



SOCIALISM AND THE CITY. By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The story of civilization is the story of the city. Savagery and barbarism indicate those earlier days in the history of the human race, before men had learned to live together, in any permanent form, or in any certain place.

But with the coming of slavery, and so of a master class, there came the desire for a place in which to store the extra product of the labor of the slave, and the booty of battles. Hence came the first city, and the need which brought it into existence also determined its nature and purpose.

The City Fort was built by slaves. Within it might be found the age-long struggles of the classes, so obscured by the modern writers of history. Barbaric splendor of art and architecture, massive palace and stately temple, the tramp of liveried troops and flash of precious stones—all these were there.

But if the city fort was built by slaves, and even though it contained such antagonistic and diverse elements, it marked a step in advance for human life, and furnished conditions for the development of the later and better city life.

To the City Fort came the traveling caravans, with products of foreign soils and labor. At first with gifts for kings they came, and precious wares for noble men to buy. Then as the demand for these grew with knowledge of them, more artisans were set at work, more cloths were woven, more stones were polished, more jewels made, more weapons fashioned in the manner peculiar to the place; until at last between city and city there came to be the well known paths of commerce,

and the city fort had within it a place given up to the traffic of the merchants,—and the Market City was born.

For centuries the Fort protected the Market, and was the master over all. But within the market was a power that grew and swelled until at last the master was no longer in the fort, and the soldier no longer made the law for the merchant. Slavery itself was found to be a thing outworn and too expensive far for the needs of trade, and slaves became freemen.

In the days of the Middle Ages when Feudalism was supreme, the cities did not grow as they had done before, nor as they did again, later. The castle wall sufficed to guard the treasures of the nobles, and the country was magnified over the city; because the city was likely to be made up of men who, because they lived close together, and so were able to co-operate against the power of the nobles, were likely to be troublesome for rulers.

These men of the medieval cities were free workmen, owning their own tools, selling their own products and living a life quite independent of their rulers. Moreover, because they were well organized in guilds, and were able to save money, they were also able at times when the nobles and kings were in need to secure larger freedom from the exactions of the nobility in return for loans of money, and for aid in the form of supplies for war.

But the days were past when locations of cities were fixed by considerations of military defense alone. Amsterdam is said to have been "built upon herrings," and the meaning of the saying is very interesting as an illustration of the new power that was at work in the building of the Market City. In those days the Catholic faith was strong in many lands. Every Friday was a day to be honored by abstinence from meat, and therefore by eating fish. Accordingly, salt fish came to be an article much in demand, and those who could supply it were sure of large and lucrative trade.

Battles were fought under barbarism, because of the wish to steal the plunder of the conquered foe. But with the coming of the merchant and the masters of the Market City, war took on a different phase and purpose. War became now, not a battle to steal, but a battle to sell. The struggle for trade became the form which the struggle for life had assumed, and thus within the Market City there grew the seed of another, a younger and more powerful organization still, and that was the modern Factory City.

For, it became plain in the struggle to sell, that it was he who could sell cheapest who would win in the battle for trade; and so the wits of men turned, not so much to the shaping of swords as to the invention of spinning wheels, and weaving looms, and engines of power to turn the

new machinery. Then came the Modern City, which has no city walls, but builds battle-ships and sets its forts afar along the coast; and which is not itself so much a market, as it is a place in which things shall be made to sell in other markets. For the Market is no longer in a city: the Market is The World. Along the distant lines of rail and trackless ocean paths, across the prairies and beyond the seas the Market stretches. It is all the civilized World. It does not haggle with screaming wiles with the seller and buyer. It reads the morning paper and the Mail Order Catalogue. And it is hungry, omnivorous, wanting everything, and willing to buy, so long as it has money to buy. To feed and clothe and house and comfort those who constitute this Market is the business of the Farm and Factory. The Farm cannot be a City—at least not yet. But the Factory cannot be anything else but a City. And the great City today is little else than a Factory. It need not be a Fort. It cannot be a Market in the modern sense. It is not built for a Home. It is just a place to make things—things which must be sold somewhere else.

And so we have the history, very briefly, to be sure, of the city. It is clear at once that it has been the vantage point of progress all the while. The city has furnished the conditions for ever larger co-operation.

