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IS HE A "STEAL" KING?

Does Carnegie's Wealth really belong to him, or is it the Blood and Tears of the Dispossessed?

UNDER THE HEADING "Debs on Carnegie," the Milwaukee Germania of Monday says the following editorially on the Milwaukee speech of Eugene V. Debs:

"Debs renders a severe and, in some respects, a very unjust judgment on Carnegie and his life-work. For instance, the remark that Carnegie is not a 'steal king,' but a 'steel king,' was surely quite out of place. If Carnegie is a thief, honest men must be very rare among the great industrial capitalists of America; at least we have never yet heard that Carnegie has used other methods than are now customary in large enterprises. And although Carnegie's entire personality is not especially sympathetic to us, still he has done services which give him a right to a more unprejudiced and friendlier criticism than Eugene Debs grants him and, therefore, we cannot let pass unchallenged the following:

"Every library which Carnegie has built is a monument of the sweat and pain wrung from the crucified sons of toil. Mr. Carnegie has given millions abroad, but every penny of it was squeezed from the workmen of this country."

"This is so gross an exaggeration that it may be simply set down as nonsense. It is indeed asserted that the Carnegie plant in its time skinned Uncle Sam numerically on the furnishing of steel plates, but to our knowledge this has never been proved; if it were true, Uncle Sam would surely have had something very serious to say to Carnegie, for in such matters it is impetuous to fool with Uncle Sam."

"Mr. Eugene Debs at any rate may think himself fortunate if he is ever named for so useful a life as Andrew Carnegie has led."

Thus the Germania. Now we do not believe that the Germania will persuade any one of this, who has a better memory than its editor. Everybody knows that the furnishing of "rotten armor plates" in the eighties was not only proved against the Carnegie plant, but Andrew Carnegie & Co. were even sentenced to a fine of \$50,000. It is therefore NO EMPTY ASSERTION that "the Carnegie plant in its time skinned Uncle Sam numerically on the furnishing of steel plates."

On the other hand it is, to say the least, a ridiculous phrase when the editor of the Germania says in regard to this: "If it were true, Uncle Sam surely would have had something very serious to say to Carnegie."

The courts were indeed very lenient in their sentence, but mark you, the president of the United States saw fit to remit to Mr. Carnegie even the payment of this fine by a special act of grace, after he, the president of the United States, had remained a while as Carnegie's guest on board his world-circumnavigated yacht. The case at that time excited a great deal of attention throughout the country, and the Democratic press made extensive use of it in their propaganda against the high tariff; this ought to be remembered by the editor of the Germania, who was formerly an editorial writer on a Democratic paper. Moreover in view of the post-office scandal, the scandal in the War Department, and in all other governmental departments—the "irregularities" in the different branches of our government have been estimated by Republican papers at more than forty-five million dollars a year—it is really amusing when the Germania maintains that "in such matters it is dangerous to fool with Uncle Sam." It depends entirely on who fools with him. Indeed, if a letter-carrier or a post-office clerk steals a quarter from a letter which is not registered, he may be pretty sure of the penitentiary; but the man who makes forty or fifty thousand dollars, with the help of contracts, can defend himself tolerably well; and a multi-millionaire like Carnegie can do pretty nearly as he pleases with Uncle Sam. Carnegie's fine, which in itself was insignificant enough, was duly remitted to him by TELEGRAPH.

And now as to other points in the editorial of the "Germania." "Steal king" instead of "steel king" is certainly not very gracious, but the man who has his justice can be proved. Or will the editor of the Germania maintain that Carnegie earned by honest labor the two hundred and eighty million dollars which he confessedly owns? How long would it take for a man to earn this sum by honest labor?

Just one example. Let us suppose that Adam, the first Biblical man, when he was driven out of Paradise had received from God a steady job—ten dollars a day for HONEST LABOR. And that Adam since that day had worked honestly—every day except Sunday and high holidays—therefore, about 300 days in the year. That would make three thousand dollars a year. Now let us suppose further that Adam had kept his ten-dollar-a-day job since the creation of the world—according to the geology of the Germania for 6000 years—that during this time he never had lost a day through illness or idleness, that he had laid up all this money, and not used a cent, and had begged or stolen food for himself and family, and had "clothed" himself and his Eve in innocence only; how much would Adam have today? If he had not put his money to interest and never repaid other men, he could now after six thousand years call eighteen million dollars his own. But Carnegie also began without capital, God gave him no ten-dollar-a-day job, and yet Andrew has saved for himself two hundred and eighty million dollars within thirty years.

Could he then have earned this money honestly? Can such money be earned honestly in so short a time?

But enough of this. The riots at Homestead, the fight at Monongahela give the answer. On Carnegie's money there is BLOOD.

However, not only the workmen in the steel mills, but the whole American people has been exploited by Carnegie. Wherever a cottage is built or a piece of land bought—directly or indirectly Carnegie receives tribute. This may be business; but it is robbery all the same.

Moreover Carnegie's gifts are also humbug. The steel trust was capitalized of fourfold its value. By means of his presents—jointly and severally in steel shares—Carnegie will now make all sorts of learned institutes and city corporations joint owners and joint creditors of the steel trust. And if Carnegie should finally give even one hundred or indeed two hundred millions of his 400 millions—up to the present time he has not given away one fifth part—he would not suffer at all in his manner of living through his munificence. A man with a property of ten million dollars can lead exactly the same kind of life as with fifty, one hundred or five hundred millions. With ten million dollars he can keep yachts and mistresses, buy race-horses and automobiles and build castles. Besides in any case he has less care with ten million dollars than with two hundred millions.

But it is unnecessary to waste more words. Even to compare Carnegie with Debs is to cruelly insult Debs. Carnegie is an oppressor, a "steal king" and a "steel king"—Debs is a liberator and a workman. Debs will live in the history of America as an emancipator when Carnegie and the other money-bags have long been forgotten. The spending of his bloodily gained wealth can buy Carnegie neither peace of mind nor the immortality which he, the "free-thinker," would gladly win in this way. On Carnegie rests the curse of the workmen of America. The name of the "Carnegie libraries" will one day be changed throughout the whole country, because the people will be ashamed of the legacy of their forefathers. Of him shall it be said as of the tyrant in the poem:

The vain was all his striving for a crown of purchased fame, In darkest night forgotten is lost his faded name."

Victor L. Berge.

Cardinal Gibbons gave out a rather remarkable interview in Rome the other day. Among other things, he said:

"The policy laid down by Leo XIII regarding labor and democracy will and must be continued. Whatever change may occur will be in every line of developing these principles so clearly put before the world by Leo XIII. Leo has once and forever committed the church to the SUPPORT OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN THE CHRISTIAN SENSE. You cannot put back the hands of the clock. The great point for the church will be to Christianize the movements of democracy. America may justify claims to a large part of the credit for the introduction of the principles

embodied in Leo's great encyclical on the condition of the toilers. The question was first brought forcibly before Rome by the dispute over the Knights of Labor. The organization was formally condemned. My argument and reasons convinced Rome of the injustice of the condemnation and opened its eyes to the GRAVITY OF THE SOCIAL QUESTION, not only in the United States, but all over the world. "Henceforth the teachings of the church and pope is that any working man, obliged through necessity to accept insufficient wages for his toil is the victim of force and injustice." The cardinal better look out, or he will have the bishops of the church in Germany after him, backed by Emperor Billy.

Socialism is justice; therefore it is fought by all the elements of wrong that infest society today.

Make use of the Herald subscription cards to land converts. Five of 'em for \$2.

Industrial Brigand Parry made a speech the other day in which he called the trade unionists "social brigands." This is a case of the iron pot calling the silver kettle black!

Nothing is sacred under capitalism. Lord Roberts has issued an appeal asking that the soldiers who stole family bibles from the farm-houses of the Boers during the South African war be kind enough to return them.

Here is a cheering news item: "Only the best food is purchased for the white house." Just chew on that, Mr. Workingman, you who have to live on adulterated foods because you must buy cheap.

Every time you do your marketing or shopping you are paying for the actual labor cost of the goods purchased and a good deal besides to supply capitalism with its rake-off. If you didn't where would capitalism get its vast wealth?

Here is a bright admission by H. H. Rand, Postmaster General Payne's private secretary: "I fear the curtailing of the expense of the post office department will injure the service.... Expenses will be cut down merely from fear of an investigation."

Seventeen hundred and fifty thousand boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years are at work in the mines and factories of the United States. If Socialism proposed such a condition of things as that, how you would rail against us! But you—some of you—defend the capitalist system with your votes and don't let its murder of the children bother you a little bit.

When Mother Jones arrived in New York with her little child textile laborers she was at first denied the right to march through the street with them by the rich-loving police. When the organized Socialists took her case up, however, the police feared the condemnation of the people, and permitted a public meeting to be held for her. Organization counts better than Socialism in the abstract, every time!

In Milwaukee last week, as a horse cart was rushing to a fire, a four-year old tot rushed across the street with a sudden impulse and was knocked down by the horses and her head crushed by the wheels before the efforts of the driver could bring the wagon to a standstill. Now here's the significant thing about the case: When the child was taken to its home nearby, it was found that neither parent was at home. The father was employed downtown by a company that manufactures toys and the mother was also out at work. Now that child was killed by capitalism. Capitalism forced both father and mother to be away from home and to leave this mere baby to play in the midst of danger. When society passes on to the phase known as Socialism, the people will look back with horror at the conditions under which the poorer people had to live in the present day.

ROLL OF HONOR.

UNION SECRETARIES FUND.

Previously reported	\$315.80
Gustav Stuebe, Milwaukee	.50
Enthusiast, New York	1.00
Adolph Knappe, So. Chicago	.50
Total	\$317.80

Socialism is the hope of the world, the life raft of the oppressed and the guarantee for the future.

We have before us an interesting letter. It is from a sympathizer with the capitalist class, and it shows that one of our shafts last week struck the target. Our correspondent says we insulted the best citizens of the city when we spoke of the "costly rags and flabby flesh" of the women of the vulgar rich being on exhibition at the horse show. When we speak of the vulgar rich, we mean that part of the capitalist class that likes to make a vulgar display of their ownership of wealth—who like to rub it in, so to speak, on those who have been dispossessed. And as to the flabby flesh—it is all we can do to write for laughing, but we will try to explain as best we may. For the case we have in mind is a pretty typical one, we understand. Let us look in upon this certain home, the habitation, the palatial habitation of one of Milwaukee's wealthiest tanners. The evening dinner is over and bedtime approaches. A maid then goes from bedroom to bedroom and opens each bed. She gets out the night robes and lays them upon the beds, REMOVES THE COVER FROM THE CHAMBER CROCKERY, and then waits near the room (boudoir) of the tanner's wife ready to help undress her! The poor, helpless creature was too rich to take the small amount of exercise necessary to take off her own clothes or lift up a china lid! If such a woman isn't bound to become flabby in flesh—yes, and flabby in mind also, then we are a mighty poor guesser. In the maid's behalf, it must be said, however, that she is so disgusted with these flunkys duties that she quit her job a week ago. She didn't propose being a slave for any sissy rich woman.

