

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.  
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 13.  
WHOLE NUMBER 313



BENJAMIN HANFORD,  
of New York.



EUGENE V. DEBS,  
of Indiana.

has to be purchased in this country of "ours," and then it is certain to be justice. If it cannot be purchased, then the price can get it and without the price cannot. The month of July spellbinders this being the country of and equal!

Russians lost one thousand Tiao Tung. Think of the solicitude and the labor to bring these thousand the perfection of manhood, of the homes their death protected! And these men to go out to try to shoot with whom they had no whatever, and whom they never met before. Strange,

of our labor exchanges the country are printing about the decision of Judge of Milwaukee to the effect that between a union and was void. It may be only state that the court were so prosecuted as to such a decision and that file of organized labor Milwaukee are far from satisfied such tactics.

are some newspaper liars in Peoria, Ill., and as a Socialist who has leading street meetings have represented in a most way in the press. These have inspired some of the politicians in that city to make a meeting and calling the an "anarchist and a liar."

us of the copper who stopping meeting on the lake front, where the Declaration of was being read, say, "I have no more of that an- stuff, d'ye hear, you—!"

Do you know what capitalist philanthropy is? Ever analyze it? It is worth doing. A very typical case of philanthropy "happened" in Milwaukee last week. The Northwestern Malleable Iron Works recently reduced the daily wages of its men twenty cents. Less than a week later it turned philanthropist and donated several hundred dollars to their basket picnic fund, and there are some among the employes who still think that they are in the company's debt! That was a stroke of simon-pure philanthropy, sure enough. It reminds us of a story. There was once a hunter who got lost in the woods and who was unable to shoot anything for food. Both he and his dog grew thin and finally when he could stand it no longer he hit upon a way to tide over the hunger pangs which both he and the dog suffered. With his hunting knife he hacked off the dog's tail and soon had it cooking over a little fire, ate half of it and gave the other half to the dog! Now in the grateful eyes of that dog, that man was a top-notch of a philanthropist, and as he gnawed and gnawed on the vertebrae of his own tail he stopped every little while to cast the most loving looks upon his master. You can apply the simile yourself!

In New Haven, Conn., a wealthy preacher named C. S. Bullock, has been on trial charged with seducing a domestic employed in his family, and the trial has brought out glaringly the fact that in criminal cases the courts are for the rich and not for the poor. Everything possible was done to defame the girl's character and everything possible to save the good name of the reverend gentleman, damaging testimony being ruled out, etc. A verdict of not guilty is said to have surprised the preacher's lawyer that he faint-ed away.

## Injunction Madness.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America, forbidding them from organizing the mine workers of that state.—Chicago Herald.

How is that for capitalism going mad? The Supreme Court of West Virginia is the tool of the mine owners, just as the lower courts are.

Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, and his Republican relative, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, control the two political machines of that state, and they use them to protect their business interests.

They are the leading mine owners and for years have fought every attempt to organize the workers, and their hirings have committed nearly every crime in the calendar to keep the mines union and the laborers in a state of slavery worse than ex-half a century ago.

Having been made multi-millionaires by the sweat and toil of others these two autocrats have nothing to fear.

The law-making and law-interpreting bodies of West Virginia are completely under their domination, and now they are ambitious to acquire greater power nationally and they will spend millions to win.

How any self-respecting workman can vote for such men is past understanding.

Now that the miners are up against a stone wall, what are they going to do?

If this question is not to be settled by the workers acting together politically as a class, how will it be?

Maybe Messrs. Mitchell, Gompers and others will tell us. Meanwhile watch other courts eagerly quote the West Virginia Supreme Court's decision as a precedent and good law!

These are exciting times, men!—Cleveland Citizen.

had enough to "rob Peter to Paul" but capitalist philanthropy is a plagued sight worse. If Peter and then makes him a part of a small fraction of the

the workingman assert the dignity of his importance in and turn down all political blackmailing. Let him employ direct making his political de- by voting the law making into his own hands!

Detroit Times prints a group photograph of A. L. with and eight little children. A pathetic thing to gaze upon. Smith himself is now dead stroke and the family, probably secure before his demise, drift in the merciless com- sea with nine mouths to and no bread winner to pro- food. Probably Mrs. Smith in washing or go into a and take the oldest son and who are probably past years, with her. The rest children will have to fare as they may, and the young- more than a baby! It is a picture, as we have said, is no longer there to from from the cannibalistic of the capitalist system—the winners will get 'em, beyond And there are prelates and other churchmen, supposed to have human who attack the Social- they mean to change: the that the home will be pro- most commercial vampir- that women will have eco- as well as men. What

Italian Socialists are making capital out of the fresh disclosures of capitalist dishonesty in the post office department. The scandal seems to be growing.

The Rochester Democrat (Plute) says that Colorado is face to face with armed and organized rebellion, which should be dealt with for what it is, either by the state of Colorado or by the United States. There is nobody so bloodthirsty as a blood-thirsty plute.

It is as easy to believe that some of the hotheads in the Citizens' Alliance wrecked the office of the Victor Record as to believe that the outrage was committed by union men who were incensed at the advice the editor of the Record gave to the federation to end the strike. This is particularly so in view of the fact that union men have been warned in the last two or three days that the slightest violence on their part would lead to their being lynched.—Buffalo Express.

The Smuggler mines at Telluride, Colo-russia, have been closed down indefinitely, because it is impossible to get non-union men in spite of the protection offered them by the state troops. This reminds us of the situation in Chicago during the big Debs strike of '94. When the clamor of the general managers was acceded to and troops were sent to protect their non-union employes in their work of moving the trains, it was found that the railroads were unable to hire enough men to man the trains, and that it wasn't because of the intimidations of the strikers that the roads were idle at all.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD WILL, AS USUAL, ISSUE A LABOR DAY ISSUE THIS YEAR, AND IT WILL BE A "FETCHING" ONE, AT THAT. WE SHALL GIVE MORE PARTICULARS LATER, BUT CAN PROMISE THAT IT WILL EVEN SURPASS THE FORMER ISSUES, AND THOSE FORMER ISSUES CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF FAVORABLE COMMENT. OWING TO THE NEARNESS TO THE ELECTION THIS YEAR IT WILL BE EDITED WITH A VIEW TO BRING OUT THE BEST OF CAMPAIGN MATTER AND OUR OLD STAND-BYS CAN ORDER BIG BUNDLES AS USUAL AND FEEL ASSURED THAT WE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS, IN ALL THE AMPLITUDE OF MEANING WHICH GENERALLY GOES WITH THAT BIT OF MODERN SLANG. WE HOPE TO GIVE A LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS NEXT WEEK, AND SOME DETAILS AS TO SPECIAL RATES, ETC. KEEP AN EYE OPEN FOR IT!

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE, AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

FROM the small beginnings of a century ago the trades union movement, keeping pace with the industrial development, has become a tremendous power in the land. The close of the Civil War was followed by a new era of industrial and commercial activity, and trades unions sprang up on every hand. Local organizations of the same craft multiplied and were united in national bodies, and these were in time bound together in national and international federations.

The swift and vast concentration of capital and the unprecedented industrial activity which marked the close of the nineteenth century were followed by the most extraordinary growth in the number and variety of trades unions in the history of the movement; yet this expansion, remarkable as it was, has not only been equalled, but excelled, in the first years of the new century, the tide of unionism sweeping over the whole country, and rising steadily higher, notwithstanding the efforts put forth from a hundred sources controlled by the ruling class to restrain its march, impair its utility or stamp it out of existence.

The history of the last thirty years of trades unionism is filled with stirring incident and supplies abundant material for a good-sized volume. Organizations have risen and fallen, battles have been fought with varying results, every device known to the ingenuity of the ruling class has been employed to check the movement, but through it all the trend has been steadily toward a more perfect organization and a more comprehensive grasp of its mighty mission. The strikes and boycotts and lockouts which occurred with startling frequency during this period, some of them accompanied by riots and other forms of violence, tell their own tragic story of the class struggle which is shaking the foundations of society, and will end only with the complete overthrow of the wage system and the freedom of the working class from every form of slavery.