Man lived in the city at first because it was safer than to live outside, where prowling foes could easily attack. Then living together bred the liking for society, brought into practice new methods of enjoyment. The ancient, like the modern slave, preferred the city life, although the master and the service might be harder and the surroundings much more unhealthy; while to those whose circumstances gave them guarantee of leisure and plenty the city offered opportunity for intercourse with other minds and stimulated wit and fancy. Thus came art and literature. Printing was invented in a city. Temples adorned with paintings and statuary were found in the cities. The best men were most in demand, and found the largest appreciation, where there were the most of other men. Here was the world in miniature—here the market for everything from salt fish to genius. Here the world's problems were discussed, because here men learned to know that there was a world. The history was made, in the main. Here, in a word, men learned the benefits of association, and having learned, were unwilling to give up the blessings they had found.

The City today is the industrial social unit. It is coming to be recognized as the political social unit. As yet the State is legally the political social unit, and the battles of the people have to be fought out in the field of the state, while the city is made to depend upon the state for its liberties. But the development of machinery which is purely municipal in its uses, together with the appearance of problems in governments which are purely municipal in their origin and character, if not in their interests and effects, is compelling recognition of the necessity of giving to the city a larger autonomy in those matters in which it is itself concerned. And so, the spirit of Democracy, which in all time has found in the City its most favorable soil, is again having its way in the City, and again is compelling the city-dweller to lead in the van of the social progress of today.

The "Socialism and the City" series will run for five weeks. Don't miss a single installment!

The International Congress.

The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress meets at Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 14 and the sessions are expected to last for at least six days. The Socialist movement of all countries will be represented, and the number of delegates will probably be over one thousand. The sessions will be held in Gebouw Concert Hall.

The representatives of the Socialists of the United States present at the Congress will be Comrades Algernon Lee, Mrs. Julia Pollock and Jacob Romm of New York, Mrs. Corinne Brown and Ald. William Johnson of Chicago, Charles Kiehn of New Jersey, and Nicholas Klein of Minnesota. Comrade Lee acts in the place of Comrade Ernest Untermyer who was elected by the national convention to represent the Socialist party at the Congress, but who afterwards resigned his mandate.

The Socialist party will present a report to the Congress, a sufficient number of copies having been printed by the National Headquarters for distribution among the delegates at the Congress. The report is printed in English, German and French, the work of writing and translating having been performed by Comrades M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas and Ernest Untermyer.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.



The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

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

Mr. Bryan's Position.

Friends and countrymen, let's trust him— Let's endeavor to elect him, Though he's not a man of truth— Though his cause is far from just; I have put away all rancor As I promised them I would, I am for the splendid ticket, Though it isn't any good.

Let us give ourselves for battle— But I hope we cannot win— Let us pray to be successful, Though success would be a sin; Let us give the people's banner Into him to nobly bear, But it's dangerous to do it, For he isn't on the square.

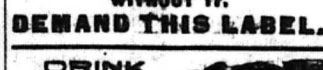
Let us wave our hats for Parker, The poor fool of foxy Dave; Let us rest our hopes upon him, Though he's Mammon's cringing slave!

Let us raise him up to power, Help to send him whooping through, But remember—here I warn you— You'll be sorry if you do.

—S. E. Kiser.

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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 unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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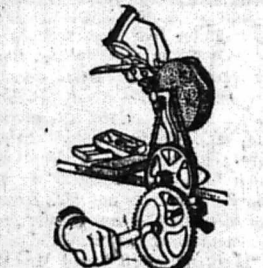
A MARVELOUS OFFER

Never before equalled by any Newspaper. A Machine necessary in every household free to readers of the Social-Democratic Herald for a little exertion.

A \$2.00 HOUSEHOLD GRINDER FOR FIFTEEN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"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 issues 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, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearings, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

Table listing subscription rates for the FIRE FLY and the Herald. Includes columns for years of subscription and total cost.

A MARVEL! A WONDER!

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

ADAPTED FOR

- Automobile Shop, Bicycle Shop, Butchers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Club Kitchens, Cafe, Dentists, Electricians, Engravers, Engineers, Foundries, Factories, Farmers, Household, Hotels, Harness-makers, Jewelers, Lock & Gun Smiths, Tin Shops, Miners, Moulders, Machinists, Millwrights, Mechanics, Marble Workers, Masons, Opticians, Printers, Platers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Restaurants, Repair Shops, Steam Fitters, Umbrella Menders, Wagon Shops, Stamp and Die Works, Stone Cutters, Shoe Shops.

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."