The other day as we were passing a downtown grocery, a swell private hack stopped at the curb and a footman, dressed like a monkey on parade, opened the door of the carriage and a richly dressed, chalky looking woman stepped out and crossed the sidewalk. When she got to the screen door of the grocery she halted and waited till the footman rushed forward to open it for her. The silly old fool was too important to overtax herself with the exertion of turning a doorknob! If ever a man needed a rush of boots to the stern it was that flunky in the monkey-like livery—and some of the boots ought to have moved off sideways enough to have taken that "woman" amidships!

Think of such things in America, "the land of democracy!" And the worst of it is that both these women we have referred to above belong to families that started out poor. Both of them in their earlier days peeled potatoes and made up beds. Now they think themselves too nice for such things and surround themselves with slaves to do it for them. Pah! A plague upon the whole tribe of them. They are the worst of rubbish!

Now they are saying that the failures in Wall street only show how solid our financial system really is. Of course they would say that—they don't want the suckers to get scared away from the fleeing game!

A cowardly New York dentist, who speculated on Wall street in an effort to get possession of other people's money, lost heavily in the recent panic and then, coward that he was, committed suicide. He could mercifully gamble to despoil other people, but when he himself was despoiled, when he was bitten by his own game, he had no further use for the world. And he called himself a man!

The politicians seem to be trying to exploit the Catholic church same as the newspapers these days. At Archbishop Katzer's funeral in Milwaukee last week, both the Republican governor of the state and the Democratic mayor of the city occupied seats well to the front and almost wept crocodile tears. Neither seemed surprised to see the other there—politicians understand each other's motives pretty well! The rest of the church was filled with sincere mourners, whose grief these two were exploiting.

Cardinal Gibbons says that the love which the late pope bore toward the workingman is now so engrained into the church that future popes cannot ignore it. The church believes that labor ennobles man, he says, and this doctrine "teaches us that every class of toilers should have at the best sufficient remuneration to support his family in reasonable comfort." But this doesn't go very far. The immoral thing about the present system is that the workers as a class are despoiled of the larger part of the wealth their industry produces. The church can love the workingman all it pleases, but if it expects to keep his sympathies and trust very long it must face this economic robbery and denounce it for just what it is. The early church fathers weren't afraid to call a spade a spade and to tell the rich that they were murderers so long as they possessed a superabundance while others who were industrious starved.

The Milwaukee Free Press in describing a row at the fake "united labor" carnival in this city, said that one side of the squabble had decided to follow the advice given by Debs at the time of the railway strike of 1894, i. e., "Save your money and buy a gun." The Free Press ought to be above helping along this old capitalist lie on Debs. Every reading citizen with any sense of fairness knows that Debs never said any such thing, or wrote it either. During the big strike over which he presided, a clerk in his office sent out a dispatch, unknown to him, in which the phrase here quoted was added as a joke. The capitalist press, full of its usual malevolence at such a time, immediately charged Debs with sending the telegram and being the author of the gun-buying advice. This is on a par with that other piece of buncombe about his having been relieved of railway passes in a hotel robbery. It is one of the penalties of leadership in a movement that has to pass through a period of unpopularity that such slanders must be expected and borne with.

The Church Has Grown Capitalistic.

The one great thing standing out in the many columns of matter printed in the press these few weeks about the pope's illness and death, and the vatican and the gossip and the politics surrounding the election of a new pontiff, has been the revelations as to the bewilderment of riches that has been piled up in Rome at the palace of the head of the church and the wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice" hoarded there. Besides this great hoard, the church at Rome is a great capitalist having millions of money out in various investments all over the world and drawing in enormous increase from interest and profit alone. The vatican is the greatest palace on the globe, having thousands of rooms all filled with riches. The pope, although a political prisoner in Italy, still lives the life of the most luxurious of monarchs, with scepter, crown and all—and none of the worry that comes to the common people of wondering where next week's, or even tomorrow's food is to come from. To a large number of the inhabitants of the globe, this monarch with his gorgeous surroundings stands as the earthly representative of the "meek and lowly Jesus, who had not where to lay his head," and this change from the poverty of the early church to the gorgeous affluence of the church of the present day, explains why the Catholic church today is coming to

be regarded as capitalism's greatest bulwark. The capitalist press the last few weeks has shown capitalism's feeling toward Rome, and the change is most significant. It is clear that the church cannot retain possession of its vast wealth without being sympathetic toward capitalism as against the masses capitalist despots. Although it showed a sympathy for the trials of the toilers and was in some degree a sanction of the position of the Socialists, the late pope's famous encyclical, *Rerum Novarum*, was partially nullified by his more recent one on the labor question, which acknowledged capitalism's right to exist. And it is interesting to compare the recent utterances of the church on this subject with those of the early church dignitaries. Prof. Nitti of Italy, himself a Catholic, says: "It was not until the thirteenth century after Christ, when the church was already immensely rich, that ecclesiastical writers appeared openly maintaining the right of property." Let us look at some of the earlier utterances. Thus Pope Gregory—known to history as "Gregory the Great"—said: "It is no great thing not to rob others of their belongings, and in vain do they think themselves innocent who appropriate to their own use alone those goods which God gave in common; by not giving to others that which they themselves receive, they become HOMICIDES

and MURDERERS, inasmuch as in keeping for themselves those things which would have alleviated the sufferings of the poor, we may say that they every day cause the death of as many persons as they might have fed and did not...." a sentiment that would not be very popular at Rome today, it would seem! Now listen to St. Ambrose and to Chrysostom: "You (the rich) clothe the walls of your houses and leave the poor unclad; the naked wail at your gates and your only thought is of the marble with which you shall overlay your floor; he begs for bread, and your horse has a golden bit. Costly apparel delights you, while others lack food. The very jewel in your ring would protect from hunger a mass of people."—Chrysostom. "Behold the idea we should have of the rich and covetous: They are truly as robbers, who, standing in the public highways, despoil the passers-by; they convert their chambers into caverns in which they bury the goods of others."—St. Ambrose. "Do you not enjoy in idleness the goods you have unjustly inherited? Do you not exhaust others with labor, while you enjoy in indolence the fruit of their misery?"—St. Chrysostom. "Nature gave all things in common for the use of all; usurpation created private right."—St. Ambrose.

CAPITAL versus LABOR.

Eugene V. Debs' Views on the Real Interests of the Two, and the Impossibility of Mutualizing them.

GALUSHA A. GROW, the aged politician and ex-speaker of Congress, is seriously disturbed about the "conflict between capital and labor," and is giving the closing days of his life to the solution of this vexed problem. In his public service Mr. Grow is credited with having been a clean and honorable man and it is a fitting climax to such a career that he should devote his last hours and his latest efforts to the cause of industrial peace.

But the trouble with Mr. Grow, like many others of his advanced years, is that he lives in the past; he deals with conditions that have long since ceased to exist, seeming utterly oblivious of the industrial revolution which has wrought havoc with things as they were, and as he still sees them, and which is still in full swing and will not cease until industrial peace, the fruit of industrial freedom, has been conquered and the terms "capitalist," and "laborer," as we now understand them, lose their meaning as they merge in one and the same person and every human being is at once capitalist and worker, employer and employed, as a unit of the Socialist commonwealth.

In his recent article on "The Shortcomings of Arbitration," Mr. Grow very properly concludes that there is little hope for progress in that direction. And then, getting mixed in his terms, he falls into a succession of errors from which even his idealized "Public Opinion" cannot rescue him. Says he:

"There can be no war or even conflict between capital and labor when their real interests are rightly understood and fully appreciated. They are mutually dependent on each other, and NEITHER CAN ACCOMPLISH ANY GREAT RESULTS WITHOUT THE OTHER. Of what use is labor, beyond the supplying of mere physical wants by the cultivation of the soil, without capital to furnish transportation to market for the products of labor as well as for the development of all industries? And of what use would capital be without labor? In the world's commerce the locomotive is of no use without cars filled with the products of labor, and such cars would be of no use without capital to build the railroad and buy the locomotive."

"The grievances of labor in free elective governments like ours are to be removed in the same way as other grievances are removed—BY AN APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENT JUDGMENT OF PUBLIC OPINION. In free elective governments, with free speech, free press and universal ballot, there can be no excuse for a resort to lawless violence. No matter what the grievance complained of may be, a resort to lawless violence is an attack on the rights of every law abiding citizen and upon organized society itself, and if successful it would be THE FIRST STEP IN THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO ANARCHY and national ruin."

Between "capital and labor," rightly understood, or wrongly understood, or not understood at all, there never was and never will be any conflict. Capital, except as to undeveloped natural resources, is the product of labor. There is no war between the worker and the machine. He made it and uses it, and now his very life and freedom depend upon it, BUT HE DOES NOT OWN IT, and this is where the "war" begins. He has no quarrel with the machine but he is very decidedly in "conflict" with the capitalist who claims ownership of the machine and pockets what the worker and the machine produce.

The conflict, therefore, is not between labor and capital, but between labor and capitalists, a class who grow rich and defiant through their exploitation of the working class under the wage-system.

It is true, as Mr. Grow says, that labor and capital "are mutually dependent on each other," but it is not true that workmen and capitalists sustain such mutual relations.

Workmen could get along, and a thousand times better than at present without the brood of capitalists to absorb their products, but the capitalists would perish from the earth but for the labor of the working class that sustains them.

Will Mr. Grow contend that William Waldorf Astor is a necessary factor, or any factor at all, in the production of wealth?

Mr. Astor is a highly developed capitalist and it would be interesting to know in what way laborers are dependent upon him and other parasites that suck their life-blood and yield absolutely nothing in return.

Is the leech essential to the life and health of the horse? Are they "mutually dependent on each other?"

Does Rockefeller produce a drop of oil, or Carnegie an ounce of steel, or Hill an inch of transportation? Were they and all their class to resign, would the spinal cord of these great enterprises be severed and humanity paralyzed?

Mr. Grow will have no difficulty in recalling the fact that only a few years ago there were thousands of "slave owners" in this boasted land of freedom, and that for two full centuries and a half they and their slaves were "mutually dependent on each other." That was the law and gospel of the land and he who disputed it was mobbed like Lovejoy or hanged like John Brown. These slave owners not only robbed their negroes of the fruit of their labor, but held them in sovereign contempt, while they constituted the aristocracy of the land.

