars, intimating that we were robbing the working people by charging them large prices for our speeches. He was told that it would cost him nothing to listen to us and that the working people who were trying to improve their conditions had asked that a meeting of this kind be held and that they would look after the financial end of it. He then wanted to know what we would do first after getting the political power in Watertown. A comrade at that moment stepped to the box and whispered that the man asking the question was a fuel dealer and that the fuel dealers had formed a local trust and were charging from 75c to \$1.00 more for coal than the neighboring towns were charged. Just think of an opportunity when he asked for a second time what we would do first when we had captured the political power in Watertown. We suggested that Watertown would probably first establish a municipal wood and coal yard in order to buy fuel at a reasonable price. Wow! Right between the eyes! "He got it," much to the satisfaction of those who knew him best. After the applause had subsided we explained to the people that the dealers were blamed more than the dealers for present conditions, as they had the power to make a change if they wanted one,

and so long as they consented to being robbed some one would have to be the robber and that the robber was perhaps as honorable as any other citizen. We told them that we, like other gamblers, are playing a game at which only a few can succeed, and that the successful players need not be despised because of his success, even though he may not have played fair at all times. The meeting proved one thing, and it was this: The average workingman knows what are some of his "immediate interests" and that he will support the party which can convince him that its program is in line with those interests. He cannot as a rule grasp abstract theories without much effort, but he can grasp a concrete present-day proposition. A successful labor party must deal with present-day propositions, if it wishes to remain successful. Let us hope that the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin will ever keep near to the needs of the workers here and now, and thereby prove its right to be the party of the working class.

KENOSHA. The "panic" has hit Kenosha and seriously crippled the movement in a financial way, but the Socialist spirit is growing. Some of our most active members are without employment, while others are moving to other cities in order to secure some kind of a job. That Kenosha bunch, for its size, beats anything for sticking qualities we have ever seen, and when industrial conditions get better (if they ever do) the movement will grow there by leaps and bounds. But regardless of the industrial conditions the vote will show a larger increase than many think. In fact, the panic will increase the vote if we can reach the people with our propaganda.

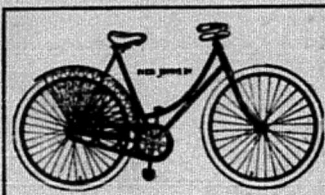
The Polish Branch will hold a street meeting on the evening of Saturday, May 30, and will have a speaker from Chicago to address them. The district organizer has been asked to speak in the English language and will do so. If the weather is not against us we will be able to make a good report of that meeting. Kenosha County will hold a nominating convention on the evening of June 5, at which time a full county ticket will be nominated.

RACINE. The first street meeting of the season was held on the

A BIG REDUCTION ON BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES!

On everything you buy from May 30 to June 6 I will give you a big reduction in price, if you cut out this "ad" and bring it to my store. Don't miss this opportunity!

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



FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Repairing and Enameling and Nickel-Plating at Reasonable Prices. A Large Assortment of TIRES and COASTER BRAKES.

BICYCLE, MOTORCYCLE and AUTOMOBILE 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

Lake Shore and Fox River Valley Department

NOTE—Matters in reference to this department should be addressed to the organizer of the district: CHARLES SANDBURG, Care Daily Tribune, Manitowoc, Wis.

Oshkosh is such a peculiar name,

and rhymes so quickly with "josh" and "bosh" that many people think it is an imaginary place like Valhalla or the New Jerusalem. But Oshkosh is a very real place, where you may see people whose teeth and jawbones have been eaten away by sulphur while they toiled in the mills of the match trust. Millions of matches have been made in Oshkosh, but they have not given the people of Oshkosh very much light on Socialism. So on June 1 a public meeting is to be held, and we are putting in hard work to get a big crowd. Two noon meetings at factories are planned, and Socialist literature containing announcement

of the massmeeting is being distributed.

This is a point that cannot be repeated too often: At your public meetings, comrades, make every possible effort to get the non-Socialist to attend.

At Fond du Lac we shall make things lively for a week. On June 5 Harold Wilkie, who takes first honors in the graduating class of the high school, will deliver a twenty-minute oration on the subject "Modern Socialism." He is an unusually able student and will give a sympathetic presentation of the subject that will make new students of Socialism. Harvey Dee Brown will lecture on June 12, and preceding him I shall hold at least one factory meeting and one street meeting. The daily newspapers of Fond du Lac are exceptionally fair in granting comrades space. Comrade George Darnow seldom lets a week go by without having one or two open letters printed on political and economic topics.

One of the lads of the graduating class at Appleton takes "Modern Socialism" for his commencement day theme.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CITY OF MILWAUKEE

To Fred Milbauer (alias): You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the claim of Josef Kachmayer, amounting to \$800.00. Now, unless you shall appear before Richard A. Beyer, a Justice of the Peace and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 15th day of June, A.D. 1908, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 15th day of May, A.D. 1908.

JOSEF KACHMAYER, Plaintiff.

Water Meter Reader.

Office of the Meter of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, May 23, 1908.

A competitive examination for the position of Water Meter Reader will be held at the above office on Thursday, June 4, 1908, at 8 o'clock a. m.