The Saturday Evening Post, May 10, 1902, says:

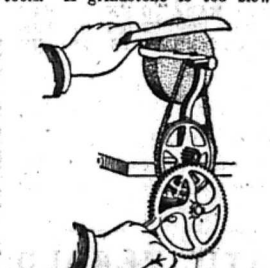
"Carborundum is fairly an 'epoch-making product.' It is the greatest abrasive known. Used to polish the breakfast cup, to shape the piston of the great engine that drives the ocean greyhound across the sea. It hones the razor, puts the edge on the sword, polishes the diamond and points the tool that punches the rivet holes in the great battleship's armor. It polishes the shoe sole, the kid glove and the angles of the great telescope. In fact, there is no division of human life in which Carborundum does not figure."

While experimenting in Edison's Laboratories for the secret of making diamonds, Carborundum was discovered. So wonderful was the discovery that the first crystals sold at 30-cents a carat, \$350 a pound.

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

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



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 3000 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 grindstones or emery.

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

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

GENE V. DEBS; THE MAN.

Haute Star prints an Appreciation of the Socialist Agitator and Presidential Candidate, which aims at Fairness.

Gene Debs is a pleasant north room. Here is another library in which books on Socialism predominate, a work table covered with papers and manuscript. Close beside the table is a sewing machine and work table where Mrs. Debs works. It was an ideal arrangement.

With modesty, and at the reporter's request, the candidate for president and foremost Socialist in America told the story of his early struggles for an education. He went to work when 14 years old in the Vandalia shops, and at 16 was firing an engine. And yet he is today one of the few men in public life whose utterances are literature.

How did he do it? In answer to this impertinent question Debs smiled and then looked serious. He told feelingly of his intense humiliation when he quit school and realized that his class-mates were going ahead of him; of how hopeless the future looked, and black. He came to the conclusion that he would have to educate himself. For eighteen months, while firing an engine at night, he studied by day, read the best literature, history, poetry, magazines. In company with others he helped form the Occidental Literary club and became its most enthusiastic member.

"I hear that The Star had some reference to my speech on 'Patrick Henry,'" he observed smiling. "I had almost forgotten it. It was the most terrible experience of my life. The club had arranged for a public meeting at Corinthian hall at the northeast corner of Third and Wash. The place was packed. Father McEvoy was on the program and I expected him to take up most of the time. My consternation was heartrending when I learned that he was not to speak, and that the whole burden was on me. I remember how great heads of perspiration came out on my forehead. The sight of the audience almost paralyzed me. The audience was sympathetic and made it as easy as possible, and when I concluded they saw how crest-fallen I was and pushed about me and told me how I had distinguished myself. I knew better, and that night I went home through the alleys. But like all the rest I determined that one day they should hear me really speak."

Elected to Legislature. For thirteen years Mr. Debs was secretary and treasurer of the Grand Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature.

He has written me for articles. This will be an epoch-making year for Socialism. The article of Lawson on 'Amalgamated Copper' will make thousands of Socialists. The capitalists themselves are destroying themselves.

"How do you account for your popularity in conservative Boston?" was asked. "I must tell you of my experience before the Twentieth Century club, the most exclusive of Boston," he replied with a smile. "It was just after the strike when most people thought I was a monster of depravity. I spoke before a packed house in Faneuil hall. The next day I received a note from Edwin B. Mead, editor of the New England Magazine, saying that he had heard me and would like to have me talk before the Twentieth Century club of which he was president. When the time came it was ladies' day. We all sat down to the table. The cream of Boston was there. Mead had me next to him. No one knew who I was. At length Mead rose and said that he had a guest for whom he asked indulgence—one much hated and misunderstood. He then introduced me.

He Charmed Boston. "You should have seen the expression on those people's faces. It was just such an occasion as breaks a man all up or brings to the surface all his latent strength. I realized that they hated me and didn't know why. And I never felt more kindly toward people in my life. In five minutes I had dispelled that hate. And at the end of forty minutes I concluded they were my friends, and are my friends today."

He then went on to pay a glowing tribute to the spirit of Boston. "I see you have Dixon's books—'The Leopard Spots' and his attack on Socialism," observed the reporter. "Dixon is brilliant, resourceful, but sentimental, and his books will not have a permanent place in literature," he said forcibly. "No man can write his name in immortal letters who takes the ground that one race was created to be the bondsmen of another race." Then followed one of the most bitter attacks on slavery—and most brilliant—the writer ever heard.

"It does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment. It does not matter that air and ocean teem with wonders of innumerable forms of life to challenge man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracized and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison, a doomed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must stand forth a blotch amidst the singing spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who call from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime."