No strike has ever been lost and there can be no defeat for the labor movement. However disastrous the day of battle has been, it has been worth its price, and only the scars remain to bear testimony that the movement is invincible and that no mortal wound can be inflicted upon it. What has the union done for the worker? Far more than these brief paragraphs will allow us to place on record.

The union has from its inception taught, however imperfectly, the fundamental need of solidarity; it has inspired hope in the breast of the defeated and despairing worker, joining his hand with the hand of his fellow-worker and bidding them lift their bowed bodies from the earth and look above and beyond the tribulations of the hour to the shining heights of future achievement.

The union has fought the battles of the worker upon a thousand fields, and though defeated often, rallied and charged again and again to wrest from the enemy the laurels of victory.

The union was first to trace in outline the lesson above all others the workingman needs to learn, and that is the collective interest and welfare of his class, in which his own is indissolubly bound, and that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not embrace his class as a whole.

The union has been a moral stimulus as well as a material aid to the worker; it has appealed to him to develop his faculties and to think for himself; to cultivate self-reliance and learn to depend upon himself; to have pride of character and make some effort to defend himself; to sympathize with and support his fellow-workers and make their cause his own.

Although these things have as yet been only vaguely and imperfectly accomplished, yet they started in and have grown with the union, and to this extent the union has promoted the class-conscious solidarity of the working class.

It is true that the trades union movement has in some essential respects proved a disappointment, but it may not on this account be repudiated as a failure. The worst that can in truth be said of it is that it has not kept up with the procession of events, that it lacks the progressive spirit so necessary to its higher development and larger usefulness, but there are reasons for this and they suggest themselves to the most casual student of the movement.

When workmen first began to organize unions every effort was made by the employing class to stamp out the incipient rebellion. This was kept up for years, but in spite of all that could be done to extinguish the fires of revolt, the smouldering embers broke forth again and again, each time with increased intensity and vigor; and when at last it became apparent to the shrewder and more far-seeing members of the capitalist family that the union movement had come to stay, they forthwith changed their tactics, discarding their frowns and masking their features with the most artful smiles as they extended their greeting and pronounced their blessing upon this latest and greatest benefaction of the human race.

In fewer words, seeing that they could not head it off, they decided to take it by the hand and guide it into harmless channels.

This was precisely the policy pursued, first and last, by the late Marcus A. Hanna, and it will not be denied that he had the entire confidence of the capitalist class and that they clearly recognized his keen perception, astute diplomacy and sagacious leadership in dealing with the union movement.

Mr. Hanna denominated the national leaders of the trades unions as his "lieutenants" had the "Civic Federation" organized and himself elected president, that he and his lieutenants might meet upon equal ground and as often as necessary, he slapped them familiarly on the back, had his picture taken with them and cracked jokes with them; and all the time he was doing this he was the beau ideal of Wall Street, the raking voice in the capitalist councils, and all the trusts, syndicates and combines, all the magnates, barons, lords and plutocrats in one voice proclaimed him the ruler of rulers, the political prophet of their class, the corner stone and central pillar in the capitalist system.

Mr. Hanna did not live to see his plan of "benevolent feudalism" consummated, nor to be elected President of the United States, as his Wall Street admirers and trades union friends intended, but he did live long enough to see the gathering clouds of the social revolution on the political horizon; and to prevent the trades union movement from becoming a factor in it, he taxed the resources of his fertile brain and bended all the energies of his indomitable will. Clearer sighted than all others of his class he was promptly crowned their leader. He saw what was coming and prepared to meet and defeat it, or at least put off the crisis to a later day.

Eugene V. Debs

## THE VANGUARD--OUR MONTHLY MAGAZINE

We are pleased to announce that The Vanguard, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence, of Green Bay, Wis., has been purchased by The Social-Democratic Publishing Co. and will hereafter be issued from this office.

The Vanguard has already a large circulation in all parts of the country and has proved of great service in introducing Socialism to a constituency unreached by any other Socialist publication.

Under our management the magazine will retain its present attractive form and distinctive character. Comrade Spence will continue as its editor. We are planning to increase the number of its pages and make it a monthly repository of the best Socialist thought, invaluable for reference as well as propaganda.

The price will remain 50 cents a year. Combination price for the Herald and Vanguard 75 cents. If you are already a subscriber to either you can have your subscription extended one year at this rate.

GET YOUR NAME ON THE VANGUARD LIST AT ONCE.

Senator Joe Cameron of Illinois headed a delegation of Republicans last Wednesday that formally notified Pres. Roosevelt of his nomination by the national Republican convention. "Bunk" is a chief stock in trade with the old parties, the people are so gullible, and so the notification took on the aspects of a theatrical performance. The president acted well. He looked puzzled as the delegation approached and seemed to wonder what could have brought them to his lofty resort on Oyster Bay, then as Cannon got off his little set speech and he learned that he had been nominated, his face was wreathed in a smile that betokened the happy surprise it was to him. It was a great occasion and the papers all over the country having the interests of the common people at heart gave them columns about it, and there will be more such stuff as the campaign of the plutocratic parties progresses!

The Socialists have won a sensational victory, according to the language of the public press, in an election in a Catholic stronghold in Bergamo, Lombardy, defeating the Conservative candidate by 200 votes.

trade is poor and keeps on voting for the system which is bringing so much trouble upon him. Some day he will discover that his interests are identical with those of the wage working class.

Last Fall there was a ten per cent reduction in the wages of the textile workers of Massachusetts. Now another cut of twelve and a half per cent has been announced, to take effect at once. Prosperity is a great thing! The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that 80,000 mill hands of New England have recently been forced into idleness. It estimates that the railroads have already laid off 120,000 men, that 60,000 more coal workers are now out of work, and that 110,000 iron and steel workers are now eating food they cannot pay for. A Chicago paper estimates that there are a million men out of work. And yet the small merchant groans and wonders why

Alton B. Parker was one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law of New York unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on April 28, 1903, by the Court of Appeals at Albany. Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat, wrote the decision declaring that the law of 1899, making it a punishable offense for contractors on public work to require their men to work more than eight hours a day was unconstitutional; Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Democrat, and Associate Judges William E. Werner, Irving G. Vann, Edward T. Bartlett, Albert Haight and Celora E. Martin, Republicans, joined in the decision.—Brauer-Zeitung.

Oh, no, there's no such thing as a strong struggle! Colorado plutes and plute defenders are arranging a picnic with excursions from all points in order to raise money for the families of the men killed at the Independence depot, killed as a result of a plot of the plute detectives and thugs who are trying to make it appear that the union men are making use of violence. Not only, however, is there no picnic being arranged for the famishing families of the deported union men and sympathizers, but the military has spies at work seeing that their families are not allowed to purchase goods at any of the stores.

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The defenders of the effort to establish a national organization of Catholic societies are loud in their denials that there is a political purpose back of it. Yet the evidences are all the other way. There are two political purposes connected with the affair, one to make it immediately effective for campaigning purposes by certain pot house politicians, the other to lay the foundations for a Catholic party in this country. With regard to the immediate purpose, a Milwaukee reader of the Herald sends us this interesting hint: "Every officer elected at the late Catholic state convention in this city is a Democrat. You can see with whose curls the zephyrs are playing!"

### The Wage Class a Slave Class!

Adjutant W. H. Heift, of the Salvation Army, made the announcement yesterday that unless stopped by the city authorities he would sell at public auction thirteen selected children, the sale to take place Thursday evening.

Thirteen children, six of whom are boys, the remaining seven being tender girls, will be auctioned off without reserve Thursday evening in the auditorium of the Citadel building, Erie and Eagle streets. The parents are consenting parties to the sale, and state the children include some of the best in the district.

The children can be viewed the night of the sale, and will, in case of light bidding, be "knocked down" in one lot to the highest bidder. Several individual bids have already been received at Salvation Army headquarters. These include bids from prominent Clevelanders. The following bidders have applied for the lot, either singly or collectively: Self-Interest, Fashion, Pleasure, Sport, Wealth, Education, Nominal Christian, and True Religion. It is seemingly improbable that the city authorities will interfere with the auction sale.—Cleveland Leader.