Some of the requirements are: United States citizenship; residence in Milwaukee for the last three years; immediately preceding the date of application; clear, legible handwriting; good eyesight; good general education; good character and recommendation; a recommendation in writing to be presented personally up to and including Monday, June 1, 1908, on the proper blanks, to be obtained at the above office.

WM. W. McINTYRE, Pres.

FRED A. LANDECK, Sec.

IRVING B. CARY, Comptroller.

FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioner.

JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.

(No. 107—S. D. H.—5-13, 30)

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

NEW TEETH—best and most manufactured in the world—\$8.00 UP.

Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.

Standard Crowns and \$5.00 UP.

Bridge Teeth..... \$5.00 UP.

FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY.

We guarantee complete satisfaction, deceive nobody, and give honest, intelligent advice free.

DR. YOUNG 414-16 Germania Bldg.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Hours—8:30 to 6: Sundays, 9 to 12.

Phone Grand 3042.

COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Flat for Rent

Centrally located Flat at very reasonable rent. Inquire of

LEOPOLD HIRSCH

(UNION CLOTHIER)

Corner Third and Chestnut Streets

Classified Advertising

WANTED

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

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

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

BRANCHES: We had now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound with stub only so. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

HATS CLEANED AND REMODELED

LADIES' and GENTS' HATS CLEANED and remodeled. Wewum Hat Wks. 190 1/2 St.

EXPERT CHIROPRAST

CORNS and Ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHUBERT, 114 North Ave., near Euclid.

WANTED—MALE HELP

HOFFMAN'S COLLEGE is an educational institution—has lower and stranger courses than the ordinary business schools. WE EDUCATE: Advantages: THEIR OWN methods, our own tests; monthly reports; NEW type-writers; CERTIFICATED teachers; employment GUARANTEED; and no address; FINEST equipment; positive RESULTS; \$100 CASH; \$1000 Stipend; 500 endowment; \$25 Special rates now for enrollment. Adv. & Write or call, or telephone Grand 1250, Third and State.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—15 acres of land (with crops) six miles from Milwaukee, for city property. Inquiries of J. C. PETER KUNZ, 1122 Metro, 12th Ave., Milwaukee.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic branches, 10c each, in a book for the Social-Democratic PUBLISHING CO., 314 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

A PROFITABLE IDEA—CASH IT IN!

Invest just a few dollars more than you would for that ready-made suit—let us make your suit. You will have doubled the value of your intended investment. You will wear a suit made FOR YOU. The goods will be of your own selection. The additional comfort costs nothing... Made by Union Tailors.

WALTER P. STROESSER
TAILOR
316 STATE STREET

It's a Pleasure

to be able to recommend a reliable make of goods, but especially so a line of clothing of which every purchaser has been the means of bringing another customer. We emphasize this when we tell you we are specializing

Adler's "Collegian" Clothing

FOR YOUNG MEN—and

Kohn Bros. Fine Union-Made

CLOTHING

Absolute satisfaction is guaranteed by the manufacturers, and when this is combined with the latest styles of cut and materials, when a system is used by which the most perfect form-fitting shoulder is produced, is it any wonder that our customers bring in their friends?

Our prices you will find the lowest and our goods are exceptionally good values. A visit will make a customer of you.



ADLER MILWAUKEE

Priced from \$7.50 to \$25.00

The 7th ANNUAL MONSTER PICNIC

ARRANGED BY THE
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WILL BE HELD AT

Pabst Park—Sunday, July 12

Third St., Milwaukee

Afternoon and Evening

Pabst Park is the most popular resort of its kind in the city, and its attractions, together with those offered by the party, will make the picnic a most enjoyable event. Remember the date and the place. Talk picnic to your friends. Advertise the picnic wherever you go. **BOOST! BOOST!** all the time and everywhere! Just get PABST PARK and SUNDAY, JULY 12, firmly fixed in your mind.

Admission to Park, 10c; Children under 12, 5c—if accompanied by parents or guardians, free. Admission to Ball, 25c. **DON'T FORGET THE TIME, THE PLACE AND THE DATE!**

AT THE THEATERS.

PABST PARK

Saturday (Memorial Day) will see Pabst Park join the ranks of the amusement resorts bidding for the patronage of the summer pleasure seekers. The principal entertainment will be the Circle D Ranch Wild West Show and Indian Congress, under the management of Will A. Dickey. Mr. Dickey's company consists of over sixty people, including cowboys, cowgirls, Sioux Indians and a twelve-piece cowboy band. The band will play daily concerts in the mountain Inn, one of the surprises that awaits this season's guests, and May's musicians will be heard in the pavilion. The Indian village, located on the northwest side of the hill, will become one of the most popular spots in the park.

WONDERLAND.

Wonderland opens at noon today, and the big pleasure park has been put into its summer dress and made ready for visitors. The buildings have been remodeled to house the new and attractive amusement devices. Two big feature acts have been secured for the opening week. The first is that of Prof. Robison, who makes a balloon ascension and parachute drop with a live lion as

his companion, and the other is that of Gillette, "the sliding marvel," in his slide for life down a 30-ft. wire, terminating with a 30-ft. dive into a small tank of water.

DAVIDSON

There have been few better acted or more interesting plays produced recently than "The Strength of the Weak," that psychological drama on a timely theme which brought Florence Roberts, the actress, from the obscurity of the West and established her on Broadway as a full-fledged star.