They never dreamed that their slaves would one day be their political equals. Perish the ignoble, idiotic thought! They were the elect of the earth. They would rule forever—but they didn't!

The black slaves are getting along without their former plantation masters, and in the next great upheaval all the slaves of the earth, white and black and brown and red and yellow, will abolish their industrial masters and stand forth the sovereign citizens of the world.

This is the mission of the Socialist movement and if Mr. Grow were informed as to its historic connection and relation he would cease wasting his time and energy in the vain task of harmonizing antagonistic forces that are inexorable in conflict, working out the supreme problems of civilization.

The class struggle is the boundary line between man and beast—the glory of the human race and the sure promise of its final redemption. Between working men and capitalists there is conflict to extinction, war to the death.

The intervals of peace, or, rather the cessation of hostility, are but the breathing spells for the renewal of the conflict.

The smaller capitalists are doomed to destruction and their bloated conquerors, fully developed, become social parasites that will be abolished with the system that spawned them.

The owners of American railroads have nothing to do with their operation. They simply absorb their vast profits. They also bribe legislators, corrupt courts and debase politics. If the entire lot of them were to take a balloon for some other planet they would never be missed. The trains would all run as usual.

The capital only is needed—the capitalists, as such, can go and will go—the sooner the better for all concerned, themselves included.

We are emerging from the darkness and moving grandly toward the dawn—as Carlyle said: "From competition in individualism to individuality in cooperation, from war and despotism in any form to Peace and Liberty."

Eugene V. Debs

Mayor Jones of Toledo, long and incorrectly regarded as a Socialist by the capitalist press, spoke at Urbana, Ohio, last week and is reported to have said that the best act of President Roosevelt was the "settling of the coal strike, after all the courts had said there was no help." Which only shows that Jones, who prates of his great humanity, has the usual cruelty of all anarchists. Yes, Roosevelt settled the coal strike, all right, but in whose favor? In favor of capitalist ownership, of course—what have the plutes got a president for, if not to protect them against the righteous demands of the people! The capitalist owners are still lolling their useless bulk on the soft divans at the fashionable clubs of New York, or at Newport or Saratoga—w-a-w, and are perfectly secure in their ownership of a coal deposit belonging by all right to the people. And the poor wretches who wreck their lives in digging the coal, they

are still at work under as bad conditions as ever. What Roosevelt did was to block the swelling demand from the people that was bidding fair to break into a straight-out cry for the social ownership of the mines, if allowed to run long enough. And Jones lauds this because as an anarchist he is secretly glad that Socialism got a black eye—what does he care for the plight of the miners so long as his ism won out? There are valuable coal fields in Colorado that naturally form a heritage of the whole people, but which are now being gobbled by capitalist cormorants, who will pocket a fat profit above what it actually costs to get the coal to the people. What chumps we people are! We let ourselves be robbed in daylight and then worship the robbers as "captains of industry," "self-made men," and like rot.

THE SAD STORY OF THE 'BLOWER'S DOG' AND THE SLAUGHTER OF HELPLESS VICTIMS IN THE GLASS FACTORIES.

By FLORENCE KELLEY.

Couldn't intimidate Hagerty.—Father Hagerty lectured at Ryan, Iowa, June 27th. Upon arrival he received a letter with one of his pictures enclosed which had been cut from the advertising folders. This picture was all worked up as a warning to keep him from speaking and had his forehead cut open, lip swollen, eyes bandaged and several pieces of court plaster on the face. At the top were the words "after his speech."

In five states—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—the glass industry has reached during the past thirty years a high state of development. Under an old rule of the union only fifteen boys can be apprenticed for every hundred blowers actively engaged in the trade, and apprentices are usually seventeen years old at the time of beginning work. The blowers are thus effectively protected against the competition of boys.

The only unprotected persons are the wretched little boys known in some glass works as "blowers' dogs." Under the present organization of the glass bottle industry a blower requires three boys to carry bottles from the molder to the annealing oven. Little boys are therefore employed in numbers far exceeding the possibilities of entering the trade as apprentices. In some factories the blowers are required to furnish boys, and as they do not sacrifice their sons (whom they introduce into the trade as apprentices if at all), they are continually searching for available sources of supply. For years the rumor refused to die out that certain charitable institutions of Philadelphia systematically furnished orphan boys who had reached their twelfth birthday to glass works in New Jersey, where the law until this year permitted boys to begin work at that tender age.

Ten years ago, when the first effective child labor law of Illinois was enacted, it prohibited the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories and workshops. This has been evaded down to the present day by large numbers of dissolute men and women who gathered in orphan boys from the poorhouses of five counties adjacent to the city of Alton and from the poorhouse and orphan asylums of St. Louis and made affidavits as guardians of the children that the lads were fourteen years of age when they were really from seven to ten. The "guardians" proceeded to live upon the wages of the children, which were 40 cents a day for small boys and 50 to 60 cents a day for larger ones. In some cases the "guardians" lived in shanty boats along the Mississippi river, drawing their floating dwellings well up into the mud of the river bank for the winter and floating away for the summer when the glass works closed. During this enforced holiday the "guardians" and the children lived precariously by fishing and berry picking, the children profiting in health by the fact that the glass blowers could not endure the heat of the ovens during July and August, although the welfare of the children was the last and least consideration which entered into the creation of the "summer shut down."

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In the family of a laborer who was working for 80 cents a day the consumptive wife and the baby were found shivering over a driftwood fire in a dilapidated boat, while two boys aged eight and ten years worked at the glass works. The family had floated down the river in the autumn for the sake of sending the children into the work. A worn-out and dissolute glass blower who had a pension of \$8 a month and five children under fourteen years of age had recently married a widow with six children under fifteen years. Father, mother and eleven children were living in a tent between the river and the works where several of the children were employed, some by night, others by day, so that the beds in their cramped quarters were used by different children by day and night, one set getting up to go to work when the other set returned to sleep. The inevitable moral effect of such living upon young children needs no comment. In no single case did the earnings of the little boys really support the family and relieve the community of that temporary, immediate burden. There were both child labor and charitable help and in most cases chronic pauperism besides, with every prospect that the overworked, ill brought up boys would themselves soon be added to the ranks of the tramps or the invalids. The earnings of the glass bottle blowers depend somewhat upon the speed of the boys who fetch and carry for them. These lads are therefore kept trotting at the highest speed that they can maintain for several hours. In inspecting the works the writer found it impossible to get from a boy any consecutive statement as to his name, address, age or parentage. A boy would say, "My name is Faber," then run to the cooling oven with his load of bottles, and, returning, say, "I live in a boat by the river," then run to the molder for another set of bottles and, coming back, say, "I'm going to be eight next summer," and so on. Among twenty-four lads questioned during one night inspection not one ventured to put together two of the foregoing statements. And the eye of the boy interrupted in his work was always fastened anxiously upon the face of the blower for whom he was working. The load of bottles which a boy carries at one time is not large or heavy, and there is no heavy lifting to be done; hence such work is uniformly described by employers as "light and easy." But the circumstances attending the work, the surroundings amid which it is done, all such words with grim sarcasm. The speed required and the heated atmosphere render continuous trotting most exhausting. An hour's steady trotting in pure air tires healthy schoolboys of seven to fourteen years, but these little lads trot hour after hour, day after day, month after month, in heat and dust. There was no restriction upon night work. Any child who was eligible for work at all (often by means of perjured affidavit of parent or "guardian") was used indifferently by night or by day, and pitifully little children were found at work at 2 o'clock in the morning. On going out into the black, cold winter morning from the heat and glare of the glass ovens the boys went, as the men did, to the nearest saloons to drink the cheap drinks sold just across the street from the works. All the boys used tobacco, usually chewing it. They were stunted, illiterate, profane and obscene; wrecked in body and mind before entering upon the long adolescence known to happier children. The sharp contrast between the heat of the glass ovens and the frost of the winter morning produces rheumatism and affections of the throat and lungs, so that many of the boys die before reaching the age of apprenticeship from disease due directly to the circumstances attending their work.

The class struggle.—The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do and those who do not produce; a struggle between those who take and those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the interest of the working class, the entire structure of industrial society.—Sydney Pease.

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The Comrade, containing the best Socialist literature, with 400 beautiful illustrations, portraits and cartoons, one year, \$1.00. The Agitator, an illustrated monthly of Socialist propaganda, one year, .25. One of the following large picture books, for wall decoration: Race of the Nations Towards Socialism; Triumph of Labor, by Walter Crane; Karl Marx; Wilhelm Liebknecht; Wm. Morris. .20. Child Slaves in Free America; Spargo Where We Stand; Spargo Socialism and Universal Peace; Dr. Gibbs, Socialism and the Negro Problem; Vail, The Manifestation of the World's Heroism; Marx' Theory of Value; Socialism and What is Socialism? Quich; Socialism and Trade Unionism; Hayes. .05. An Appeal to the Workingmen; Herron. Why Socialists Pay Dues. .05. Assortment of illustrated propaganda leaflets, 15 kinds, .10. A Socialist Party button, nickel-colored, .05. Special Price, \$1.25. All the above literature, but The Comrade for three months only, for 75 Cts. Order to-day. Mention this paper.

THE COMRADE

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The Wholesome Woman, A Home Book for Maidens, Wives and Mothers. BY J. H. GREER, M. D.

FOUR BOOKS IN 1 VOLUME. I. SEX AND LIFE. The Mystery of Nature and the Glory of Creation. II. TOKOLOGY. Physiology and Hygiene of the Sexual Organization. The Woman's Book of Health and Beauty. III. CHILD-CULTURE. Education and Character-Building. The Kindergarten and Manual Training. IV. HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Practical Lessons from a Common-Sense School of Medical Science. The Prevention and Cure of Disease by Natural Remedies. IT TEACHES: That poisons are not remedies. That symptoms and pains are not the disease, but only the messengers bringing warning of the disease to the brain; that to silence the messengers and leave the disease unchecked is folly. That prevention is better than cure; that the great elements of prevention are: knowledge of self; cleanliness, physical as well as moral and mental; hygiene and sanitation. That mind and thought have their influence on bodily health no less than physical and material conditions. A healthy body needs a healthy mind, and a healthy mind makes a healthy body. Dr. Greer's book treats of all the topics and theories connected with the health of mind and body. "Investigate all things; hold on to that which is good" is the author's motto. Follow the teachings of wise Mother Nature. The chapters on Child-culture and Education are sure to have a beneficent effect on the well-being of future generations, and the earnest warnings against unnecessary surgical operations add not a little to the value of a volume which can work only good to those who follow its teachings. This is one of our best Premiums and will be delivered to any address for \$1.00 or given free and delivered anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico for five yearly subscriptions at regular price. Regular Publisher's Price \$2.50.

Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A. STOCK SUBSCRIPTION. To the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company the said Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each subsequent share to have one vote, and each shareholder to receive the Herald for life.

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HOW THE HERALD STANDS.

We have grouped below several pages from two interesting booklets lately issued by the advertisers' "little schoolmaster," Printers Ink, in which is shown the rating of the Social Democratic Herald as an advertising medium. It is the only Socialist paper in the country admitted to the Printers Ink labor

Leading Newspaper Advertisers' Standpoint. Considered from the Advertiser's Standpoint. A List Compiled by the Editor of PRINTERS' INK. November, 1902. The Herald is listed as a leading newspaper.

Books on International Socialism.

Table listing various books on international socialism with authors and prices. Includes titles like 'A Study in Government', 'Plutocracy or Nationalism', 'The Ethical Basis of Socialism', etc.

Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD OF THE PAST YEAR. \$1.50 PER VOLUME. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

WHAT WE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ARE AFTER.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind. July 31, 1901.) The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalist and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, and are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate: 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Who Gets The Herald? Those Who are Interested in Advancing the Socialist Propaganda. Does that mean YOU? Are YOU a Booster? Why not Give the Paper a Boost? The Herald is conceded to be All Right, but it needs the Work of Comrades to help us Place it in the Homes of non-socialist Workingmen. NOW is the Time to Canvass. By Boosting THE HERALD you Boost the Cause of Socialism.

YOU SHOULD SECURE A Physician in the House! YOU CAN HAVE IT, NOT FREE, BUT FOR A LITTLE EASY AND PLEASANT WORK. A New Family Medical Work BY DR. J. H. GREER, Chicago. Dr. J. H. GREER, the author, is a practicing physician in Chicago, is Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physician-in-Chief to the Harvard Medical Institute, and has written many works of value to the profession and public. This book is up-to-date in every particular. It will save you hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills. It tells you how to cure yourself by simple or harmless home remedies. It recommends no poisonous or dangerous drugs. It teaches simple common sense methods in accordance with Nature's laws. It does not endorse dangerous experiments with the surgeon's knife. It teaches how to save health and life by safe methods. It is entirely free from technical rubbish. It teaches prevention—that it is better to know how to live and avoid disease than to take any medicine as a cure. It teaches how typhoid and other fevers can be both prevented and cured. It gives the best known treatment for La Grippe, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Croup, etc. It is the best medical book for the home yet produced. It is not an advertisement and has no medicine to sell. It tells you how to live that you may prolong life. It opposes medical fads of all kinds and makes uncompromising war on quackery and the use of anti-toxins. It has hundreds of excellent recipes for the cure of the various diseases. It has 16 Colored Plates, showing different parts of the human body. The chapter on Painless Midwifery is worth its weight in gold to women. It has a large number of valuable illustrations. The "care of children" is something every mother ought to read. It teaches the value of Air, Sunshine and Water as medicines. It contains valuable information for the married. It advises people with regard to marriage—tells who should and who should not marry. Those contemplating marriage should get this book at once. This book cannot fail to please you. If you are looking for health by the safest and easiest means, do not delay getting it. 800 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH. REGULAR PRICE, \$3.00. Send us six yearly or twelve half-yearly subscribers at regular price and you get a book. Outside of Milwaukee—eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly subscribers required. Get up a Club at once.

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

VISITORS in the CITY. Should consult Dr. Worden and learn why he has discredited electricity, hydrotherapy, collation, medicine and salves as absolutely worthless for the cure of genuine cases of Varicelloe, Hydrocele, Stricture and Rupture. Dr. Worden is an able, graduated, licensed physician, who declares on his honor that he knows. STRICTLY AN OPERATION RELIABLE to be the only certain cure for these troubles. Call at his office for free consultation and examination. He treats all chronic, nervous, and private diseases of men and women. UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, Cor. Fifth & Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays 9 to 12.

On Meeting of the Collier.

What I object to is this economic... I object to this economic... I object to this economic...

TRUTH-TELLING UNDER CAPITALISM, AND ITS SAD RESULTS!

A number of well-groomed citizens at their club made a heavy... The Merchant's Experience. After an awful row at home...

He enters the store and meets a drummer who follows into the private office. Drummer—My house has just sent me a sample of a job of a hundred dozen A1 goods...

Thorp—In all probability you will then open an opposition to me with the money. That has been my experience—No, I would be glad to oblige your father...

am going to return that stuff and buy regular stuff. Thorp—Not much! I'm telling the truth today, dash it! And here's the whole story...

Freeport 31, and Pittsburg August 1st and 2nd.

Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio, opened the campaign in New Castle on Saturday July 18. Comrade Spargo will spend another week in Philadelphia among the Textile Workers at the expense of the National Committee.

livers a sermon lecture on Socialism in Garfield Hall every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

The American Socialist College is no small part of the Wichita movement. A number of young men who are thoroughgoing Socialists have written that they will come to Kansas to work during the harvest and will enter College in the fall to take a course in economics.

TEN BOOKS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE This is Your Opportunity THE following selection of ten books from THE HUMBOLDT LIBRARY OF SCIENCE is given so that the readers of this paper may get an idea of the excellence of the Series...

A Professor Gives his Brother-in-Law an Eye-Opener.

The following are brief extracts from a letter, written by a Wisconsin Socialist to his brother-in-law, the latter having taken it upon himself to advise the former's wife to destroy his Socialist papers and books.

and better on a large scale. You have surely heard that the largest farms pay best, because the finest and most labor-saving machinery is used and everything is run upon a larger and better plan...

that way. Socialism will guarantee a man's income in his old age; now, however, he can starve. "You say there are no educated men in the movement. You know not whereof you speak. We have thousands of educated men in the movement, hundreds of preachers in the English tongue...

Ohio Socialist Notes.

Frank P. O'Hare will spend five weeks speaking for Socialism in the Ohio Valley near Wheeling, W. Va., and Bellaire, Ohio. Comrade Howard H. Caldwell has been holding very successful meetings during the past week in Southern Ohio and is now averaging two meetings per day.

The Work in Michigan.

Dryden, Mich., July 20.—The Socialist movement is in evidence in nearly every county in the state. In fact, there remains only one of the older settled counties which has not some sort of an organization of Socialists.

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. Booklets of 32 pages each, with neat cover, just the right size and weight to slip into a letter. 1. Women and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. The police are trying to stop agitation in Washington, D. C. Comrade P. J. Cooney of Butte, has been elected state secretary of Montana.

to carefully steer round the demand for figures. The present charge against him, so far as we have been able to grasp its main point is that he is making use of his many students all over the country to build up a Mills machine within the party.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. There is a Socialist revival in South Wales. The ex-Japanese minister to China has declared for Socialism. The Socialists in Japan now number 1,000.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE IN AMERICA. The Social Democratic Herald wants to help disseminate Socialist literature. To do so it makes the following astonishing offer: Three Yearly Postal Subscription Cards and Two of these Fifty Cent Cloth Bound Books:

Address, Literary Agency, Social Democratic Herald, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A SHORT TALK on Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, simply to again tell you we manufacture and have in stock more BABY BUGGIES and GO-CARTS than all other houses combined.

There must be a lot of prize suckers in the lead of the Ohio state federation of labor, for it has endorsed Hearst. Comrade J. Edward Morgan has been jailed at Denver for street speaking, and denied bail. He will probably be released with a lecture, but says he proposes to keep speaking until he tires the authorities out.

The New York Social Democrats have fitted out an automobile for the state organizer and when he reached Peekskill, one of the white-necked citizens rushed up and tore down a red banner that waved from its dash-board along with an American flag, and trampled it in the dust.

At a bye-election for a guardian for the Hyde township of the Stockport Union, Comrade Ethel Dawson was elected with 1,084 votes to 353 for her capitalistic opponent. A South London branch of the Independent Labor party (Socialist) has been instituted. Comrades Keir Hardie, Dr. Stanton Coit and Miss I. O. Ford, were present as speakers.

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CREAM CITY FUEL CO., WOOD, COAL, SLABS & EDGINGS. Office and Yard: 31st and Brown Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Chicago city central body has passed resolutions requesting the Illinois state committee to instruct the national committee on demand of the national committee that it declare vacant the national committee membership of Kansas, now held by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, because of Mills' action in speaking under the auspices of organizations antagonistic to the regular local organizations at Omaha and San Francisco.

An Alleged Socialist who has never read the Communist Manifesto and Socialism Utopian and Scientific is a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the Gospels. His intentions may be all right, but the chances are that he does not know what he is talking about.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The Lackawanna County convention was held in Scranton on July 25. The Carbon county convention was held at Carbon Colleague Institute the same day. A hot campaign is expected in that county.

Curing the Deaf in Milwaukee. Now Hears a Watch Tick. Was Deaf 35 Years. After the second treatment of the Leipsic Doctor's new treatment for deafness, I could hear my watch tick. I had not heard my watch for a year. I wish the doctors every success.

Social Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co. Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secy. and Treas.; Seymour Steadman, John Doerfler, Sr., Theo. Burmeister, Eugene H. Rooney, Jacob Winpen.

PATRIOTISM VS. MURDER.

The Days of the American Public are Numbered! The Military is no Longer Designed to Preserve the Nation from Foreign Kingcraft, but to Subdue all Industrial Rebels Against Capitalistic Oppression!



The Patriot of 1776 Left his Home in Jeopardy to Fight for a Principle. Under the New Law the "Patriot" of 1903, who has no Home to put in Jeopardy, Enlists for the Purpose of Shooting Murderous Lead into the Flesh of his Fellow Citizens.

The Infamous Military Law was Introduced into Congress by Congressman Dick, Mark Hanna's man, who is Charged with having Debauched the Ohio Legislature in order to elect Hanna to the U. S. Senate. When the Law was being voted on, another congressman said: "We want a Military Force that will TAKE THE MOB BY THE THROAT"—the Mob means the Working Class!

But Socialism is Coming to the Rescue of the People!!

What International Socialism Demands:

- 1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations. 2. Democratic management of such collective industry. 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration. 4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age. 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment. 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor. 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

A New Situation in the Labor Movement!

Grover Cleveland has written an article for an Eastern journal, entitled "A Few Plain Words on Labor Troubles." He regards these troubles as "quarrels," filling the working poor with "morbid" discontent (please note that he calls the righteous discontent of the impoverished workers MORBID!), and he then makes an appeal to "patriotism" and to arbitration, as ways out of the difficulty.

Think of Grover Cleveland, who in 1894 backed up with the murderous guns of the regular army the ultimatum of George Pullman that there was "Nothing to Arbitrate," talking of arbitration! Yegods! That act of his administration as president revealed the real Grover Cleveland. The drench of words he now emits, full of cajolery for Labor and foxy argument, shows him as he would like to have the outraged poor of the country see him. Of course he is their friend, this money-fat and tissue-fat old humbug! The snake that swallows a mouse SHIELDS IT FROM OTHER DANGERS, TOO!