### Children on the Auction Block!

"Boston Ideas," a weekly sheet devoted to established ideas and capitalistic ideals however offensive they may be to the toilers who support this nation, prints a characteristic bit of class hatred in commenting on the packing house strike in Chicago. It says, "Again the public peace is disturbed by the labor unions, and now, forsooth, the gentlemen of these organizations propose to cut off all supplies of meat in the country for the extraordinary reason that the packers of the Western cities will not pay exorbitant rates to the unskilled and ignorant laborers around the stockyards. How long the great American public will stand this sort of things remains to be seen." There you have it! How dispersed are the toilers, how reprehensible their wish to get pay enough to enable them to rise from the ignorance capitalism has meted out to them, and become better citizens! And yet their strike was not for more pay, but to keep their employers from reducing their pay. In the eyes of this Boston capitalistic toady, who probably doesn't know where his next week's meals are coming from in these days of uncertain journalism, the workers are a sort of necessary vermin, who are, however, all right so long as they keep in their place and sweat and slowly perish that parasites may revel in the good things of life. And the working class have swallowed such insults as this for so many years that it is expected that insults can continue to be heaped upon them with impunity. But on this latter point we think we could do a little prophesying!

A fine trap that, that Mr. Gompers is setting for the organized workers! He wants labor to throw its votes back and forward between the two capitalist parties in the hope of thus commanding legislation favorable to labor. It amounts to nothing short of political blackmail for it is an attempt (a very foolhardy one) to get something from the capitalist parties they cannot consistently give. And think of the political camps he would steer labor into! Roosevelt and Fairbanks, for instance! Roosevelt, who refuses—nay, does not dare—to interfere in the Colorado outrages. Fairbanks, who was a prominent figure at the John R. Walsh banquet to Gov. Peabody in Chicago. And then think of Parker and Davis! Parker a capitalist judge. Davis a confirmed labor crusher and an ex-slave driver. What a safe leader is Gompers!

So Prime Minister von Plehve of Russia has been overtaken! Few will weep, even in America where a strong anti-Russia feeling exists, and where many people cannot see despotism at home, but are wonderfully keen-eyed for it when it exists over the water. In this case a simon-pure oppressor has been removed, and one of the men who made a mere tool for their abominable schemes out of the weak emperor. As things exist in Russia, such a dynamiting becomes naturally a necessity of the class war, and is one of the most effective ways in which the downtrodden people can manifest their protest. In this country no such necessity exists, even in Colorado, for a still greater weapon, the ballot, is available, and, besides, the class war comes much closer to capitalism, which can instantly replace a dead economic oppressor with one that is alive. And the same holds good with their political tools, the inexcusable assassination of McKinley, for instance, being a case in point. The killing of McKinley did not hit capitalism at all, nor on the contrary did it advance the revolt of the people against the capitalist plucking they are subjected to. In fact, it retarded it.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a special issue of the American Federationist, setting forth what he calls the American Federation plan for political work for organized labor. The federation policy, he says, has been for organized labor to interrogate the candidates of the two capitalist parties as to what their attitude will be on labor legislation, if elected. The interrogation this fall, he tells us, is to be with regard to a national eight hour law and an anti-injunction law. Great tactics, these! We are told that it has always been the A. F. of L. tactics. We can well believe it, judging from the results obtained by the Gompers lobby at Washington. A pitiful yearly fiasco! A shame to the labor movement. And why should it be otherwise? The capitalist parties exist to serve capitalist interests and necessities. Their campaigns are managed with corruption money advanced by the business interests, and in return an implied pledge, and often a direct pledge is exacted that the party if elected will furnish the kind of legislation the corporations and other business interests require. Does that permit of labor legislation? Has organized labor helped make up the party campaign funds? Money talks at this stage of the commercial game, and the money comes from capitalistic contributors. Some little of concession to labor may be had here and there in localities where it does not count, but in congress it is a very different matter. That is where legislation counts and the capitalists mean to have it all their own way, and if a congressman plays the politician far enough to make an injudicious pledge he will hear from headquarters mighty quick. If he persists in voting as he has promised he knows what will happen in his district when he comes up for reelection. His opponents will have unlimited funds with which to down him. And the capitalists are right, the old parties belong to them, are kept in existence to serve their purposes. The working class have the Socialist party to express their needs and purposes. What right have they to ask anything from the capitalist parties!

The A. F. of L. plan is a delusion and a snare and a downright insult to the toiling masses who make this country great. At a mask carnival in Milwaukee some union men masquerading as the officers of the Civic Federation presented a take-off of Gompers and there were patches on his trousers where he had worn them through kneeling before capitalist congressmen imploring them to grant labor an eight hour day! For Mr. Gompers personally we have the best of feeling, but for Mr. Gompers as tactician for the organized labor movement of this country we have the gravest misgivings. The policy that he and Mitchell are trying to force upon labor in the exercise of the right of the ballot, we feel to be pernicious in the extreme, and a thing that plays into the hands of the capitalists and the capitalist parties, and does so inevitably. And unless we much mistake the trend of things, the working class will not condone it very much longer.

The Mark Morton, who took a striker's place at Nebraska City, is a brother of Paul Morton, the capitalistic disreputable picked out by Roosevelt for his cabinet. It is quite evident that the Tory spirit was not subdued by our Revolutionary grandires and that sooner or later the real people will have to deal with it again. The Cleveland Citizen, speaking of the part of the despatches that represent Morton as shovelling coal at nineteen cents an hour, says well that it is a pity he could not be kept at such work under such pay right along!

Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen.

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malowski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schrauz and H. W. Grantz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

[The following account of the Milwaukee Common Council meeting last Monday, is made up from the reports in the daily papers.]

A Social-Democratic alderman, Edward Schrauz, Twenty-first ward, yesterday introduced in the council a resolution which, if adopted, will permit any and all societies, religious, political or otherwise, to hold meetings in public parks, as follows:

Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of democracy that the people shall have the fullest opportunity for the interchange of ideas and the right to meet together for discussion of matters that effect their welfare, in whatsoever direction, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States recognizes the inviolability of the right of free speech, the right of peaceable assemblage, and

Whereas, The constitution of the State of Wisconsin provides that the people have an inherent right to peaceably assemble, and guarantees the right of free speech, and

Whereas, Instead of seeking to curtail these rights, so necessary to the safety of the people, the aim should be to foster and extend them, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instruct the Park Board and other city departments having authority over the parks belonging to the city, to provide forthwith in one or more of the city parks a space which shall be allowed the people for the purpose of holding public open air meetings, whether religious or otherwise, said space to be provided with a speaker's stand, to be at least ten feet square and two feet high, and that as soon as there shall be sufficient demand, other such spaces and speaker's stands in other parks be provided.

The resolution of Ald. F. J. Stiglbauer, Nineteenth ward, providing for a special committee to investigate municipal lighting plants, together with a minority report of the Judiciary committee from Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward, was laid over for two weeks. The So-

cial-Democrats voting against further delay.

The influence of the mayor's whip over certain Democratic members of the council was shown when an attempt to pass the resolution relative to name plates on city work over his veto failed by the following vote:

Ayes—Becker, Braun, Cary, Deuster, Fiebrants, Granta, Hayes, Heath, Klaeser, Luedtke, Malowski, Meisenheimer, Melms, Meyer, Petersen, Raetz, Schrauz, Seidel, Smith, Walter, Welch, Wild—23.

Noes—Barry, Bogk, Connelly, Fitzgerald, Koerner, Kuschert, Lemanski, Lonstorf, Mallory, McKinley, Rittliet, Schumacher, Sikora, Steigerwald, Steiner, Strachota, Welser, Wittig, Corcoran—19.

Ald. McKinley (Dem.) introduced a resolution that, in the future, name tablets be prohibited in public buildings. It was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Removal of arbitrary power of dismissal from heads of fire and police departments is the intent of a resolution introduced by Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward, as follows:

Whereas, An efficient police and fire department can be maintained only by making merit the exclusive test of appointment to the service and of continuance therein; and

Whereas, All members of the fire and police departments of the City of Milwaukee, except the two chief officers of each department, are subject to removal at any time at the pleasure of the chief of either department; and

Whereas, Every member of said departments is compelled to pay two dollars per month and upwards for a pension which he may lose by his arbitrary discharge; and

Whereas, The chief of police of Milwaukee has on various occasions discharged members of the police force who were either entitled to a pension or soon would become so entitled, without any hearing, without cause and apparently for personal reasons.