So, in presenting it to Milwaukee theatergoers during the week of June 1, Manager Sherman Brown has made a wise selection. The play will be given for ten performances, beginning Monday night, with matinees on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. A souvenir matinee will be held Wednesday, and every woman attending will be given a valuable present.

BIJOU

"In the shallow grave, just six by three, where the coyote howls and the wind blows free; Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie," is one of the songs sung in "The Cow-Puncher," to be seen at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon, by a rough bunch of cowboys in true western style. "The Cow-Puncher" is full of atmosphere and local color, the characters are taken from men and women living in the very heart of that grand and picturesque state, Arizona. The plot is well defined and plausible. Two carloads of scenery are carried, together with properties, light effects and wardrobe trunks. The cast is composed of the best metropolitan players, and the appearance of this charming play is anxiously awaited.

PABST

An elaborate revival of "Old Heidelberg," the college play that everybody loves, will be given next week by the English Stock Company at the Pabst Theater, beginning on Monday night. The English Stock players will be aided in the big production of "Old Heidelberg" by members of the German Stock Company. Karl Koenig will play the role of Reuder, in which he scored so heavily last season. Miss Janet Beecher, who had the most delightful part in which she has been seen here in Katrice, again will have that part. Robert Connors again will play the part of Prince Karl Heinz, a role in which he excelled Curt Stark, the favorite German actor who played the part both abroad and in Milwaukee. For the week following "Old Heidelberg" the English Stock Company will offer John Drew's biggest success: "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

MAJESTIC.

Charles Jackson, long prominent as one of the best legitimate comedians, heads the bill at the Majestic next week. He will present the playlet: "A Pressing Matter."

Another interesting act is that of Olympia Desval and her ponies and dogs. Miss Desval has just closed a successful engagement at the New York Hippodrome, where her act was one of the big features.

Fred Watson and the Morrissey Sisters; Edna Luby the clever impersonator; the St. Onge Brothers, comedy cyclists; James F. MacDonald, who will be heard in stories, jokes and songs, and a very artistic number by Vera Berliner, the violinist, go to make up a big bill.

ALHAMBRA

Few English-speaking companies on the American stage today can

Jury Acquits Althen!

Two Rivers, May 26.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the Fred Althen libel suit this evening. The jury returned its verdict at 11 o'clock, after almost all hope of a verdict had been abandoned. At about 6:30 o'clock the jury was given the case. The jurors were taken to supper and at about 7:30 o'clock they were locked up to deliberate.

At 10 o'clock the jury asked to see the judge. After consulting with the attorneys he called the jury in. The foreman said that they could not agree. The judge told the jurors that some one would have to decide the case and that they were as intelligent as any jurors to be had. He said that they had not been out long enough and he sent them back with instructions to remain at least until 10:45 o'clock.

At 10:55 the jury sent for pen and ink. District Attorney Kelley then abandoned hope for conviction and he told Althen the verdict would free him.

Rejoice at Verdict.

The news of the verdict spread through the little town like wildfire, and until long after midnight the streets and saloons were the scenes of animated groups discussing the trial and the verdict. It was the working class that rejoiced, just as it was the working class that filled the stuffy little improvised courtroom through all the long day, watching the prosecution of the man who guides the destinies of their newspaper spokesman.

Althen was the first witness called by the defense. He was a good witness. He did not equivocate. He stood by what he had printed and he explained his meanings and his beliefs so that no doubt was left as to what they were. On the stand Althen had testified that he has held many public positions. Since he has been alderman he has been dock and sewer inspector. He would not admit to the defense that he was seeking either of these places now.

Althen said on the stand that Hamel was a standing candidate for any office.

What Graft Means.

"What did you mean by the word graft?" was asked on direct examination. The word graft had been used by Althen who said in the *Reporter* "Hamel" we dare you to resign and stand for re-election. We will wager you the amount of graft you get out of it that you couldn't command twenty votes of the ninety you got last spring."

Althen said, "I mean that Hamel sought the trade of Wisman, and he is a standing candidate for the office of sewer inspector or any other job. The crowd with which Wisman trains is about evenly divided and it was to get the good will of Wisman and I'll stand by it."

Wisman is an alderman and hotel keeper. Hamel is a butcher.

He continued: "I meant by the word graft the amount of benefit he was going to get out of it. Not necessarily dollars and cents. It meant the good will of Wisman and the profit he got of it through Wisman. I'm willing to have the public put me on record as believing that it was going to get something out of it."

"Good will?" queried the prosecution attorney?

"The good will of Wisman means more than that," answered Althen.

On the redirect examination Mr. Althen said that he had met Hamel the morning after the vote on the printing contract and that Hamel had said to him, "If you quit talking that tit for tat Wisman will vote for you next spring."

A column headed "Tit for Tat" in the *Reporter* contained the alleged libelous matter.

When questioned Althen said he had no ill will toward Hamel, and that he enjoyed the affair as much as any one did. Later, when cross examined, he said, "I'll tell you just how I do feel toward him. I have a contempt for him. I have a contempt for the whole bunch."