And there is more to Cleveland's interest in the labor question than appears on the surface. But we will return to that further on. Cleveland belongs to that class of capitalist spell-binders who claim, whether they know better or not, that the labor question can be "settled."

Well, if it can be settled, they better be mighty quick about it, or it will be everlastingly too late! But all joking aside, it is hardly possible that they do not know that the struggle between capital and labor is a thing impossible of settlement. The interests of capital and labor are opposed to each other. It is to capital's interest to pay as low wages as possible. It is to labor's interest to get as high wages as possible. No permanent settlement is therefore to be thought of.

But here is the point and it is beginning to dawn upon the capitalists of the Hanna-Cleveland type: THE UNIONS ARE BECOMING SOCIALISTIC. What does this mean? It means this: That the workers are no more demanding a mere living wage, but their goal is now the FULL RETURN OF THEIR INDUSTRY. The full return of their toil means the starving out of the capitalist class. The workers are getting their eyes open to the real situation, they see that the capitalist class squeezes in between them, the producers, and society, for whose benefit production is carried on, and that it takes possession of the bulk of the wealth produced, through the hydra-headed fleecing-machine known as Profit, Interest and Rent. Having their eyes open they object to this immoral dividing up with the parasitic capitalist class.

This is the change that is coming over the situation. As long as trade unionists could be kept on "pure and simple" lines, they were contented to remain a drugging class chained to wage-slavery, and willing to believe that capital and labor should "equitably" divide up the wealth labor produces. Becoming a Socialist, the trade unionist denies the right of the capitalist to exist and boldly proclaims the glowing truth: HE WHO DOES NOT WORK, MUST NOT EXPECT TO EAT. And he goes farther and says: Working the workers is not productive work and does not make a toiler out of the capitalist!

It is a grievous change this, and our American capitalists, Hanna, Cleveland and the rest of them view the situation with alarm. To head it off, Cleveland writes oily magazine articles, saying that the labor war must end, Hanna comes out boldly against Socialism, the church is appealed to, and Hanna's man Gompers uses the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, which he does not own, to vilify and misrepresent Socialism and Socialists. All, all too late!!! We talk of industrial revolutions, but there is an organized labor revolution, and the student of social science will do well to grasp its significance. It is not a fitful change. The hands will not turn back on the dial of progress. A mind once opened cannot be closed to the economic facts again. Like the egg characterized in Mother Goose's melodies as Humpty Dumpty, "all the king's horses and all the king's men, couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again," after he had fallen from the wall and become broken. The light has broken in upon the trade unionists. All the craft of a Hanna, or the scoldings of a Gompers cannot get that light out of the union man's head, once it is in.

Macaulay said once upon a time that "Patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." It is always the last refuge of the capitalist! It is the pretended court of last resort in Mr. Cleveland's consideration of the labor problem. "We can hopefully await," he says, "the hour when the patriotism of our people shall be aroused," aroused to force labor and capital to stop quarreling!

It may seem like a digression, but may we not ask where Mr. Cleveland gets his right to talk of patriotism? Cleveland, the man who brazenly used his prestige as president of this country to put a certain tract of suburban Washington land into the market and to fill his private pocket by means of a real estate boom! Cleveland, a man who made use of his office of president to change himself from a man of moderate means into a millionaire! For such a man to talk of patriotism is to give the word a bad aroma for evermore! Beware, always, of the capitalist patriot. He is always a scoundrel.

Will such a man talk for Labor's interests? Never. Always turn the advice such a man gives inside out. When he advises a thing, do the opposite. When the spider invites the fly to step into his parlor the fly had better be fly enough to fly the other way.

Comrade Thos. Beresford of California is out with a proposal that the national party issue a school of Socialism that will be official and contain nothing that is out of harmony with the latest teachings of Socialism and science. He attacks the Mills lessons and the fact that they bring in revenue to a private pocket. At the request of the party organization at Elgin, Ills., we give the following excerpts: "I believe that a good course of lessons could be prepared and issued in about ten separate five-cent pamphlets. This would bring in quite a large revenue to the National Committee. Mr. Mills has about 3,000 pupils, and as he charges them \$3.00 each he gets about \$9,000, in addition to the larger sums that he gets for his day pupils whom he charges \$10.00 or more, and large sums donated by comrades. The charges are excessive considering that six whole courses contain less real information than is contained in several of our best ten-cent books. And, moreover, his students are not permitted to retain his printed lessons, but have to return them after reading them.

"There is another reason why a party school or course of lessons should be supported in preference to one run by a private individual: Mr. Mills' advertisements are calculated to raise false hopes and to stir selfish impulses in the minds of the readers by promises of, to use his own words, "positions as state and local organizers at good salaries." "Do you want to go to Congress?" etc. "Of course private individuals could run an opposition school if they so desired, but they would not affect the party school very much if the party papers did not advertise them and puff them."

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

We acknowledge a kind letter from Comrade William Harrison Riley of Massachusetts, who enjoys the enviable distinction of having been a worker in the old Marx International. A special contribution to The Herald from his pen will appear next week.

The following from a reader in old Mexico makes interesting and cheering reading. Editor Democratic Herald: An incident happened in a small Utah town not long ago, that showed that the self-extincting womanly spirit is not quite as extinct as some would have us believe. A friend of mine and his wife were present at a Socialistic lecture; the little lady had never attended one before and had been bribed with the promise of an oyster supper after it was over.

She listened with rapt attention until it was over and the offering was being taken up, then turning to her husband she remarked: "Now give me the money for my oyster supper." He complied with her request and when she had come by she dropped in the money that represented her treat, remarking: "It will do us more good there." It was a little thing one may say, but it was all that she had, and do we all do as well!

V. L. Chamberlin. City of Mexico, July 25. Comrade Ethel A. Wiley of Denver requests us to give space to the following resolutions: Whereas, The charge has been repeatedly made by certain intemperate speakers and local agitators that Local Denver is a middle class movement and was guilty of fusion in the recent city charter election, and

Whereas, The following extract from the "Seattle Socialist," credited by that paper to the "Liberator," concerning party affairs in the State of Oregon, shows that the charge has been circulated outside the limits of our own state. The extract is as follows: "The only reason that this middle class Socialism and its teachers did not create a split here (Oregon) on a fusion or compromise deal as was the case in San Francisco, Spokane, Utah and Denver, or deliberate case of accepting bribes as in Montana and Nebraska, was that there was no working class element in the party to attempt to hold them in line as they voted for the best man in all parties, there being but few straight Socialist votes."

And whereas, Local Denver never has either directly or indirectly entered into any agreement with any party or combination of parties or of individuals, political or otherwise, whatever, for the purpose of combined political action or for the purpose of refraining from political action in any election, municipal, state or national, therefore be it resolved, 1st That we denounce such statements as that contained in the Seattle Socialist as false and misleading and we request that paper to make the amends honorable by publishing these resolutions. 2nd That we request comrades to become acquainted with facts before resorting to denunciation and abuse. 3rd That we believe the course of Local Denver in taking no part either directly or indirectly in the recent city charter election was justified by the fact that the law authorizing said election prescribed a property qualification for candidates for the office of Local Denver, which made it impossible for Local Denver to have nominated a desirable ticket as Local Denver's very large composed of persons who own no taxable property whatever. 4th That we brand the charge that Local Denver is a "middle class movement" as absolutely false and we challenge those who so persistently make it to examine our membership rolls and the occupations of our members and learn therefrom the fact that the members of Local Denver, with but few exceptions, belong to the propertyless, wage-earning class. 5th That we challenge any or all of those who make these charges to point to a single official act of Local Denver since its organization which is not in line with the well-defined principles of international revolutionary Socialism as set forth in the constitution and platform of the Socialist party, national and state. 6th That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Socialist press with request that they be published.

Ethel A. Wiley, Rec. Secy. Social Democratic Herald: Send paper to enclosed address as marked. He is a member of the local here, and out of the dues the local party for the subscription of all the members, thereby making sure that the members are kept posted about the movement and sure to be come class-conscious Socialists. The boys are working hard now to make a success of the picnic we hold on Aug. 1. Peekskill, N. Y., July 25. Comrade Debs writes of the big Wisconsin picnic at Milwaukee as follows: "The kindness and enthusiasm of the sea of comrades that surged about us last Sunday impressed me in a way never to be forgotten."

Comrade Gertrude B. Hunt of Chicago has written the Milwaukee comrades a letter expressing her appreciation of the big picnic in that city, from which we quote: "I wish I had words sweet and strong enough to tell you the pleasure we took in your royal hospitality, the cheer and inspiration of that splendid day, a carnival of the new comradeship. How it warms the cockles of one's heart to see such a demonstration of interest in the only principle in the social and political world that is vitally important to the celebrators. Most fair and public demonstrations are an effort to further shear the sheep, the modern interpretation of "feed my lambs." They were toilers, the robbed and disinherited but they were not in the dark; they have hope and know the way out; they do not blame the wrath or partiality of God, but our own ignorance; the slavery will soon end and our children, at least, be free. We know the army of rescue is swelling every day, the campfires of Socialism thickening in the darkness until their light makes it possible to read the Emancipation Proclamation of the Workers; the ratification shouts are waking the gorged capitalist monster which in their ignorance they have fostered. I thought as I saw their hopeful faces that the one word, Socialism answers Edwin Markham's question: "How will you ever straighten up this shape. Give back the upward looking and the light: Rebuild in it the music and the dream. Touch it again with immortality!" Its cheer and hope keeps alive the love of men, the confidence in the Good in the universe, these are the music and dream of life."

Editor Herald:—I said in my last letter I would let you know how the Union Labor party did at the late municipal election. Out of 12,000 union labor men they cast 240 votes for the Union Labor ticket and of course did not elect a man on the ticket. Before election there were some told me when I wanted them to organize a Socialist club that I should wait till after the election, so on July 9 there were ten who met at Dr. Snively's office and who had an appointment to meet on the 16th we got two for a charter, and on Wednesday evening we expect to have our charter present and we will double our membership. They tell me the vote the Union Labor ticket received was the "Socialist" vote of Eureka. There are three more towns in this county close by, that are organizing and our club has written to get a charter. I hope it will surprise you when I tell you there were two Wisconsin Socialists that signed for the charter. A Saragossa, who came here with me, and myself. Eureka, Nev., July 19. C. C. Frain.