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instructs its standing committee on legislation to prepare a suitable bill to be introduced in the next legislature whose

purpose it shall be to make the members of the fire and police departments of cities of the first class irremovable except for cause and granting the accused a right to be heard publicly before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners or some other suitable tribunal and giving the member thus removed the right to recover the amounts which he shall have paid into the pension fund of the department of which he was a member.

Two interests are beginning to show their hands in the Milwaukee Common Council. One is the street railway ring, which is made up of aldermen pledged to serve the interests of the people, but who are still banded together for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the last election in favor of the building of a municipal electric lighting plant.

Whether each and severally they have been bought up by the street railway makes no difference, to all intents and purposes they have sold out, and as soon as they come out into the open and there is no doubt as to their identity, the citizens of Milwaukee should treat them accordingly. We are not a believer in lynch law, but if there could be found a justification for it, we should reckon the selling out of the people by their trusted representatives as a clear case of such justification.

And we are not so sure that it may not come to that, sooner or later. The other interest showed its head at the meeting of the Judiciary committee last Friday afternoon. One of the pledges of the party platform on which the Socialist aldermen were elected the past Spring and for which such a tremendous Social-Democratic vote was cast by the people, was to the effect that steps should be taken at once to make the wealth interests pay their rightful share of the taxes so that the city would have money

with which to carry out needed improvements and benefits for the people. Accordingly Ald. Melms introduced a resolution calling on the Tax Commissioner to prepare a detailed statement as to the assessment of individuals and corporations owning over \$100,000 worth of property, and to have two thousand copies of same printed for distribution to the people who might care to look over the figures. With such information it was believed that further investigations could be made to determine who the tax dodgers of the city were. That there is tax dodging in Milwaukee the same as in other cities is pretty well established from the fact that the assessment of Milwaukee property by the State Tax Commission was practically double that of the city assessors! We, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee and then the fun began.

Ald. Stiglbauer was chairman and he and Ald. Mallory led the fight on the measure and took the tax-dodger side of the case, covertly, of course, but still clearly enough to be detected by the naked eye. They meant to block the inquiry if it could possibly be done, and Stiglbauer especially threw all caution to the winds and began to attack the Socialist aldermen. One of them was forced to meet the challenge with a sharp recrimination, and the other, Ald. Melms, tried to get the floor to defend himself, but Chairman Stiglbauer would not recognize him. Earlier, when Ald. Melms was urging the adoption of his resolution, Stiglbauer and Mallory sought in all possible ways, as if by prearrangement, to force him into the position of making charges against the Tax Commissioner, Stiglbauer also for this purpose launching out in a partisan tirade against "grand stand plays" and the like, but Melms would not fall into the trap.

At the council meeting last Monday, Stiglbauer not only kept himself out of sight, but withheld the committee reports as well, so as to prevent Ald. Seidel, who is also a member of the Judiciary committee, from making a minority report on the tax matter and thus getting it before the aldermen. The Board of Review and the Board of Assessors will be through with their duties before the next council meeting, so that the interests of the tax-dodgers, if such there are, are being well safe-guarded by the alderman from the Nineteenth.

The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a reality; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the State Liberty, whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing out of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and robbing the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and mischievous laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down the levels of all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make the laborer's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and chance are no longer national but international, in both cases of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to the so-called patriotics, which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to the capitalist to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, barbarisms and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer content to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all property shall be for the use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the immediate insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that will relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interests, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Workers. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Well Directed Satire!

WHAT REV. B. U. PIOUS WROTE TO THE OHIO VALLEY WORKER.

To the Editor:—I merely desire here a little space to report a characteristic Socialist speech I heard a day or two ago. While listening to the man's speech I could hardly help wondering at the leniency of the law in allowing such speeches to go unpunished. There was a small crowd of workmen present, but they did not appear to become much enthused over the appeal the Socialist was making to them.

The speech ran about this way: "Fellow wage-slaves, we who do the world's work are poor while our employers, the capitalists, who do none of the world's work, are rich. We build fine mansions for the rich and live in miserable tenements ourselves. We who weave the finest cloth and make the finest garments for the rich, and wear the poorest and sordid shoddy ourselves.

"We create all the wealth of the world, and while we must see another class in the possession and enjoyment of this wealth we have scarcely enough to pay our funeral expenses when we die, and buy a cheap slab to mark our last resting place when we are laid in our graves.

"We build colleges and schools for the children of our masters and erect great factories for our children to work in.

"We build our masters' houses in the cleaner and healthier parts of the city, and there in the dirtier and unhealthier parts we put crowded tenements, cottages and shacks to live, or rather to exist in ourselves.

"We create, we produce by our labor, all the instruments of production, and when we have created them we turn them over free gratis to our masters, and then when we want to work we must go to them, our masters, and beg them to let us use their instruments we have produced and presented to them."

And the man went on in this strain for nearly an hour. He continued:

"Fellow workers, we who work hard, we who work long hours, have precious little of the good things of this world, while our masters who do no useful work have riches beyond the dreams of avarice.

"Let us unite on both the industrial and political battle fields and fight together as one man for the overthrow of our economic masters, for the emancipation of our class from the fetters of wage slavery, and the rearing of the Socialist Commonwealth.

"Let us learn to rely on our own strength, our own material interests, in a word, let us rely on our own class alone to achieve its economic independence."

And I was simply astonished when the man added:

"There is no other power in this world we can look to for help. The present government is against us; its judges decide against us; its lawmakers grind out laws in the interest of the masters and against

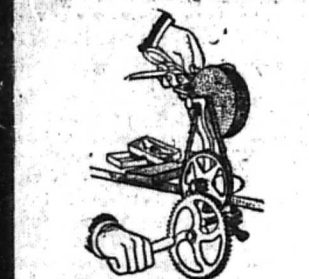
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"Oh for the means to sharpen scissors." Mrs. J. M. Gilbert.

There is no particular reason why we should show a pair of scissors on the FIRE FLY instead of knife, a cleaver or an axe, unless it is that scissors are about the meanest things around the house to sharpen, especially for a woman with nothing but a file or



the top of a stove to sharpen them on. The job is still worse as a rule if she has to use a grindstone or an emery sharpener. One is too slow and works too hard—the other is sure to heat and draw temper.

Sharpening anything with the FIRE FLY is a picnic. It runs easy and absolutely will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The sharpening wheel is made of Carborundum—the hardest grained, fastest and easiest cutting abrasive known. With each machine is furnished a fine grained, Carborundum finishing stone. The butcher knife, kitchen knives or steel table

knives can be sharpened to perfection in a moment on the FIRE FLY and with one of these machines clamped on the kitchen table, the knives are sure to be kept sharp. No experience necessary. A woman can sharpen even a pair of scissors perfectly on this machine, as the tool rest automatically gives the correct level.

High Speed, Light Running, High Speed Means Quick Work. Grinds Faster than any Ratchet Foot Power, Carborundum Crystals Cuts Glass, No Noisy Gears, No Complicated Parts, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearings, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

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The only practical machine ever devised for sharpening KNIVES, RATCHETS, AXES and TOOLS of all descriptions.

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Wherever tools are used the "FIRE FLY" is indispensable. It is built for utility and convenience. Quickly and easily attached or detached from work bench or table. The sharpening wheel is made of that marvelous substance, "CARBORUNDUM."

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RECOLLECT: This is the only wheel that grinds without burning. Light pressure.

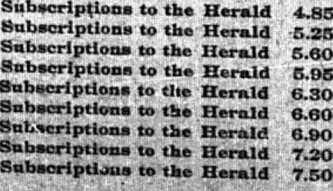
and laborious—an emery or corundum wheel heats and draws temper. The FIRE FLY has a Carborundum (non-heating) sharpening wheel, runs easy, cuts fast and will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The fine grain, Carborundum finishing stone makes the machine complete.

IT IS ESSENTIAL for good and rapid work that a grinder run at very high speed. By means of gear wheels and a chain drive, the FIRE FLY runs at 3,000 revolutions per minute. Don't think this grinds the knife away. It does not. A carborundum sharpening wheel is so hard that practically no pressure whatever is required. This saves the wheel and saves the knife, doing far better work with less wear than the old-fashioned grindstone or emery.