At Wonderland.

compare with the visible art and dramatic expression of the Yiddish players. The Thomashefsky Yiddish Opera Company, direct from People's Theater, New York City, will appear at the Alhambra Theater on Monday and Tuesday evenings, June 1 and 2, in the latest and most successful interesting

dramas, depicting life among the Jews, entitled "Ben Ami" and "Schmuel Yisrael," from the pen of the most noted writers of the Yiddish stage.

EMPIRE THEATER.

There is another good bill at the Empire next week, beginning Monday. Roland Travers, illusion-



Bunny St. Clair on Black Diamond, with the Circle D Ranch Wild West Show at Pabst Park, commencing tomorrow.

McGREAL'S

441-443-NATIONAL AVE.

CLOTHING FOR MEN & WOMEN ON EASY PAYMENTS.

SUMMER CLOTHING for the Family, Complete Now \$1 Per Week

Our prices are constantly the lowest. This is the store where you promise to pay. You need no introduction, no "pull". Just buy—pay a little when salary envelope is full.



Selling ON CREDIT at LOWEST Prices

is our powerful inducement. Our low rent makes little prices possible.

You Get the Goods On First Payment

NO COLLECTORS

MEN'S SUITS, \$10.00 to \$25.00

LADIES' WASH SUITS, \$5.00 to \$10.00

LADIES' DUCK SUITS, \$5.00 to \$10.00

Preliminary Announcement!

Free! Free! Free! \$100 in Prizes!

Earn a prize selling tickets for the big

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PICNIC

Here is the list:

A beautiful \$40.00 Victor Talking Machine with \$12.00 Cabinet Stand and 1 dozen Records worth \$7.20, a total value of \$59.20 donated by Hoeftler Manufacturing Co., 306-308 West Water St. This handsome and valuable prize may be seen in the show windows of the Hoeftler Manufacturing Co., on West Water St., opposite the Second Ward Bank. Go and see it! It will make you get into the contest at once!

A fine cabinet clock, by Aug. H. Stecher Co., 276 Third Street.

A good 16-in. lawn mower, by E. H. Daniels & Co., 276 West Water Street.

A beautiful large armchair willow rocker, by Waldheim & Co., 407-411 East Water Street.

An elegant fancy vest, by Walter Stroesser, 216 State Street.

A good razor.

\$2.00 cash, by Martin Mies, 875 Kin-nickinnic Avenue.

There are many other prizes promised the committee, which will be definitely announced as soon as possible.

In addition, twenty consolation prizes will be offered, making a total of probably forty winners.

It's dead easy to win one of these forty articles. Here's the number of tickets which secured the prizes last year:

162 tickets won a \$35.00 bicycle.

116 tickets won a fine washing machine.

60 tickets won a good phonograph and six records.

36 tickets won a cuckoo clock.

34 tickets won a beautiful silver fruit basket.

30 tickets won 25 pounds of union made tobacco.

30 tickets won a beautiful oil painting of Karl Marx.

Sure it's easy. Just think of selling only \$12.00 worth of tickets and getting a \$35.00 bicycle! Why, you can pay for every ticket and be money ahead.

Six dollars worth of tickets in return for a \$25 phonograph! Don't lose another minute! Get right into the contest. It's open to everyone. Start now! Call at the office, 344 Sixth Street, to get your supply of tickets.

Above all things, do not forget the date and place of the monster Social-Democratic Picnic—SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1908, afternoon and evening, PABST PARK, Milwaukee.

ist, is the feature. He presents one of the most novel and mystifying acts in vaudeville. Bedini and his acrobatic dogs; Glenn and Burt, Hebrew comedians; Llewellyn and Walter, singers, and Gertrude Allen, complete the bill; and, last but not least, the Empire scope, with the latest motion pictures.

CRYSTAL

Crystal Theater next week: Fay, Coley and Fay, singing and talking act; Brothers DeVan, comedy acrobatic act; Richards and Graver, musical and singing act; Chas. Banks, comedy character comedian; Jeanette will sing "Are You Sincere," Crystalgraph—new views.

LATEST!

E. V. Debs, our candidate for President, has positively been secured as our speaker at the big Picnic, Sunday, July 12, in Pabst Park.

A QUEER PERFORMANCE.

These excerpts from recent issues of the *Daily News* show a surprising attitude toward the effort to get a charter for Milwaukee that the corporations cannot use against the people. And they are by no means the most savage things the paper has said in discouragement of the work on a suggested new charter:

"The abortive charter 'convention' proceeding has aroused much interest and will no doubt inspire more."

"A convention, especially one named or manipulated by simon pure 'reformers' and proletariats (sic), cannot well exist without money to 'defray' something, usually the burning thirst of faithful heelers of 'holier than thouism' for a connection with the public udder."

"For, be it known the 'reformers' and proletariat (sic) believe in the gumshoe and the darkness of secrecy and star chamber as a condition precedent to saving the dear people."

"There should be but one answer, and that should be to tell the malformation to go and get a reputation and authority for its existence, then the money will be forthcoming cheerfully."

"Such is the answer every alderman true to his oath of office will make to the purpose of the 'petitioners' formulated, as it was, in error, organized in self-assumption and political concubinage and launched with prayer."

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.

The Social-Democrats are on the following committees:

BERGER—Common Council and Its Powers; Consolidation and Constitutional Amendments; Form and Style.