A. F. of L. Unfair List. Union workmen and working-women and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy. FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS. Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill. Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore. Meats—Kings Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Narragansett Bay Oyster Co., Providence, R. I. Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies. Whiskey—John Miller & Co.'s Game Cock Whiskey, Boston, Mass. Groceries—James Butler, New York City. CLOTHING. Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Chuet, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y. Shoes—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass. Woollens—Knoxville Woolen Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Harbord Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn. Silks—Skinner Silk Co., Holyoke, Mass. HOTELS. Buffalo—Genesee. PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS. Bookbinders—Geo. M. Hill Co., of Chicago, Ill. Newspapers—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terre

Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal. POTTERY, GLASS AND STONE. Pottery and Brick—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; North-west Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Terre Haute Brick and Pipe Co., of Terre Haute, Ind.; Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Stone Pottery Co., White Cottage, O. MACHINERY AND BUILDING. General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Atlas Works, of New Britain, Conn.; Davis Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio; Iver Johnson Arms Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I. Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., of Carpentersville, Ill.; Davidson Pump Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J., and South Bend, Ill.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Franklin Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.; American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J. Iron, Architectural—Winslow Bros., of Chicago, Ill. Quarries—Mount Airy Granit Co., Mount Airy, N. C. Stoves—Herendeen Manufacturing Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Schneider-Trenkamp Co., oil, gas and gasoline stoves, Cleveland, Ohio; Germier Stove Co., Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stove, Ranges and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa. STREET RAILWAYS. Terre Haute—Street Railway Co. WOOD AND FURNITURE. Bags—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La.; branch Bemis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the Milwaukee Social Democratic Publishing Co., 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone Main 2894. H. W. BISHOP, Business Manager. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.50. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00. BUNDLE RATES. Less than 100 copies, per copy..... 10 100 copies or more, per 100..... 75 200 copies or more, per copy..... 75 Weekly Bundles. Five copies, 3 months, to one address..... \$.50 Ten copies, 3 months, to one address..... .75 Five copies, one year, to one address..... 1.50 Ten copies, one year, to one address..... 2.50 Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address..... 6.00 Fifty copies, one year, to one address..... 12.00 Advertising Rates furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice. Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Must Cut up the Car Lines.—Bryan says that the Democratic party should stand against trusts and combines. I suppose the railroads should be chopped up and that we should have a different street car company operate on each street, for that is the only alternative of realizing what he says his party wants. The only remedy natural for trusts and combines is public ownership and a democratic administration, which is Socialism, and this Mr. Bryan does not believe in. In fact, he went to Colorado last fall to counteract the speeches of Mr. Debs and to keep in the Democratic party those whom the capitalists of Colorado fear might enlist in the Socialist ranks. It is regretted that any workman should be hypnotized or carried away for moment by this man. His strength lies in his mediocrity, and the sooner the working class is educated, learns its real political mission, the sooner it will unite for Socialism, and Mr. Bryan's party will disappear.—Seymour Steadman in Chi. Socialist. Industry more dangerous than War.—Great excitement prevailed all over the United States during 1898, at the time of the Cuban War, and whenever the headlines told of 50 or 60 men killed the whole nation was plunged in gloom and sorrow. After the war was over and noses counted it was found that only some 300 men were killed. Up to date there have been more claims filed for pensions than the whole number of men who were in the Cuban war. The corrected lists of dead at the Hanna, Wyo., mine disaster shows that 160 men lost their lives and though diligent search has been made many of the bodies have not been discovered. It was reported on July 1 that a fire had broken out in the lower levels of the mine and it is feared that many bodies will be consumed. Bushels of sympathy and millions in pensions for the hired assassin of capital, but neither sympathy or pensions for the industrial soldiers who go down by the thousands annually as martyrs to greed of Mammon.—New Time.

Honest now! Isn't your opposition to Socialism due to the fact that you do not really know what it is? Come, now, be honest about it!

Gustav H. Butter, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND MILLWORK, Chas. Monk's Molders Tools, L. S. Storrett Co. Machinist Tools. 603 Mitchell Street, Phone South 547. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

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COMMITTEES:—Metal Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Section meets first and third Mondays, at Paschen's, 125 Chestnut St. Building. Trade Section meets second and fourth Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters.

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ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

SECRETARY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date.

Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 235 Chestnut st. Jul. Scharnke, Secy., 732 6th ave.

Architectural Iron and Wire Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st. Rich. Strasse, Secy., 1012 Lloyd st.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 2—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Chas. Hempel, Secy., 812 14th st.

Bakers' Union No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 626 Chestnut street. Geo. Hase, Secy., 524 Sherman st.

Barbers' Union No. 50—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 345 P. M. at 298 4th st. Wm. F. Wickert, Secy., 919 8th street.

Boat Builders and Walters' Union No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Jac. Kohlmeier, Secy., 556 E. Water st.

Boat Makers' Union No. 213—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 602 Chestnut st. Herman Hill, Secy., 331 Chestnut st.

Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 10025—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. Geo. Schlein, Secy., c. o. Cream City Post Building.

Broom Makers' Union No. 77—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, National ave. and

Union Barber Shops.

THE UNION SHOP

AL F. DRESSER, Barber and Shaving Parlor, 141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. BAUER, Shaving Parlor, 885 Kinnickinnic Avenue, opposite South Bay St.

PHIL C. KAMMERER, Barber and Shaving Parlor, 454 Reed St., corner Scott.

JUL A. GATZ, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlor, 934 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

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Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Fred Jackson, Secy., 241 Howell ave.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 11—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hall, 222-224 Grand ave. Nic Schwinn, Secy., 432 Eighth st.

House Smith and Bridge Mens' Union No. 8—Otto Klein, 700 32nd st.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 100—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. A. Winter, Secy., 1088 2nd st.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 121—Meets first and third Thursdays at Bremer's hall, Eleventh and Washington. Albert Morbeck, secy., 834 Greenfield ave.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 125—Meets every Saturday at National ave. and Grove st. John Merz, Secy., 336 Florida st.

Int. Union of Commercial Telegraphers No. 2—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 318 State st. E. B. Duffy, Secy., 1117 Prairie st.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 80—2nd and 4th Monday at 202 Fourth st. H. F. Heck, Secy., 424 Jefferson st.

Lake Seamens' Union—Wm. Michelsen, 282 Lake st.

Leather Workers' Union No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Wm. Hayes, Secy., 163 Mason st.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—H. Bark, 1070 N. Pierce st.

Machinists' Union No. 60—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 408 Grand ave. Edward Kieckhafer, Secy., 190 Wright street.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th A. Frank Schmeling, Secy., 141 Chambers st.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National ave. Albert E. Genter, Secy., 319 Hanover st.

Machinists' Union No. 432—c. o. F. W. Wilson, Grove st. and National ave.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday.

Machinists' Union No. 248—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. at National ave. and Grove st.

Machinist Helpers' Union No. 10402—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 274 Third street. Fred. A. Wendt, Secy., 812 38th st.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. John A. Burger, Secy., 1120 Walnut st.

Milwaukees' Union No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 12th and Wine sts. B. Kasten, Secy., 535 24th st.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets first and third Thursday at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth st. Paul Gauer, 247 Greeley st.

Marine Cooks' Ass'n No. 52—Jos. P. Naughton, Secy., Develaar Flats.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 318 State st. W. H. White, Secy., 318 State st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9—E. Thomas, Secy., 614 State st.

Ornamental Wire and Iron Workers' Union No. 33—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State st.

Painters' Local No. 100—Meets every Friday at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie sts. John Schweigert, Secy., 505 15th street.

Painters' Local No. 223—Meets every Monday at Heim's hall, 526 Chestnut st. Walter Lay, Secy., 2428 Elm st.

Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 310 Third st., cor. Prairie, first and third Wednesdays. Louis Bash, Secy., 923 Orchard street.

Painters' Local No. 150—Meets every Tuesday at 7th and Chestnut sts. J. L. Reisse, Secy., 612 3d st.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
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 H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
 A. J. WELCH, 879 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.
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GENERAL OFFICERS:
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
 FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of both tubs and plumber supplies. Kunz & Blesser Brewing Co. of Manitowoc, Wis.

By special request of the Pres. pro. of the International Iron Moulders Union of North America affiliated unions are hereby notified that Black and Gerner, Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stoves of Erie, Pa., are still on the unfair list, and until otherwise reported here.

Special attention is called to the unfair list: Hood Rubber Co., goods are branded: "Hood Rubber Co." "Old Colonial Rubber Co." "Independent Rubber Co."

Manitowoc, Wis., July 13, 1903.

Semi-annual meeting of the outgoing Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor was called to order by the Secy.-Treas. Brockhausen at 10 o'clock A. M.

Chas. Nietman of Sheboygan was elected chairman.

The Executive Board proceeded to audit the books and at 5 o'clock reported the following:

We were Executive Board have audited the books of the Secretary-Treasurer for the past six months and find them correct with exception of the following:

Error in entering receipts, page 158, to credit of Federation.....	\$.40
Error in adding receipt page 164 to credit of Federation.....	10.20
Total.....	\$10.60
Error in adding receipt page 158 in favor of Secy.-Treas.....	\$.10
Error in adding receipts page 168 in favor of Secy.-Treas.....	1.00
Total.....	\$1.10

Net to credit of organization \$9.58

We recommend that this balance of \$9.58 be entered as receipts in next quarterly report.

Chas. Nietman, Jos. P. Kobs, H. W. Bistorius, O. N. Calif, Executive Board.

There being no further business for the outgoing Executive Board the meeting adjourned sine die.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy. Manitowoc, Wis., July 17, 1903.

1st meeting of the new Executive Board elected by the 11th annual convention held in Manitowoc July 14-15 and 16, 1903.

The meeting was called to order in the Manitowoc County Court House 9 o'clock A. M. by the Secy. Brockhausen present on roll call. Calif of Superior, A. J. Welch of Milwaukee, P. A. Peterson of Manitowoc and H. W. Bistorius of Milwaukee. The Gen. Organizer Frank J. Weber had left for Milwaukee owing to urgent business for the Federated Trades Council. O. N. Calif was elected chairman.

Aug. Schmidt for the Brewery Workers' Union No. 297 of Manitowoc desired the assistance of the Executive Board upon some misunderstanding on the part of the several unions in Manitowoc and their relations to the Brewers' Union 297 in this matter. The Secy. was instructed to issue a circular to the unions in Manitowoc of an explanatory character.

A communication from Rhineland for a request for an organizer was referred to the secretary with instruction to send the organizer there when visiting that part of the state.

In the matter of the Brewing firm of Kunz & Blesser of Manitowoc, which had been referred to the Executive Board by the convention, the E. B. decided to place the firm on the unfair list and the secretary was instructed to issue circulars to be distributed by the Manitowoc unions.

To expedite the business of the E. B. and for the sake of economy it was decided that the secretary should not call meetings of the entire E. B. except semi-annually or in cases of great importance.

The general routine of the business to be dealt with by the Milwaukee members.