The main tool with Butchers, Hotels, Restaurants, Club-kitchens, etc., are butcher knives and cleavers. They have other knives, too, all of which are used daily, but the butcher knife and cleaver are used most.

The FIRE FLY is beyond question the best machine ever put on the market for sharpening these tools. A grindstone is too slow

"A steak often times seems tough or tender according to the keenness of the knife it's under." Dr. Johnson.



SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Against Heavy Deficits. We observe, and with pleasure, that the Chicago "Socialist" has discontinued its "clubbing rate" of 25 cents a year and established 50 cents a year as the uniform rate for all subscriptions, whether taken singly or in clubs. This was absolutely the right thing to do. To take subscriptions at 25 cents a year was to incur an obligation that could not be fulfilled except by so reducing the quality of the paper as to render it practically useless to the party—and even so, the chances are that heavy deficits would have to be borne by devoted comrades in order to avoid suspension and repudiation.—N. Y. Worker.

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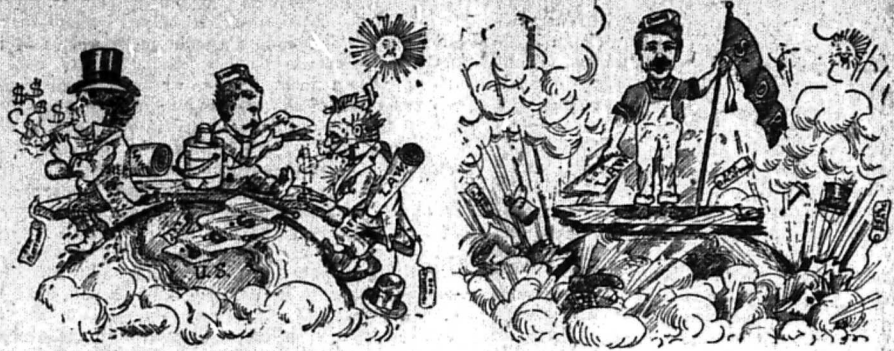
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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Pres., Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres., Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer, Emil Seidel, John Doerfler, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

AS A HERALD READER SEES IT!



The Final Triumph of People's Government as Advocated by Social-Democracy. (Drawn by Comrade Jacob Roehls, Milwaukee.)

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Dear Comrade: Some time ago I saw something in the Herald about the comrades in Milwaukee taking up the study of municipal engineering, education, etc. At least this is the way I remember the lines read.

Social-Dem. Herald: Com. Carl D. Thompson closed a week's lectures. Good audiences, and Socialism is being discussed all over this district. We expect Comrade Kirkpatrick to return to the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges for a couple of weeks.

Editor Soc-Dem. Herald: Enclosed is copy of a query addressed several weeks ago to "The People" of New York. (?????) I have seen no reply. Can any of your readers supply an answer? Henry B. Ashplant.

Now this is, it seems to me, not only very praiseworthy, but it seems to me absolutely necessary if we are to succeed. There are a great many Socialists who seem to have an idea that when we get into office we shall at once be endowed with sufficient wisdom to do the right thing at the right time.

Editor "Weekly People."—Dear Comrade: In the article "Where Wages Come From" on page 2, issue June 4th, column 3, you say as follows: (1) "Cloth that has been put upon the market of the value of \$7,000."

Enclosure. London, June 2, 1904. Editor "Weekly People."—Dear Comrade: In the article "Where Wages Come From" on page 2, issue June 4th, column 3, you say as follows: (1) "Cloth that has been put upon the market of the value of \$7,000."

Who of us is not willing to confess it: That we have not had peace of mind for months during the pendency of the capitalistic outrages in Colorado. And as each report of new brutalities and abominations have come to us (even as much as the capitalistic Associated Press has been willing to convey), we have felt a sense of shame steal over us at the thought that here were many, many of our human brothers subjected to the most extreme outrages upon their personal liberties, and their rights as American citizens and as MEN, and we were sitting passively and at best extending but a trivial amount of assistance, in money and in the stirring up of "freemen," to show their regard for the common duties of human brotherhood, and labor solidarity.

Answers to Correspondents. Wm. H. Brown, Minneapolis.—Glad to hear of your activity and harmony. As to Appeal, the fact that this paper is run at a deficit shows that the criticism is not pertinent. If anybody is exploiting it is the Milwaukee comrades who exploit themselves to keep the Herald on the right side of the ledger at the end of each year.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers. L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

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.

LABOR SOLIDARITY AND COLORADO.

The damnable outrages to our brothers in the state of Colorado, the indignities they are per force submitting to, the violations of the persons of their wives and daughters by the capitalistic soldiers and hired thugs, the banishment of the heads of workingmen's families and the hellish orders of that unspeakable travesty on the human race, Gen. Bell, to prevent those families from securing food at the stores, the cruelties and tortures of the bull-pen victims resulting in the breaking down of the minds of many of them, and making the insane asylum a happy release from degrading and fiendish torture, the overriding of the civil courts—all these terrible things going on day by day and the insult to all labor throughout the United States swallowed by labor through the promptings of a cowardly regard for personal safety!

At this juncture we cannot but express our pleasure at the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has proposed that every central labor body in the United States send two representatives to a delegate convention to be held at Victor, Colo., on August 25, for the purpose of considering the effect on the working class of the official lawlessness of the "servants of the people" in that state, and to devise ways and means of meeting this new capitalistic method of dealing with labor organizations.

Many a sanguinary war has been waged, even by modern "civilized nations," as a result of provocation both insignificant and puerile in comparison with the provocations in Colorado, but in a "people's" government such as this one of ours, it is the province of the ruling class to declare war and make the working class do the fighting, while if the working class develops a warlike feeling under the strongest provocation it is "anarchism," according to the interested verdict of the ruling class.

In a capitalist government, even if it is a "democracy," the capitalist class is an armed class and the working class a disarmed class. Hence, the most that the latter class can do in such a situation as is now presented in Colorado, is to show its resistance in other ways than a resort to arms, so long as "insurrection" is not forced upon it.

Causes generally have their effects, and just as despotism produced nihilists in Russia, so Russian despotism in the state of Colorado may be looked to produce nihilists in that state—unless the councils of progressive unionism, the unionism which is vitalized by the philosophy of Socialism, can give them practical reason to feel that they are part of the brotherhood of labor of the entire country and willing to fight with the patience and judgment that brings real results.

Here is an admission found in one of the official reports at the recent S. L. P. national convention, that shows that methods that do not square with modern intelligence, be such tactics carried on by Socialists or otherwise, are necessarily futile: "In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer members, as has been sufficiently indicated, throughout this report. What is of importance on this score are not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, such as the Kangelst affair brought about, for these can be made up rapidly under otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost imperceptible falling off of membership everywhere is evidenced by the decline in the sale of dues stamps during the year 1904. An effect so generally manifested, must have a general cause." To be behind the times is not to be scientific, by any means.

Word comes from National Headquarters to the effect that the referendum of the party on the national platform and the trade union resolution has resulted in a large vote in favor of both documents. For the platform 5,776 voted in favor and 549 against adoption. For the trade union resolutions 4,908 voted for adoption and 1,189 against. Now let us work for Socialism!

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Our Candidates Interviewed. [Terre Haute, Ind. Gazette.] Eugene V. Debs returned Thursday from a lecture trip through the south in a Chattanooga coach, closing at Eureka Springs, Ark., Tuesday night.

[Bildeford, Me. Journal.] Benjamin Hanford, who spoke in City square last evening, was seen by a Journal reporter, after his lecture, in regard to the political situation. "Bryan told the Democrats at St. Louis that the gold plank in the Democratic platform would make it Republican. And I agree with him," said Mr. Hanford.

Prof. Joseph Reed, one of the most widely read and prominent historians in the West, has been expelled from the University of Denver because of his views on the administration of Peabody, Colorado's corporation governor.

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HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 288 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

**OFFICERS:**  
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Labels Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label Section meets first and third Mondays, at 318 State St. Building Trade Section meets first and third Thursdays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets Thursdays, at headquarters.