MELMS—Elections, Officers, Departments, Their Powers and Duties; Condemnation of Land and Special Assessments; Common Council.

HEATH—Elections, Officers, Departments, Their Powers and Duties; Condemnation of Lands and Special Assessments; Consolidation and Constitutional Amendments.

SEIDEL—Finance, Taxation and Excise; Education.

RUMMEL—Accounting, Salaries and Pensions; Parks, Public Grounds, Rivers, Harbors and Bridges and Viaducts; Rules.

WHITNALL—Parks, Public Grounds, Rivers, Harbors, Bridges and Viaducts; Fire and Police Protection; Finance, Taxation and Excise.

GAYLORD—Accounting, Salaries and Pensions; Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Institutions; Initiative, Referendum, Proportional Representation and Recall.

THOMPSON—Public Utilities; Civil Service; Form and Style.

WEBER—Public Works, Labor and Contracts; Health and Sanitation.

SHEEHAN—Health and Sanitation; Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

JESKE—Parks, Public Grounds, Rivers, Harbors, Bridges and Viaducts; Rules.

FEELEY—Initiative, Referen-

dum, Proportional Representation and Recall; Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Institutions.

HANDLEY—Public Works, Labor and Contracts; Fire and Police Protection.

ELSNER—Law Committee; Courts.

WELCH—Civil Service; Education.

DIETZ—Courts; Public Utilities.

In the make-up of the committees of the charter convention the following Social-Democrats got chairmanship: Melms, Whitnall, Seidel, Gaylord, Weber and Berger. The following were merely placed on committees: Heath, Rummel, Welch, Jeske, Sheehan, Handley, Feeley, Elsnor, Thompson and Dietz.

"TANS ARE IT"

Oxford season is here! A nice fitting, stylish pair of

Tan Oxfords

is what you want for the summer. They are cool, comfortable and stylish—what more?

GIVE US A LOOK

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Our 43 Styles

in Women's Tan Oxfords, and a like number for men, makes ours the most complete selection to be had.

Women's, \$3.50 to \$1.50

Men's, \$4.00 to \$2.50

Boys' \$2.50 to \$1.50

Girls' \$2.50 to \$1.25

When you think of Shoes think of

IDEAL SHOE STORE

443 11th Ave.

A.F. SCHULTZ

468 11th Avenue

Milwaukee Wis.

Take Makers or Greenfield Ave. Car.

Phone Connection

PHOTOGRAPHER

NOTICE

This will remind you where to go when you are in need of Repairs or New Work.

For Tin or Galvanized Iron Work call on

F. J. BENNING
HARDWARE

701 Muskego Avenue 701

Phone So. 792—Milwaukee, Wis.



Town Topics by the Town Crier

LATEST!

E. V. Debs, our candidate for President, has positively been secured as our speaker at the big Picnic, Sunday, July 12, in Pabst Park.

This is the time for the asphalt trust to make hay while the Rose shines.

John I. Beggs doesn't have to give his opinion of the charter convention. Dave Rose and the *Notes* are looking after the corporation interests.

Says the *Free Press*: "Dave" apparently thinks that the "menace of Socialism" argument is a good one to tie to permanently."

That's the game, clear enough.

City Atty. Kelly seems to be the most unconvalescent sore-head in Milwaukee at the present time. His latest attempt to get even is a jesuitical knock at the charter convention.

The Westminster League certainly hit the nail on the head, last Thursday night, when it characterized the mayor's suddenly sprung consolidation plan as a politician's effort to block the interest in the charter convention.

It is reported that the 3-cent car line on Sixth Street is preparing to sprinkle between its tracks. The Beggs outfit doesn't have to, thanks to the dilatoriness of City Atty. Kelly.

The daily attacks of the *Daily News* upon the principle of proportional representation and its sneers at the charter convention because workmen are in it, do not accord very well with its claim to being a workman's newspaper.

If Jos. McC Bell, resident of Grand Avenue, and secretary of the so-called Voters' League, were a member of the charter convention now, would he expect to put in a bill for his valuable services? (Bell will get even for this item by scoring Heath in his next Voters' League report. Watch and see!)

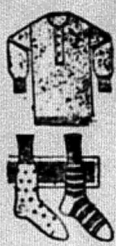
The *Sentinel* professes to fear the possibility of the Social-Democrats getting a "Socialist charter." The editor says:

"No greater calamity could befall the city than a charter embodying the cardinal doctrines of Socialism."

This is a highly amusing fear, and we almost suspect that the Socialist bogey is being raised in the hope that everything anti-corporation

Men's Summer Furnishings

Greatest Underprice Offering Ever Known.



Men's New 50c Pique-Knit Underwear, priced .35c
Men's 50c French Balbriggan Underwear, .39c
Men's White 35c Balbriggan Underwear, only .25c
Men's Ribbed Brown Cotton Undershirt at only .22c
All of above numbers have double-seated drawers.
Men's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, 1.00 value, .79c
Men's 12 1/2c Fast-Black Cotton Socks, per pair .8c
Men's Black Cotton Socks, white feet, per pair 12 1/2c
Men's assorted new 75c Madras Shirts, figured and striped, cuffs attached, .59c
Men's figured, striped and checked Madras Shirts, also plaid White Shirts, 1.00

Sheet Music

The most popular and classic sheet music always at cut prices. These specials for Monday, June 1st

At 5c COPY

Sweet Potatoes,
Charity Waltz,
Moonlight Kisses,
Geraldine Waltzes,
Sunflower—three-step.