In the matter of issuing quarterly reports and printing the proceedings of the E. B., the E. B. decided that same should be printed in the official organs, the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee and the Volksblatt of Sheboygan, Wis., providing the price would not exceed that of the past fiscal year for quarterly reports. These organs to furnish a standing column headed Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Department and containing an unfair list and all matters of general information to organized labor. And the secretary was instructed to call attention to the new method of issuing reports in a circular to affiliated unions.

As the 11th annual convention had neglected to elect an alternate delegate to the Minnesota Federation of Labor convention, the E. B. on motion elected James Sheehan of Milwaukee.

In the matter of affiliating women's auxiliaries the secretary was instructed to obtain information and submit the same to the semi-annual meeting.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary was instructed to secure from a security company. At 12 o'clock M. the E. B. took a recess to 1:30 P. M.

Reconvened at 1:30 P. M. the E. B. was called to order by the chairman O. N. Calif.

In the matter of an advertisement by the Ripon Knitting works in the A. F. U. Journal and which had been referred to the E. B. the secretary was instructed to write the firm for information.

The matter of Green Bay in the General Organizer of Green Bay in behalf of the Longshoremen Union No. 35 was referred to Frank J. Weber.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, The public press has revealed a system of "peonage" in the South, which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the United States Constitution, and

Whereas, Such a system will tend to degrade all labor unless immediately suppressed, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, by its Executive Board emphatically condemn this so-called "peonage." If capitalists in the South are thus permitted to enslave labor for debt, this violation of the Constitution will eventually spread universally, thus pointing clearly the danger of decreasing or removing the wage exemption as apt to lead to the system of "peonage" in the North.

In the matter of printing the proceedings of the 11th annual convention the E. B. decided to issue 1,000 copies in the English language, 500 constitutions (pocket form) and 500 proceedings in the German language. The secretary was ordered to secure bids on printing before the same should be awarded.

Executive Member P. A. Peterson requested the E. B. to call upon the Stanley Mfg. Co. of Manitowoc and attempt to unionize the firm, which was granted. Bistorius, Calif and Welch reported that the firm did not sell its products to wage workers, but to farmers. The secretary was instructed to issue circulars addressed to farmers and distributed on fair grounds.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy. Milwaukee, July 26, 1903.

2nd meeting of the Executive Board (working quorum) called to order at 9:30 A. M. by the Secy.-Treas. at 318 State st.

All members and the General Organizer present.

H. W. Bistorius elected chairman.

A second request for an organizer for Rhineland was submitted by the secretary. The Gen. Organizer stated that he had to go to Gladstone, Mich., for the A. F. of L. and he was therefore instructed to take in Rhineland and Green Bay on his way back.

A circular for Manitowoc and vicinity was proposed and the secretary instructed to have 2,000 printed for distribution by the union men of that city.

In the matter of the advertisement of the Ripon Knitting works in the A. F. U. Journal it was the opinion of the E. B. that same was misleading, as it would lead the public to believe the entire plant was union, whereas only the (Glee) Department thereof was unionized. The secretary was instructed to use his influence to have the matter corrected.

Certain conditions in Madison, Jefferson, Racine, Kenosha, Beloit, Neenah and other points were discussed at length, and the secretary was instructed to co-operate with the Gen. Organizer in the matter involved.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Hamlin of Minneapolis proposing to furnish union entertainments under the auspices of the Labor Organizations of the state was read and the secretary instructed to obtain more definite information.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30, subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

President John Mulholland of the International Association of the Allied Metal Mechanics announces under date of the 15th inst. that the Claus Shear Works of Fremont, Ohio, has been taken from the unfair list.

Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 526 Chestnut st. J. Braun, Secy., 1116 9th st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Tuesday at Lipp's Hall, 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Saeger, 818 17th st.

Plumbers' Laborers' Union—Meets first and third Mondays at Painters' headquarters, S. W. cor. 3d and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Secy., 1346 Fond du Lac ave.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Frank R. Wilke, Secy., 534 Madison street.

Steam Engineers' Union No. 139—Jas. F. H. Secy., 623 S. 2nd st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 125—Meets every Wednesday at 325 Chestnut st. R. A. Walker, Secy., 502 Prairie st.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Lipp's hall, 3d and Prairie streets. Wm. Rogge, Secy., 139 Hadley st.

Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' Union No. 36—Meets every Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. J. E. Doren, Secy., 438 2nd ave.

Suspenders Workers' Union No. 10833—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Miss Lizzie Dorogel, Secy., 508 Sheridan Lane.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Meets 4th Sunday at 421 E. Water st. Frank Kettle, 578 10th st.

Stationary Firemen No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at State and 8th sts. H. C. Kuhn, Secy., 810 Central ave.

Tanners' and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets every Wednesday at Kofeld's Hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. R. A. Gallun, Secy., 710 2nd st.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union—Chas. Joergenson, Secy., c. o. Academy.

Tile Layers' Union—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 12th st. and North ave. Ed. Behling, Secy., 844 14th st.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at State and 3rd sts. Ed. Puls, Secy., 1157 7th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 49—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. John Clancy, Secy., 871 11th st.

Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Chas. J. Buehler, 3210 Lisbon ave.

Typographers' Union No. 10—Meets at 325 Chestnut st. 4th Sunday. E. Kuehnel, Secy., 863 Booth st.

Upholsterers' Union No. 29—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. Hugo Tren, Secy., 240 Scott st.

Walters' Union No. 59—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State st. W. McDonald, Secy., 306 Grand ave.

Wood Finishers' Union No. 115—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 319 3rd st. J. Hager, Secy., 280 Jefferson st.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Wherever the carnival showmen who have been disgracing the name of Labor in Milwaukee have been they have left a bad name behind them. They may try to work the smaller cities in this state, and organized labor will do well to be on its guard.

Our comrades of the Fifth and Eighth ward branches are holding very successful open air meetings each Saturday evening at National Avenue and Grove street and they get an intelligent and sympathetic crowd round them and also get into the people's hands an abundance of eye-opening literature. The other evening when Comrade Haywood of Philadelphia had finished his talk to the crowd and the crowd was beginning to disperse, an itinerant preacher started in to try and catch the ready-made assemblage. There was no objection to this, of course, but unfortunately for himself, the man began to abuse the Socialists, warning his hearers that they were a lot of infidels and that the sort of society they were after, with all people enjoying equal chances, was against God's will (some of the preachers are awful blasphemers, by the way!) and he said that God had destroyed whole nations and would continue to do so, while bloody wars between nations would always occur, etc., etc. There was a call for someone to answer his slurs and Comrade Edmund T. Melms who was unknown to the speaker, started in at him. The preacher was asked if he was in a position to answer a few questions, and he smiled and said, "Why certainly, my friend," and Melms told him that since he condemned Socialism he doubtless could give the crowd a proper explanation of just what Socialism was. The man launched forth a lot of words, hemmed and hawed and finally said that Socialism meant politics! It was a piti-

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ful display of ignorance. Melms then explained what Socialism really was, for there were now many new faces in the crowd, and said that all Socialism had to do with politics was that it was by political means, naturally, that great changes in the system of production were to be brought about. "Why do you pray 'Thy kingdom come upon earth as in Heaven,' if God's will is to continue to destroy? Socialism doesn't come to destroy, but to fulfill and to establish the golden rule applied to everyday life," said Melms, and in the deafening applause that followed, the preacher grabbed up his hat and bolted down the street and round the first corner. He may do a little studying up before he attempts to talk about Socialism in public again!

Here is a little pointer for working people: Throw as much glass into the streets as you can, old bottles, broken tumblers and medicine vials. The wagon wheels soon break them up into little splinters and then the workingman who rides a wheel to save street car fare is pretty sure to get a puncture and to have his wheel flatten out under him so he can walk the rest of the way to his home out on the outskirts. If you are in a Sunday picnic procession, rush into a saloon and bring out a bottle of beer or pop and after drinking it toss the empty bottle into the gutter. This will make some poor work-slave, already burdened as heavily as he can bear, get his wheel cut and he will curse you, and yet you will be in no danger because the police do not enforce the city ordinance against throwing glass in the street anymore, because the rich have given up wheel riding!

Picnic Ticket Receipts.

All comrades who have not yet paid for the July 19th picnic tickets are requested to do so AT ONCE so that the numbers entitled to prizes may soon be determined.

Previously reported \$544.00

Jos. Zima, city	2.00
Willie Trinkle, city	2.00
Otto Blank, city	1.00
H. G. Presser, Racine	1.00
Carl Biersch, city	1.00
George Bartelt, city	1.00
George Mueller, city	1.00
Win. Spraul, city	1.00
Geo. Rettger, city	1.00
Fred. Thiele, city	1.00
W. P. Juster, city	1.00
Moritz Stadler, city	1.00
Aug. Strehlow, city	1.00
Peter Levasch, city	1.00
Bern. Michel, city	1.00
Herman Knappe, city	1.00
Ang. Solomon, city	1.00
Frank Liske, city	1.00
G. Schwartz, city	1.00
H. L. Durr, city	1.00
Unknown	20
Wm. Martin, city	1.00
G. R. Schubert, city	1.00
H. W. Bistorius, city	1.00
J. Bruett & Son, city	1.00
M. Melster, city	1.00
Otto A. Dittmer, city	1.00
George Moerschel, city	1.00
Gust. Giebel, city	1.00
Tailors Union No. 86, city	1.00
J. A. Loch, city	1.00
John Gans, city	1.00
Fred. Dreuss, city	1.00
W. Reisinger, city	1.00
Branch No. 1 S. D. P., city	3.50
Rich. A. Beyer, city	1.00
Fred. Frisch, city	1.00
Stamps Heath, city	1.00
John Graetzner, city	1.00
Julius Scharnacks, city	1.00
Wenzel Deck, city	1.00
George Goltwitzer, Waukesha	1.00