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:** F. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.; J. Weich, Phil. Ebert, Aug. Dittmer, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE; Chairman, 678 Seventh Ave., Victor L. Berger, Frederic Heath, James Hendrickson, GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE; Jas. Scheuch, Chairman, 318 State St.; J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Diederich, P. A. Nelson.

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**Pharmacist,**

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### Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, July 20.—Delegate Besenberg in the chair; Delegate Neuman vice chairman. Bro. Adam Doerr, of the Western Federation of Miners, was granted the floor to ask for assistance in caring for the men deported from Colorado and their families. He requested that a mass meeting be arranged and said would try to get Pres. Moyer here from Chicago. Bro. Louis Kemper, national secretary of the Brewery Workers, Cincinnati, was also given the floor and spoke strongly of the conflict between his organization and Pres. Gompers. He said he understood that Pres. Gompers had been in the city to try to embroil the Milwaukee central body in the great jurisdictional fight. He charged that the Denver meeting of the executive committee had presented an entirely new agreement to that known as the Cincinnati agreement. The Brewery Workers had been ordered to take a referendum and it resulted heavily in favor of industrialism. Later in the meeting a committee consisting of Bros. Berner, Weber and Feeley were named to arrange a mass meeting for the following Tuesday evening with power to act. In the jurisdiction trouble of the Brewery Workers resolutions were passed. [See first page of last week's Herald.]

New delegates seated from Bricklayers, Architectural Iron Workers, Elevator Constructors, Coopers No. 30, Beer Bottlers, Iron Molders, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Allied Metal Mechanics, Barbers and Broommakers.

Executive Board report. Communication received from Metal

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**UNION MADE SHOES.**

Polishers' local asking that council reconsider decision not to have joint parade on Labor Day. Letter from Carpenters No. 1748 and Carpenters No. 188. The council discussed the subject. It was held that the Building Trades council was not acting in good faith. Motion to reconsider lost on a rising vote. Letter from Lawyer Rubin advising that Judge Ludwig's unfortunate decision in the tailor case be appealed to the supreme court. He had informed business agent that an appeal would cost about \$25.00. No action. Business Agent Weber's report gave the status in the Woodworkers' and the Architectural Iron Workers' strikes and other information relative to the flurries and depressions in the labor market. Report adopted and the executive board's report as a whole adopted including the two following resolutions:

**Whereas, The Bennest non-union band of musicians, which is composed mostly of boys, is advertising to give a series of concerts in Schlitz Park commencing on the 24th day of July, 1904, and**

**Whereas, The System of employing child labor in any vocation is for the sole purpose of cheap labor, and to help to reduce wages of the adult,**

**Resolved, That we disapprove the employment of child labor for the purpose of seeking profits;**

**Resolved, That we desire to inform organized labor and its friends that the Bennest band is non-union and considered unfair to honest labor.**

(F. C. Brockhausen.)

**Whereas, The notorious Beef trust, not satisfied with the uncalled for and extortionate raise in the price of beef, has still emphasized its arrogant and avaricious policy by cutting the wages of its unskilled laborers, and**

**Whereas, Such action left the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union no alternative but to resist by strike, and**

**Whereas, The strike is not for an increase, but against a decrease in wages, therefore be it**

**Resolved by the Federated Trades Council of the City of Milwaukee and its affiliated unions, pledge their support to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, so that success may crown their efforts in their noble and heroic struggle against this profit seeking combination of capital.**

(F. J. Weber.)

The Grievance committee reported getting a promise from Pabst Park to use union bread. The report was made that hereafter grievances be made in writing.

The Organization committee reported the election of F. E. Neuman as chairman and secretary.

The Label section reported that it could do nothing with Jaeger and his scab bread.

Secy. Reichert reported on the conference with Gompers. Adopted. Complaint made by the Seamen that the Barry and Crosby lines of steamers are manned with non-union crews.

Complaint by the Ornamental Iron Workers that the Structural Iron Workers were hurting their strike by finishing their work.

Receipts for evening: \$84.31. Disbursements: \$65.90.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

**Picnic Tickets.**

Gust. Geerdts	1.00
Frank Knappert, West Allis	.60
Gust. Gerke	1.00
Chas. Egan	1.00
F. Bonness	1.00
Wenzel Kautzke	.60
W. E. Powell, Cudahy, Wis.	2.50
M. H. Hesterlund	1.00
Cooper Union, No. 25	3.30
Adolph Lehmann, Phillips, Wis.	1.00
Chr. Strammeler	1.00
F. Emmerich	.20
Math. Strerath	.50
Hy. Sauer	1.00
L. Brase	1.00
Nic. Dingfelder	1.00
Gust. Bestian	1.00
Joachim Stoelten	.20
Arvid Holm	1.00
Christ. Hornung	1.00
F. S. Collins, New Glarus, Wis.	1.00
J. E. Collins, New Glarus, Wis.	1.00
Wm. Kuehl	1.00
Peter Kuenze	1.00
Wm. Hager	.50
Ed. Radtke	1.00
Louis Gerlach	.50
Peter Bonk	1.00
Wm. Spraul	1.00
John Luetig	.40
H. Rank	.40
H. Bruggemann	.50
S. Peterson	1.00
Jos. Hoch	1.00
Karl Richter	1.00
Fred. Radtke	1.00
E. Wolfger	1.00
Albert Gieser	1.00
Anton Ulsperger	1.00
Frank Schmeling	1.00
Wm. Arnold	1.00
T. E. Ramsthal	1.00
L. Strobel	.20
Frank Koersch	1.00
J. Wood	1.00
Chas. Eisenberg	.50
J. Jung	.20
Chas. Wuerdemann	1.00
John Bachmann	1.00
Chas. Sippel	1.00
Paul Mueller	.50
Jos. Wolfert	1.00
Frank Koessler	1.00
Fred. Reuter	1.00
Frank Stank	1.00
Christ. Schultz	1.00
Francis Perron	1.00
Chas. Avot	.20
Martin Rheinbart	1.00
Chas. Thielke	.20
R. E. P. Nordvig	.30
F. Peterson, Racine	1.00
H. C. Peterson, Glidden	1.00
John Winter, Park Falls	.20
Aug. Weber	.50
A. Barthom	.10
H. Monser	1.00
M. Mortimer, Janesville	.10
Wm. Schwab	1.00
H. Hassock	1.00
John Hoffman	1.00
H. Schneider	1.00
Wm. Leunck	.50
J. May	.60
H. See	1.00
Fred. Rother	1.00
Frank Risch	1.00
J. Heinze	.40

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

**Errors Corrected.**

In paragraph five first column of this department last week relative to E. B. meetings the word "our" appears, should be "one."

In paragraph nine second column the sum of \$2.50 appears, should be \$25.00.

In paragraph fourteen first lines should read, owing to the business accumulated at the twelfth annual convention.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 23, 1904.—Second E. M. Meeting. Local quorum. A. J. Welch, chairman.

A request from A. Doerr representative for the Western Federation of Miners to assist in establishing "ways and means" committees in the various localities of the state was read and request granted.

The secretary was instructed to issue circulars and voting blanks to all affiliated unions upon the question of establishing a permanent "Defense Fund" as concurred in by the twelfth annual convention, not later than August 15th, 1904.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
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 A. J. WELCH, 875 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.  
 P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.  
 T. J. MCKIBGUE, 16 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

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 FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 533 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