AT 9c COPY

There Is Something Nice
About You,
Golden Lilies, Dolly Dear,
Because I'm Married Now
Pickles and Peppers.

A STUBBORN now on
CINDERELLA sale in
MUSIC our Music
Department—second floor

Black Taffeta Silks One-Third Off!

Examples of Wonderful Saving Possibilities for Monday, June 1st

TAFFETAS—the most popular Silk. On Monday a 5,000-yard sale that will mark the lowest prices of the year on these smart, much-wanted Silks. Our wonderful Silk selling is and has always been the talk of the trade.

Muslin Underwear

SECOND FLOOR

Women's Bleached Muslin Drawers, open style only, tucked flounce, .15c
Women's Bleached 75c Muslin Under skirts with tucked flounce, only .48c

KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR

Women's Sleeveless Ribbed Cotton Vests, with lace yokes, sizes 4 to 6, .15c
Children's Ribbed Cotton Vests, sleeveless or with short sleeves, only .10c
Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, 10c each

Extra Special—Only 10 pieces of Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide, the greatest bargain ever offered, per yard, .58c

Soft Kilt-Finished Fine Chamois Taffeta Silk, black, 175 quality, 36 inches wide, 1.18

Red-Edge Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide, a reliable silk for all dress purposes, .88c

The best 100 quality Chiffon-Finished Black Taffeta Silk, 32 inches wide, priced, .68c

The popular Troyan Brand Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide, special 1.50 quality, .98c

Chiffon-Finished Dress Taffeta, 34 inches wide, good black, instead of 1.10, Monday, .78c

Neckwear, Veilings

Women's assorted 75c Stock Collars, all the newest styles, choice, .7c

Assorted new Plain and Fancy Veilings, in all colors, 35c values, .15c

Women's Handkerchiefs, embroidery and lace trimmed, 15c values, choice, .5c

Heavy quality 6-in. plain All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in all colors, per yard, .19c

No. 1 1/2 Satin Taffeta Ribbon in all colors, 20c pieces (10 yds.) Monday at, .15c

Hosiery

A highly interesting sale.

Women's Oxford Gray Cotton Hose, heavy 12 1/2c quality, pair, .9c

Special value Women's Silk Lisle Hose, in all sizes, per pair on Monday, .25c

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose—tan and brown shades—all sizes from 5 to 9 1/2, any size, per pair, .15c

Infants' Fine Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, black and the wanted new colors, pair, .19c

The above numbers are all standard makes. You have never seen prices like these on them.

We Give 2 1/2 Per Cent. Trading Stamps With Each 10c Purchase. Either "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps—the Best of Both Kinds

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding at Prices That Haven't Been Reached in Years!

Bought from manufacturers who were anxious to unload and willing to make price-concessions that actually bring the prices down to about cost to manufacture.



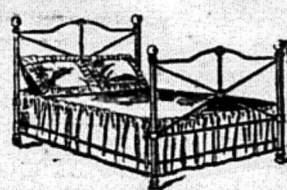
Reversible 15.00 Smyrna 5.50
Rugs, 9x12 ft.
Reversible 9x12 ft. All-Wool Smyrna Rugs, 10.50
New 24.00 Brussels Rugs, 10-6x12 ft., floral and oriental patterns, 17.50
New floral patterns of 27.50 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 10-6x12 ft., 21.50
Seamless 9x12 Brussels Rugs, new floral and medallion patterns, 17.00
18.00 Brussels Rugs, size 9x12 ft., new oriental patterns, Monday, 13.50
49c Ingrain Carpets, new patterns, 32c
3-ply All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, worth 98c per yard, 79c
Wilton Rugs, size 8-3x10-6, new patterns of 35.00 values, at, 26.50

Washable Suits

DRESS GOODS AND DRESS SKIRTS

There's just enough for a day's lively selling. If we could only show you these models you'd say we did not need to extol their beauty—they speak for themselves:

Women's Washable Linen Suits in all colors, semi-fitted coat with button trimming, gored skirt with straps, 6.50
Women's White and Tan Linen Suits, fitted or semi-fitted coats with cutaway front, gored skirt with two folds, 8.00
Women's Linen Dress Skirts—tan and Copenhagen blue—gored or plaited, with folds and covered buttons, 1.75
Women's White Linen Dress Skirts, side plait and narrow gores, with or without folds, Monday, 1.50
Women's White Lawn Dresses, Princess style, trimmed with lace and inserting, full skirt with tucks, 6.00
Women's Shirt Waist Suits—striped and plain colors—tucked waist with Gibson shoulders, full skirt, 4.50
Children's White Lawn Dresses, large sailor collar trimmed with lace and inserting, full skirt, 1.25
Children's White Lawn and Dotted Mull Dresses, large collar, trimmed with lace and inserting, or plain and fancy lace trimmings, 1.98
Children's Striped Figured Lawn Dresses, trimmed with embroidery, full skirt with fold, sizes 8 to 14, 3.50