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Patron of the Drama. "How do you dissipate?" was asked. "You are fond of the drama, I believe?" "Oh, very fond of the drama. If I had the time I would be a constant patron of the drama. I think the stage is one of the great educators. It has the great advantage over some educational agencies of entertaining and refreshing while instructing and elevating. You can rest your body and nourish your spiritual organism. I believe the stage has a great future. It is evolving, undergoing great changes, and is to become a generally recognized factor in the intellectual and spiritual development of the race."

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WAR ON STRIKE-FIELD AND BATTLE-FIELD!

War is two-fold: Industrial and military.

Military war is fought with bullets, bayonets and battleships. Industrial war is fought with strikes and lockouts, with bayonets and injunctions, with stocks and bonds and rebates.

Homestead and Hazelton, Cripple Creek and Telluride illustrate labor war. The battles of giants over the Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific railways illustrates capitalistic war. Why the fight?

In industrial war the reason is plain. The bone of contention is money. Laborers want more wages; capitalists want more profits. Railroads and factories are fought for as a means of winning wealth.

Have you thought that military war has the same root cause as industrial war? What was the cause of the Boer war? Cecil Rhodes wanted the Cape to Cairo railroad and the opportunity to exploit Central Africa. He needed money.

The money lay in South Africa in the gold fields and diamond mines. The Boers were in the way. The British government was invoked to push them aside. Hence the war.

Why the Cuban insurrection and the Spanish-American war? Seligman, in his 'Economic Interpretation of History' (page 86), says: "It is no longer open to doubt that the Cuban insurrection, and thus indirectly the Spanish-American war, was the outcome of the sugar situation." From this came the Philippine war. Why? Senator Beveridge told us in his senate speech scattered broadcast under the caption "Under God." That which was "Under God" was the almighty dollar. There was money in the Philippines. "Duty and destiny" demanded that we seize them.

Then the Panama coup, which would mean war were not we so large and Columbia so small. The New York World's recent expose, with names, dates, facts and figures, shows that back of that was a syndicate which had purchased the shares of the old Panama Canal Co. and sought to unload them at enormous profit. All the other steps in the subsequent proceedings were a part of the program of the syndicate.

Next, the Far Eastern war. That "bone" is Korea. Russia seeks an outlet. Baffled at the Bosphorus and Afghanistan, she has sought the Pacific. Vladivostok is frozen much of the year. Korea would be an ideal outlet, and base against China. Why does Russia want an outlet? That she might sell her goods.

But Japan is interested in Korea too. She desires to work off there her surplus population and surplus goods; hence the clash.—Prof. Will-

man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracized and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison, a doomed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must stand forth a blotch amidst the singing spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who call from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime."

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth will hereafter do special writing for the Comrade of New York. This is a valuable acquisition to the magazine.

Comrade John M. Ray, one of the national organizers of the party, has been nominated for governor by the Socialists of Kentucky. A good selection.

The capitalist politicians are trying to injure the Labor Day celebration at St. Louis. They now propose to make Labor Day an adjunct to the World's Fair.

The St. Louis Socialists held their nominating convention last Sunday. Great preparations are being made for the Hanford meeting, Aug. 11.

A pair of Socialist comrades were publicly married at the picnic of the Socialists of Chicago last Sunday. We cannot commend the practice, happily rare among Socialists, of demeaning marriage to the sidewalk level.

The announcement is made that Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago will have an article on the American Socialist Movement in the August issue of Wayside Tales, one of the popular magazines. Watch for it on the newstands.

Comrade Sen. J. Katayama, editor of the Socialist of Tokyo, Japan, has left this country for Holland where he will represent his country in the International Congress of Social-Democracy. He sailed from New York last week.

Comrade W. R. Healey, candidate of our party for governor of Florida, was born in England. He was bound apprentice to a wagon maker at 14. By the time his apprenticeship had expired, machinery had taken the trade and the years of apprenticeship had simply gained for him a trade that was of no value.

Comrade Charles H. Stockell of Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have read with much interest and satisfaction Allan L. Benson's books and have given away several copies. It occurs to me that a short life sketch of Mr. Benson, published in The Herald, would be read by the comrades throughout the country with great pleasure."

The editor of the Referendum, with his usual superficiality as a student of economic development, and who boasts of being revolutionary when he is really utopian, continues to chew soap over the Chicago convention. When he discovers that the national campaign is being run by one man instead of a committee, we expect to see him throw a thousand fits a minute.

IOWA.—Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will deliver the Labor Day address at Hooping. The Ottumwa Local has reorganized, and a new local with eight members has been formed at Ferris, making the sixth party organization in Harrison.