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 The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.  
 The Kreizer Saddingly Co., Green Bay.  
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 Kunz & Blesser Brewing Co. of Manitowish, Wis.  
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 The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
 The Black & Gerber Co., Manufacturers of the Black and Blue Hat Store.  
 The Janesville Clothing Co.  
 The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay.  
 Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Wm. Allen	1.00	Bern. Klech	.40
Ernst Krause	1.00	Frank Fritschek	.50
Albert Fischer	.20	J. Raithel	1.00
Albert W. Knippel	1.00	Wm. F. Schultz	1.00
Paul F. Mueller	1.00	M. Gies	1.00
D. C. Olmsted	1.00	A. J. Welch	1.00
Ernst Meixner	.10	A. Grosskopf	.10
B. Reich	1.00	Aug. Behrmann	1.00
Chas. Rademann	1.00	Aug. Thoma	.50
Herman Schneider	1.00	A. Buehler	1.00
James Hendrickson	1.10	Chas. Smithka	1.00
Karl Wulf	.50	Aug. Püttler	.50
L. Kranzfelder	1.00	O. Sieckmann	.40
Herman Enders	1.00	Chas. J. Wilke	1.00
John F. Doherty, Racine	.20	J. Nimmer	.50
Wm. P. Knell	.20	E. J. Hoef	1.00
Otto Knaths	.50	Town Lake Branch	2.10
Wm. Jordan	1.00	Fritz Wuertich	.50
John Kegel	1.00	Wm. Haackbarth	1.00
C. K.	1.00	Guida Hamm	1.00
Architectural Iron Workers' Union	1.50	Fred. Royt	.60
Adam Hill	1.00	B. Reudy	.20
Jos. Lahl	1.00	Machinists' Union No. 437, Racine	5.00
John Deckert	1.00	Honry Nehrung	.50
John Heider	.70	Chas. Vogel	.50
A. Landeck	1.00		
J. Ernst	.40		
John Bader	1.00		
F. Garbes	1.10		
Wm. Ernst	1.00		
John Heymann	.50		
C. Tolle	1.00		
Rich. Hinz	1.00		
Wm. Kreis	1.00		
Joe Korbel	1.00		
Joe Korbel	1.00		
Ole Olsen	1.00		
Andrew Reuter	.50		
Ole Fiebert	1.00		
Aug. Graunke	1.00		
Jac. Hahn	.20		
John Wiesner	.20		
J. Johnson	1.00		
Wm. G. Schulz	.30		
Aug. Boerner	1.00		
John Baumann	1.00		
E. Schmidt	1.00		
Louis Schneider, Lannon	1.00		
F. Dannenfelsner	1.00		
W. C. Lang	.50		
A. R. Holz	.50		
Albert Boebert	1.50		
Albert Bierch	1.00		
Wm. Brockmann	1.00		
Thos. O. Niel	1.00		
John Hassmann	2.00		
Jos. Baumann	.80		
John Harer	.50		
Gust. Lormeyer	1.00		
Albert Papke	1.00		
Pejer Swan	.40		
G. Klug	1.00		
Gust. Voigt, Menomonee Falls	1.00		
Chas. Egan	1.00		
A. H. Pratt	1.00		
Joe Jantz	1.00		
Lorenz Roth	.50		
Wm. Trinkle	.50		
H. Roth	.20		
Chas. Fischer	.50		
Frank Birnsae	1.00		
Arthur Ziekueh	.50		
Gust. Mushinski	.70		
Aug. Pinke	.50		
Wm. Erns	1.00		
E. Reisse	.20		
F. D. Tasse	1.00		
Max Weidenbauer	1.00		
Chas. Bartsch	.30		
Erast Sarkander	.10		
R. Bartelt	1.00		
15th Ward Branch	2.30		
Ewald Trapp	1.00		
Geo. Anschler	1.00		
H. Mayer	.20		
Thos. Klammitzer	.60		
J. Reichert	1.00		
F. Fritsche	.50		
J. L. L.	.10		
H. W. Bistorius	1.00		
Carl Quarg	1.00		
Fred. Boldt	1.00		
Geo. Rummell	1.00		
Joe Young	.30		
Alfred Meyer	1.00		
Frank Bonness	1.00		
F. Grages	.20		
Frank Schaus	.50		
Jos. C. Fahrman	1.00		
Joe Feistl	.20		
John J. Brandt	.20		
Louis Stallman	1.00		
Jos. Koenig, Two Rivers	2.00		
Wm. Hinz	.30		
14th Ward Branch	1.00		
Jos. Barilovits	1.00		
F. J. Weber	.50		
Jos. Merelith	.50		
12th Ward Branch	1.00		
4th Ward Branch	2.00		
Aug. Grosjean	1.00		
Ferdinand Tribus	1.00		
H. Hoelter	1.00		
G. F.	1.00		
H. L. W.	1.00		
Romeo	1.00		
Louis Oehme	1.00		
Geo. Eisenberg	1.00		
A. Nelson	1.00		
Joe Ramsauer	1.00		
Jos. Hausauer	1.00		
K. Granica	1.00		
Herm. Bartel	.50		
Herm. Knoppe	1.00		
Henry Vogt	1.00		
L. F. Kruschinski	1.00		
C. H. Kiesel	.40		
5th Ward Branch	2.00		
Herman Weber	.30		
Fred. Meyer	1.00		
Albert Nerbenberger	1.00		
Ch. Ritsen	.40		
A. Wassner	.40		
8th Ward Branch	2.50		
H. J. Burgardt, Menomonee Falls	.20		
Chas. Obier	.50		

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GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS \$1.00 TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50 For Chicago 9 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily.

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THE SIGN WIRTHWEIN ON THE OUTSIDE MEANS PERFECT Ice Cream ON THE INSIDE. 17th and Walnut Streets. Phone West 465.

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LUNCH ROOM Established 1892. Formerly Tachank's Restaurant. 180 Second St., New Grand Ave. & Wells.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The substitute resolution on the municipal electric lighting plant project introduced in the city council by the Socialists reads as follows: RESOLVED, That a select committee is hereby created to be known as the Municipal Lighting Committee. Said committee shall consist of seven members. Three of said members shall be aldermen of the city of Milwaukee elected by the Common Council of said city; provided, that no more than one such alderman shall belong to the same political party represented in said Common Council. The fourth member shall be the City Engineer. The remaining three members of such committee shall be chosen by the three aldermen elected as aforesaid and the City Engineer and shall consist of an experienced electrical engineer, a skilled architect, and a competent mechanic recommended by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said committee to investigate the building and operation of municipal lighting plants with the view of recommending to said Common Council the best means of constructing a municipal lighting plant for the city of Milwaukee and furnishing an accurate and detailed estimate of the cost and of constructing and operating the same.

Sec. 3. The members of said committee shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for all reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 4. Said committee shall make their report to the Common Council within two months of their appointment.

As is generally known, the board of public works are not unfavorable to the street railway company which is now swindling the city with its extortionate lighting contract. And

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Caroline Wohlgenuth and Fred Wohlgenuth, her husband, Plaintiffs, vs. Dina Kreiter, Ernst Kreiter, her husband, and Louis Griswold, Defendants. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of John Frahm, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Charles Blodgett, the executor of the estate of John Frahm, deceased, representing among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except that which is exempt; and that the expenses of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By the Court. RICHARD J. HENNESSEY, 1st Ass't Register of Probate. RICHARD BLASNER, Attorney at Law.

Glimbing Up. The popularity of our baby vehicles is shown by our steadily climbing sales. As manufacturers we are in a position to sell at prices one-fourth lower than those of retailers.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. at prices one-fourth lower than those of retailers. The sterling qualities of these bargains are too evident to be overlooked.

FOR SALE. COTTAGES & LOTS in any part of city, price \$1,000 and up. FARMS: have country, some with stock, machinery and good buildings, which will sell cheap or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE. BERNAT & COBUS, Rooms 30, Citizens' Trust Building, Corner Oneida and Market Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

the mayor's connection with the street car company is generally understood. A committee, such as is outlined in the above substitute for Ald. Stiglbauer's aldermanic junketing resolution, would be a guarantee to the citizens that the plant would be built on an honest plan, instead of its being a repetition of the garbage crematory affair. The substitute has the further advantage of providing for an investigation into public lighting by experts, instead of by aldermen, as per Stiglbauer's resolution, aldermen who wouldn't know what a kilowatt was if it bit them. Now watch what the "representatives" of the people in the council will do with the substitute!

Whatever of good features the Kneeland Park proposition may have had, the fact remains that it was being urged by certain interested persons as a means to head off the municipal electric light project. "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts!"

Comrade Joseph F. Fuss, of Menomonee Falls, has written the following account of the trip made by the Lannon and Menomonee Falls branches "overland" to the state picnic at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee. It makes interesting reading:

"Branches No. 1 of Lannon and No. 101 of Menomonee Falls left here last Sunday morning for the great picnic at Schlitz Park thirty-seven strong and travelled in two single and one four-horse rig decorated with balsams, bunting, flags and signs. The party contained the wives and sweethearts of some and the "happy bunch" made merry with song, music and laughter as they rolled toward the city limits, where R. J. Schlomig met and escorted them to the home of Alderman Peterson where they were feasted in the hall of the 22nd ward branch and entertained with songs by the branch and a rousing speech by Alderman Malewsky of the twentieth ward.