Enameled Iron Beds—blue white or green—fancy scroll designs, at, 2.50
Assorted new 5.00 Enameled Iron Beds, all sizes, on Monday, 3.98
All-Brass Beds, reinforced with steel, bright or satin-finished new 20.00 beds, at only, 15.50
Satin-finished 25.00 All-Brass Beds, with 2-in. post, door knob tops, 18.50
Reg. 2.00 Double Woven Wire Bed Springs, only, 1.19
New 1.00 pencil-weave Wire Bed Springs, only, 2.19
Our 9.50 Elastic Cotton Felt Mattresses, new designs art ticking, made in two parts, Monday, 7.75
Our 6.50 Combination Mattresses, filled with best eastern husk and fine white felt, good quality sateen ticking covering, made in one or two parts, Monday, 4.98
Summer-weight new 2.00 Comforters, fine white fluffy cotton filling, silkline covering, only, 1.35

Wash Fabrics

ANOTHER GREAT SALE—TREMENDOUS VALUE GIVING

Extraordinary buying advantages have come to us during the past week, and there is not a single instance where saving is not reflected in our prices for this sale.

Linen-Finished Plain White Suiting—same as autocloth, 12 1/2c quality, 34 inches wide, Monday, 8c
The Genuine Auto Cloth, 38 inches wide, most stores ask 19c for the same quality, here on Monday at, 12c
Mercerized Imported White Swisses, embroidered figures, 39c qualities, 25c
High-Grade Imported White Swisses, with embroidered figures, dots, checks and stripes, values up to 75c, priced, 49c
The new 19c Colonial Madras, 32 inches wide, mostly medium blue grounds in neat checks or stripes, Monday, 12c
Plain Colored Mercerized Chambrays, fast colors, suitable for suits or dresses, 28 inches wide, 18c quality, 11c
New 25c Novelty Suiting—plain colored grounds—white woven checks with embroidered figures in contrasting colors, 16c
The best 15c quality White Ground Percales, 36 inches wide, neat black figures, dots or stripes, for suits or shirtwaists, 10c
Plain Colored Voiles, 30 inches wide, for summer dresses, 19c value, 12c



Many choice new designs of 1.50 white Lace Curtains, per pair, .98c
Arabian Soutache Curtains, new designs, made on an excellent quality French net, per pair, 3.50
Cluny Curtains, mounted on the best double-thread French net, 48 inches wide, per pair, 2.75
White and Arabian Cluny Curtains, with wide inserting and lace edge, best 5.00 values, pair, 3.65
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with lace inserting and edge, 2 1/2 yds. long, bound ready to ship on rod, pair, 1.25
Extra quality Cable Net Curtains, very desirable, showy patterns, assorted 5.00 values, per pair, 3.98
Choice new patterns of 48 and 50-in. wide White Lace Curtains, pair, 2.25

DAVIDSON

Beginning MONDAY, JUNE 1
(Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun.)

Sherman Brown

Stock Company

Presents the Stirring Drama
of Intensity.

The Strength of the Weak

First Production in Stock,
by Special Arrangement.

A Psychological STUDY of a Timely
Theme Presented in an Interesting Play

SOUVENIR MATINEE WEDNESDAY

BIJOU

Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

A Beautiful Arizona Cowboy Story—a
Western Play Worth While.

The Cow- Puncher

Complete Scenic Equipment.

SPECIAL Added Attraction
See-No Gray and Black Chambers
Expert Lariat Rope Spinners
La Salle SINGING FOUR

WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, JUNE 7

The Startling Melodrama

On the Bridge at Midnight

A Real Play for Real People.

can be kept out of the new charter. The cardinal principles of Socialism have been stated as "the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution." How that could be embodied in a city charter is past our ken.

We are glad to see the sheriff's auto put to good use. A committee of the county board that had to inspect a lot of sites round the county sent in an order for the machine, on the ground that it really belonged to the county, and got it.

The *Sentinel* has discovered that a new history that the superintendent of schools wants introduced to displace the one now in use contains misstatements of history on minor points, and one slip in which Wisconsin is naturally interested—it ignores the claim of Ripon to having been the birthplace of the Republican party and gives the honor to some little place in Michigan. We fear this is not the only book for school use that ignores Wisconsin. Most of those we have

looked through, geographies or histories, are full of that same sort of thing. Milwaukee has always been overshadowed by Chicago and has continually suffered as a result. And Wisconsin along with it. It is not so many decades ago when a big map of Wisconsin hung in the different school buildings on which the Chicago sleeping place known as Evanston was represented as larger in area than Milwaukee. It is very seldom that a school geography contains much more than a passing notice of this city, and whenever it is given pictorial treatment the "View of Milwaukee" is generally a view of some residence locality that is wholly misleading and meaningless.

Now that our school board is preparing to make sweeping changes in the school books—nearly half the books to be declared "no good" and parents forced to buy different ones—is a good time for the parents of Milwaukee to finally make up their minds upon the subject of free school books as advocated by the Social-Democrats. It is fun for some of them, perhaps, to be constantly forced to buy new books, but there ought to be a vast majority that are thoroughly disgusted with the whole business.

Says Dave Rose: "I maintain that the legislature cannot, under the constitution, enact a new charter for this or any other city."