Fred. Schober, Waukesha	1.00
C. P. Diets, city	1.00
Otto Grosse, city	1.00
H. M. Stadler, city	1.00
Wm. Radke, city	1.00
J. Faerber, city	1.00
Wm. Beeber, city	1.00
J. Morrison, city	1.00
Gust. Weber, city	1.00
H. Piper, city	1.00
Adam Piper, city	1.00
George Smith, city	1.00
Fred. Leube, city	1.00
M. Wulf, city	1.00
Paul Keller, city	1.00
John Panton, city	1.00
Wm. Herlich, city	1.00
H. Bruuggmann, city	1.00
H. C. Mundt, city	1.00
Wm. Dittmar, city	1.00
Fred. Bohl, city	1.00
Dr. Kuhnmuensch, city	1.00
Wm. Fox, city	1.00
Henry Sauer, city	1.00
F. W. Clemens, city	1.00
E. A. Zander, city	1.00
Gust. Richter Donatton, city	1.00
J. Deubler, city	1.00
L. Sachs, city	1.00
Frank Ewald, city	1.00
F. Bauer, city	1.00
H. Walter, city	1.00
Wm. Schmidt, city	1.00
D. H. Meyer, city	1.00
Max Brettmann, city	1.00
John Wiemers, city	1.00
Chas. Miller, city	1.00
Chas. A. Fink, city	1.00
Theo. Koester, city	1.00
Mr. Fleischman, city	1.00
Nic. Draut, city	1.00
R. Seer, city	1.00
H. D. Husmann, city	1.00
Vincent Winter, city	1.00
Oscar Traetzewitz, city	1.00
M. Loew, city	1.00
H. A. Metzger, city	1.00
C. Bocher, city	1.00
J. Rader, city	1.00
W. Witte, city	1.00
F. Bonness, city	1.00
E. T. Melms, city	1.00
W. Schultz, city	1.00
H. E. Sonneman, Watertown	1.00
Chas. Loedel, Wausau	1.00
Max Hofer, city	1.00
Wm. Meier, city	1.00
Louis Ehlers, city	1.00
C. A. Blodgett, city	1.00
Robt. Paetow, city	1.00
Wm. Schroeder, city	1.00
C. H. Menze, city	1.00
Fred. Wagner, city	1.00
Clem. Weidig, city	1.00
Hub. Weidig, city	1.00
Louis Buegger, city	1.00
Ben. Viehering, city	1.00
Robt. Geise, city	1.00
J. Weiskoph, city	1.00
Oswald Jaeger, city	1.00
Herman Klug, city	1.00
Oscar Leistekow, city	1.00
Fred. P. Hegmann, city	1.00
Tohaco Workers' Union No. 18	1.00
Mrs. George Weidner, city	1.00
Chas. Fischer, city	1.00
Joe Janz, city	1.00
Emil Habernuehl, city	1.00
T. Stroehlein, city	1.00
Wm. Jordan, city	1.00
Geo. Walthers, West Allis	1.00
Frank Campbell, city	1.00
Emil Preiss, city	1.00
Siegfried Peterson, city	1.00
Wm. Arnold, city	1.00
H. I. Rooney, city	1.00
E. Zimmerman, city	1.00
Peter Belmann, city	1.00
E. W. Clark, city	1.00
Jas. Meredith, city	1.00
Frank Wolfjaeger, city	1.00
Chas. Troemmel, city	1.00
Henry Horbicht, city	1.00
J. J. O'Neil, city	1.00
C. A. Shaw, city	1.00

EXCURSION TO CHICAGO

\$1.00

Round Trip on S. S. Virginia

Every Sunday 9 A. M.

Returning, leave Chicago 9 P. M. same day.

GODDRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS

\$1.50 MANISTEE and return,
\$1.50 LUDINGTON and return,
SATURDAY NIGHTS.

VIA PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS
Dock 68 W. Water St., Tel. Main 717

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Daily at 9:30 P. M. for

GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUSKOGON, TOLEDO, GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY, AND ALL EASTERN PORTS.

Phone Main 894 - City Office 400 East Water St. Docks Foot West Water Street.

SI TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50

For Chicago, 9 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily. Sunday 5 p. m. For Racine, 8 p. m. daily.

For Sheboygan and Manitowish, 8 a. m. daily except Monday. For Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday.

For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Escanaba and points on east shore of Green Bay, 8 a. m. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. For Mackinac Island, 9 a. m. Sunday.

Office and Docks, Foot of Sycamore Street.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS

91 WISCONSIN ST. DOCK 68 WEST WATER STREET.

Manistee, Ludington, Travers City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points East, 8:00 p. m., daily.

TEL. MAIN 717.

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.

SATURDAY NIGHT EXCURSIONS

TO

Grand Haven and Return, \$1.50
Muskegon and Return, \$1.50
Grand Rapids and Return, \$2.00
Best Leaves Dock Foot of West Water St. 8:30 P. M.

Barry Line Steamers

Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.

FARE 75 cents.

Excursion on Bay every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. from Grand Ave. bridge; return at 6 P. M. Fare music and refreshments on board. FARE 25 cents

WANTED.

Not less than 150 readers of this paper to attend each of the Sheboygan and Racine Social Democratic Picnics, Sunday, August 16th, 1903. Fare to Sheboygan and return, on 150 or more \$1.55, with a rebate of 31 cents, making it \$1.24 for the round trip. Fare to Racine on Street Cars 60 cts. for round trip.

J. Stoelter, city	1.50
George Feurenkamp, city	1.00
E. A. Cornelie, city	1.00
Albert Krause, city	1.00
And. Haas, city	1.00
H. J. Sklar, city	1.00
B. C. Anderson, city	1.00
Rud. Oestreich, city	1.00
W. J. Arstein, city	1.00
A. Leiter, city	1.00
Wm. Schwab, city	1.00
Total	\$700.20

Next Wednesday evening a street meeting will be attempted in Milwaukee at Eighth and Forest Home avenues, at which addresses will be made by Comrades Melms and Haywood. This is an invasion of new territory and it is to be hoped a crowd can be attracted.

Monthly Pledges to State Agitation Fund.

Wm. Mutschler, Milwaukee	\$.75
Max Franz, Milwaukee	.60
C. Kuckenbecker, Milwaukee	.75
Henry Maas, Milwaukee	.75
Total	\$2.85

In view of the enormous gains recently made by the Socialists in Germany Mary Simonds Johnson's article on the Rise of Socialism in America, in Wisconsin's Magazine for July, is timely and suggestive reading.

Teeth Extracted

ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger, 25c.

New Teeth, best and latest manu. \$8.00
factured

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

Five things a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 413-416 Germania Building.
Hours—8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.
PHONE 8813 BLACK.

THE RIGHT KIND OF EYE GLASSES

Are the only kind worth having. Right eye glasses mean improved sight, and benefited eyes. Wrong glasses mean injured eyes, followed by blindness. We are so careful incorrect glasses are an impossibility here. We make no charge for examination.

L. SACHS, The Jeweler,
418 National Ave.

IF THINE EYES

Offend thee, do not pluck them out and cast them from thee, but call at.....

SHUR-ON

SHUR-ON EYEGLASSES

Julius Lando's Optical Institute,
419 East Water Street
and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

Telephone Scott 9872-2.

E. H. HEISMANN,
PIANOS, ORGANS,
Musical Merchandise & Sewing Machines,
426 National Avenue, Milwaukee.

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DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
Family Trade a Specialty.
589 Eleventh Avenue,
Telephone Scott 9992. Milwaukee, Wis.

BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO.,

MANUFACTURER OF
Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters
578 TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
Phone 320 West. Milwaukee, Wis.

The Hochstein Leaf Tobacco Co.

Importers of SUMATRA & HAVANA,
And Packers of
DOMESTIC LEAF TOBACCO.
PHONE WHITE 9151.
302 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WEISS BEER.

P O R T E R

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

CRAB SEASON JUST OPENED. All kinds of FISH and other SEA FOOD. Very best quality, reasonable prices.
F. TEWS, 373 First Avenue,
PHONE 8485 BLUE.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Market street. Richard Schmitt 836 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 1290 Cold Spring ave., Secy. THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National Avenue and Grove street. Ed. Rapp, 403 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth street. Y. Ramsthal, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 11, Third floor, 416 Milwaukee st. W. H. Statz, 503 Broadway, secy.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National Avenue and Grove street. John Knudson, Secretary, 454 Fifth Avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North Avenue. Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 Ninth st.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every fourth Friday at Kroschlag's hall, corner ninth Avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth Avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays at 637 Kinnickinnic Avenue. George Russell, Secy., 608 First Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH S. D. P. meets every first and third Friday of the month, at Glazier's hall, cor. Third and Wright sts. Fred. Buegger, Secy.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets last Sunday in month at 790 Forest Home Avenue. Ole Oleson, 790 Forest Home Avenue, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1620 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring Avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursdays. Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Old Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter Avenues. Edw. Behlendorf, Secretary, 230 Burrell street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 457 Cramer street, corner of Greenwisch street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Bauer, Secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, Secretary, 1224 Twenty-second street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every first Tuesday at 1219 Buf-fum St., cor. Chambers St. Victor L. Berger, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North Avenue. George Moerschel, Secretary, 917 Thirty-second street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday at Bresemeister's hall, 421 Thirteenth Ave., cor. Washington. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 605 Oakland Ave.

POLISH BRANCH meets first and third Sundays, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonzel's hall, 777 Seventh Avenue.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. E. T. Melms, Secretary, 620 Lapham street; Jacob Hunger, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut street.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Secretary. E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Wm. Maily, Secretary, Rooms 9-11 Arlington Block, Omaha, Neb.

COMRADES OF WISCONSIN, ATTENTION!

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO THE

Racine Social Democratic Picnic,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16th, at LUTZ PARK, Racine, Wis.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Street Cars stop at the Park.

ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

DON'T KNOCK BUT GENTLY BOOST THE

5th Grand Monster Basket Picnic

ARRANGED BY THE

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH, S. D. P.,

— AT —

J. KARTH'S GROVE, Formerly Dasslers,

5 Blocks West of the Pilgrims Rest Cemetery,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1903.

Amongst other attractions that will take place, will be the CALICO DANCES, and Games for Men, Women and Children. Every Child will receive a present Free.

Admission \$1.00 per Family, including Dancing, Refreshments and Coffee.

CLEARING SALE!

IN ALL LINES DURING AUGUST.

LACHENMAIER & CO.

DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE,
COR. THIRD AND STATE STREETS,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Why dont you TRADE at

BARRETT'S DEPARTMENT STORE?

They Want Your Trade And Will Save You Money.

3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY
3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY	3 IN COMPANY
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IMPORTANT!

READ! READ!

Be sure to ask for **MERCHANTS' BENEFIT COMPANY'S GREEN STAMPS** and you will be sure to get stamps from a firm that never yet failed to redeem their stamps when called upon to do so.

CAUTION! Find out whether this is true of other companies in the stamp business before accepting their stamps.

Did they ever close up their stores in other towns without notifying the public in time to permit them to redeem their stamps?

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Green Trading Stamp Stores:
352 Grove Street, 1807 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.

FRED. J. NIMMER,

Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness and Horse Goods, Trunks and Traveling Bag.
942 Kinnickinnic Ave.

O. R. PIEPER

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"Good Things To Eat"
302-304 WEST WATER ST.
Get Our Complete Price List

THE HOME TEA CO.

393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Surely have the best TEA and COFFEE at the best prices. Also carry a full line of groceries.

PAUL MAY, ...SALOON...

620 Chestnut Street.
Milwaukee Brewing Co's Beer on Tap.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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