Another thing that impressed them was the personnel of the picnicers. It was a most cheering sight to see thousands of comrades fighting for the same cause and all the more so because they all pre-

ferred the appearance of the best of the American people; they were all vigorous, healthy, prosperous, cheerful and most orderly. Rest assured that we are more class-conscious than ever before and proud to be Social-Democrats.

The Crystal Theater has closed for a short period in order to make necessary repairs in preparation for the Fall season. It will reopen August 29. The cosy little theater has made many friends and they will wait with impatience for the reopening.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES. FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday in the month at 8 p. m. at 602 Milwaukee St. Secretary, Schmidt, 830 North Water street.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every Friday of the month at 8 p. m. at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, E. H. Helming, 136 7th St.

THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Fridays at 293 Milwaukee St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 222 Washington St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1216 Cherry St. Secretary, Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 Ninth street.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets first and third Thursday evenings of the month at Room 103, 418 Milwaukee St. W. H. Statz, 503 Broadway, Secy.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday 8 p. m. at 822 Washington St. Fred. Krueger, Secy., 712 Greenfield St.

The five local unions of the Brewery Workers of Milwaukee, alone quite an army of men, will unite with their comrades in the general labor movement in a grand summer night's festival and picnic, at Pabst Park, Sunday, Aug. 14. The brewery workers are the backbone of the organized labor movement in Milwaukee and it is due to their steadfastness for principle that organized labor was able some years ago to drive out the fakirs who had so long disgraced the cause of labor. Every thing the brewery workmen undertake is a success and their coming picnic will be no exception to the rule, and no one should miss it. There will be games and other entertainment and the music will be by Brunckhorst's American band. Admission to the park has been placed at 10 cents and no extra charge will be made for the ball in the evening.

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TENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1216 Cherry St. Secretary, Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 Ninth street.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1216 Cherry St. Secretary, Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 Ninth street.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at 1216 Cherry St. Secretary, Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 Ninth street.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month, 8 p. m., at 418 Franklin St. Secretary, Fred. Krueger, 766 11th St.

Table with names and amounts: Max Franz 1.00, Robert Sattler 1.00, F. Wolfjager 1.00, E. Peterson 1.00, Chas. Kanter .50, 23rd Ward Branch 2.50, C. H. Lloyd 1.00, J. Berg .40, H. A. Burdick .70, Rud. Hesselbein .50, F. Fischer .50, T. A. Panyard 1.00, Harvey Stark .50, John Hussman .50, Albert Mundt .50, Fred. Schacht 1.00, Paul Unterdorfer 1.00, G. P. 1.00, Chas. Quarg 1.00, Fred. Koehler 1.00, Paul Kepp 1.00, Aug. Hinz 1.00, Hy. Klaerig 1.00, John Schlein .70, John Miller 1.00, Gust. Heinrich 1.00, John Brings .10, Robt. Freygang .40, M. Gorecki .80, Aug. Zander 1.00, B. Bohlmann .40, Frank Gehringer 1.00, Jos. Unger .20, Chas. Grabowsky .10, Jos. O'Neil .70, D. White 1.00, J. Hunger .50, Anna Scharnek 1.00, Otto Gallun .10, C. Ruhneke 1.00, Paul Lietzke .40, John Claude .20, Emil Franz 1.00, F. G. Frisch 1.00, Wm. Haekner .70, F. Beski 1.00, F. Brockhausen, Sr. 1.00, Frank Wilke 1.00, Jos. Wagstaff 1.00, Fred. Drews .50, Frank Tonesi .60, John Thures .20, H. DeRyke, Racine .20, 19th Ward Branch 1.20, Herm. Schloetter .70, Max Hauser 1.00, Fred. Germeroth .50, Henry Pepper .30, Miss J. Raggio, Waukesha .50, Chas. Kuschmann .90, Rud. Loeschmann 1.00, Chas. Malewsky 1.00, Hy. Schilling 1.00

City Campaign Fund. B. H. Helming \$1.00, For literature sold .25, 20th Ward for lit. 7.50, E. H. Thomas 20.00, Chris. Borchert 1.00, W. R. Gaylord 10.00, Ben Scherer 1.00, Joe Keppel 2.00, 19th Ward for lit. 12.00, Cement Mill Picnic 1.60, Gus Schmidt .50, Theo. Knudson 2.00. Total \$56.00. Previously reported \$171.71. Total to date \$197.71.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL. ARRANGED BY THE FIVE LOCAL UNIONS OF THE United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, AT PABST PARK. ADMISSION TO PARK AND BALL 10 CENTS, Music by Brunckhorst's American Band. All Kinds of Games for Adults and Children provided for.

Say, Comrades it is not for fun that we are paying for this space. We want you to attend our Basket Picnic. You will have the fun and we will be better able to pay. Second Annual Basket Picnic given by the Eighth Ward Branch, S. D. P., at Karth's Grove, four blocks west of Pilgrims Rest Cemetery, Sunday, July 31, 1904. Admission \$1.00 per Family, including Refreshments and Coffee. 200 Prizes for Children.

FISHING TACKLE. PROBABLY more fool things have been invented in the fishing tackle line than any other, but we have been careful to keep "what of that kind. And at that we have dozens of new things as well as the old staples. Right prices, too. For instance: Special Lancedwood Rods with 25.00 extra tip, Hoylake Silk Casting Line, best made, Kingfisher Lines, 50 yards for \$1.00, Reels, from 25c to \$5.00. "IF IT'S FROM GROSS, IT'S GOOD" Ph. Gross Hdw. Co. 126-128 Grand Ave.

A Woman Roasted Alive On a Coal Stove. Such days as these, her kitchen is sizzling hot in every corner. Put in A Modern Gas Range WHICH COSTS \$14.50. The heat is sent right where it belongs, and stays there. You may buy a range at our Exhibit Room or from hardware dealers. Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 182 WISCONSIN ST. "DO IT RIGHT—COOK WITH GAS"

CONTINUATION OF THE FITWELL'S CLEARING SALE. We will sell all our Summer Suits, Pants and fancy Vests at one third less than former price. Now is the time for you to get a Suit at less than cost. Prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$9.50; Pants, \$1.50 to \$2.75, best in the land. ALL OUR GOODS BEAR UNION LABEL. WE KEEP YOUR CLOTHES !! REPAIR AND PRESS THEM FREE. THE FITWELL, 204 West Water Street.

THE OLD - OLD SOCIALIST CORNER. WM. JORDAN, Saloon, SHARP CORNER WINNEBAGO AND CHESTNUT STREETS. Socialist Papers from Germany and America on File.

Barrett's A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE. JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor. 957-959 HOWELL AVE., Cor. Kinnickinnic.

A Midsummer Clearance Sale. The Summer has really only commenced, but we are determined that before it is over we are going to get rid of every pair of summer shoes in stock — and this is how we are going to do it. Commencing to-morrow, all the summer shoes in our store will be marked down to actual cost, as we would rather have the interest on the money than shoes. So if you haven't bought your summer shoes, or even if you have — here is a chance to double the purchasing power of your dollars.

LOUIS RIPPLE 554 Mitchell St. BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.

This Means You. To whom we now speak. If old to your SIGHT and good vision you need: Want HONEST service and so "usually" talk, into our place we invite you to walk. L. SACHS, 418 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Strehlow & Schaap. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING, Paperhanging and Calcimining, GRASSING AND HARD WOOD FINISHING. 1265 Hopkins Ave. or 2919 Walnut St., MILWAUKEE.

Piano Bargains! Dry Goods Clearing Prices on First-Class Instruments this week. Better investigate these offers. New England Upright Pianos \$150, Grand Upright Pianos \$125, Cabinet Grand Upright \$145, Baldwin Upright Pianos \$75.00. All of our \$325, \$350 and \$375 Pianos now going at only \$250. PIANO TUNING. EASY TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED. PIANO DEPARTMENT, BOSTON STORE, THIRD FLOOR.

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