Therewith Dave Rose sets himself above the legislature. But he constitutes himself the Supreme Court and goes on:

"The legislature may enact a general law, applicable to all cities of a certain class. It may enact a charter for all cities of the first class, if it will, which would include the city of Milwaukee, but it would be a general enactment as much for the benefit of any other city of the first class as for Milwaukee, if there is or shall be such, and any appropriation made by this city would be as much for the benefit of any other city of the first class as for its own benefit. In

other words, we would thereby be making appropriations for the benefit of other cities of our class."

True, there is now no other city of our class, but no one can tell how soon there may be.

We are framing a charter now, in 1908, not in A. D. 2008, when there will be more than one city of the first class in Wisconsin.

Why should we in 1908 refuse to pay the legitimate expenses of such a convention, even if Dave Rose were right?

Dave says furthermore: "My contention is that if the legislature wishes advice and for that purpose creates an 'advisory board' to aid in the enactment of a general law, then the expenses of that 'advisory board' must be paid out of the general fund of the state from the state treasury."

But Dave overlooks that thereby he would make the farmers of the state and the people of all the other cities, towns and villages, pay the expenses for Milwaukee's charter convention.

Would that be right?

The papers report that A. D. Agnew has said that if he could do so gracefully he would retire from the charter convention. This, of course, because of the attack of Rose on the convention. But Mr. Agnew is over-sensitive. A gentleman naturally thinks of taking a gentlemanly course when attacked in an ungentlemanly way, but Mr. Agnew must realize that in taking part in public life he is not entirely

thrown among gentlemen. He must shape his conduct accordingly, for the work in the charter convention is a question of service, not of personal likes and dislikes. He seems to have made the mistake of supposing that Rose was to some extent a gentleman. But he is not a gentleman in any sense of the word. He is a political desperado.

The fight between LaFollette and Congressman Cary's press agent moved along another lap this week when LaFollette got through a measure to probe the telegraph and telephone companies. The senator does his legislating inside of congress whilst Milwaukee's misfit congressman does his in the newspapers by means of a busy private secretary.

The "Rev." Thomas Barr, preacher for the corporations in Milwaukee, says Socialism is an eminent peril—and that is true, for the corporations. And Barr, being sustained by corporation donations, naturally feels uneasy about it. Barr is a blasphemy on the very name of the great agitator he pretends to represent.

The citizen is dull indeed who cannot see the sly hand of the corporations in the effort to discredit the charter convention in advance. It is simply one step in the long fight of the people against their corporation oppressors.

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

CHICAGO COMING!

Comrade Bistorius, of the picnic committee, has just received a letter from G. T. Frankel, of Local Cook County (Chicago), in which he states that the invitation to attend the Milwaukee party picnic at Pabst Park, July 12, has been duly accepted, provided the proper boat arrangements for the excursion can be made.

Attorney Daniel W. Hoan has removed his law office to 602-606 Wells Building.

WONDERLAND

OPENS TODAY

NEW MANAGEMENT
NEW SCENES
NEW FEATURE ACTS

Elmer's Progress
Battle Royal
Human Roulette
Palace of Illusions
Submarine Show
Circle Swing
CHUTES
Scenic Railway

SEE
Prof. Robison
AND LION
IN PARACHUTE DROP

SEE
GILLETTE
SLIDE FOR LIFE

ADMISSION 10 CENTS
Ladies and Children Free Every Afternoon, Except Sat. and Sun. or Holiday.

SEE
Prof. Robison
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LATEST!

E. V. Debs, our candidate for President, has positively been secured as our speaker at the big Picnic, Sunday, July 12, in Pabst Park.

MAJESTIC THEATER

VAUDEVILLE HEADLINERS

Week Com. Monday Afternoon

CHAS. DICKSON & CO.

In "A Pressing Matter."

OLYMPIA DESVAL

With Her Poodles and Dogs.

WATSON AND MORRISSEY SISTERS

Singers and Dancers.

EDNA LUBY

Imitations of Famous Actors.

ST. ONCE BROG.

Comedy Cycles.

JAMES F. MACDONALD

Monologist.

VERA BERLINER

Violinist.

THE KINODROME

Moving Pictures.

PRICES—MATINEE DAILY

Mats. 10 to 50c. Box and Loge Seats 75c

Ev'g 10 to 75c. Box and Loge Seats \$1.

ALHAMBRA

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Edwin A. Bellin Presents

Thomaschelsky's Yiddish Opera

Company—Headed by Mr. and Mrs. Boris Thomaschelsky and Mrs. R. Zuckenberg, the Celebrated Prima Donna. Direct from People's Theater, New York—in

"BEN AMI" and "Schma Yisrael"

PRICES—25c to \$1.50

CRYSTAL July 2-230

WEEK OF JUNE 1

FAY, COLEY and FAY

SINGING AND TALKING ACT

ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c

PABST PARK

ONLY AMUSEMENT RESORT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS

WILL OPEN TODAY

RANCH WILD WEST SHOW!

DOUBLE BAND CONCERTS

MAYR IN THE PAVILION — CIRCLE O RANCH COWBOY BAND

SEVERAL NEW FEATURES AND THE OLD STANDARDS

DANCING Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings.

ADMISSION 10c Children Under 10 Years, if Accompanied by Parents, FREE