NOTICE TO CAMDEN, N. J., READERS. L. J. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for Ten cents. It will make thousands of converts.

"Confessions of Capitalism," five cents each; thirty copies, one dollar.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND. The following cablegram may be of interest to our readers: St. Petersburg, August 1.—Pozzoroff, the assassin of M. von Plehve, has been tortured to death. During the night he is said to have been exposed to the most fiendish cruelties in order to force from him the names of his accomplices. He died with his lips sealed.

The police announce that the assassin's death resulted from the wound in his abdomen inflicted by a flying splinter from von Plehve's carriage. The falsity of this is proved by his removal yesterday from the Alexander hospital to a prison attached to the court of an examining magistrate. Previous to his removal it was given out that his wound was slight. The assassin was removed from the hospital so that he could be subjected to execution. The prison to which he was taken is used for political prisoners and is known to have a torture chamber, where hundreds have been subjected to untold agony before they have been sent to the scaffold or Siberia. It is known that previous to the assassin's arrival from the hospital yesterday afternoon all other prisoners were removed from the place.

A mass meeting attended by over twelve thousand people was held in Berlin. Dr. Liebknecht, son of the old Socialist pioneer, Wm. Liebknecht, made a report on the Koenigsberg trial of a number of workmen who were charged with smuggling revolutionary literature into Russia. The charges had been preferred by the Russian government. For several weeks the court listened to the testimony. Dr. Liebknecht was one of the attorneys for the defense and in his arguments he proceeded to present a most striking picture of the horrible conditions existing in Russia. He cited the Russian history of the last hundred years, called attention to the Kishineff massacres, the Russian outrages in China, the horrors in the Siberian prisons, and the outrages on the people of Finland. The court proceedings were published in full in most of the Socialist and radical papers of Europe and caused a great sensation.

Much to the disappointment of the Czar's government the charges against all the indicted Socialists and workmen were dismissed. In his Berlin speech Dr. Liebknecht, referring to the assassination of Minister von Plehve, said that this tyrannical official was generally spoken of as "the bloodhound of Russia." Dr. Liebknecht added that he saw Russian workmen embracing and kissing each other when hearing of Plehve's sudden death. The Russian government, with its reign of terror, was responsible for Plehve's death, said young Liebknecht. Von Plehve's only mission in life seemed to be to crush out every tendency towards a more

socialistic movement.

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WAR ON STRIKE-FIELD AND BATTLE-FIELD!

War is two-fold: Industrial and military.

Military war is fought with bullets, bayonets and battleships. Industrial war is fought with strikes and lockouts, with bayonets and injunctions, with stocks and bonds and rebates.

Homestead and Hazelton, Cripple Creek and Telluride illustrate labor war. The battles of giants over the Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific railways illustrates capitalistic war. Why the fight?

In industrial war the reason is plain. The bone of contention is money. Laborers want more wages; capitalists want more profits. Railroads and factories are fought for as a means of winning wealth.

Have you thought that military war has the same root cause as industrial war? What was the cause of the Boer war? Cecil Rhodes wanted the Cape to Cairo railroad and the opportunity to exploit Central Africa. He needed money.

The money lay in South Africa in the gold fields and diamond mines. The Boers were in the way. The British government was invoked to push them aside. Hence the war.

Why the Cuban insurrection and the Spanish-American war? Seligman, in his 'Economic Interpretation of History' (page 86), says: "It is no longer open to doubt that the Cuban insurrection, and thus indirectly the Spanish-American war, was the outcome of the sugar situation." From this came the Philippine war. Why? Senator Beveridge told us in his senate speech scattered broadcast under the caption "Under God." That which was "Under God" was the almighty dollar. There was money in the Philippines. "Duty and destiny" demanded that we seize them.

Then the Panama coup, which would mean war were not we so large and Columbia so small. The New York World's recent expose, with names, dates, facts and figures, shows that back of that was a syndicate which had purchased the shares of the old Panama Canal Co. and sought to unload them at enormous profit. All the other steps in the subsequent proceedings were a part of the program of the syndicate.

Next, the Far Eastern war. That "bone" is Korea. Russia seeks an outlet. Baffled at the Bosphorus and Afghanistan, she has sought the Pacific. Vladivostok is frozen much of the year. Korea would be an ideal outlet, and base against China. Why does Russia want an outlet? That she might sell her goods.

But Japan is interested in Korea too. She desires to work off there her surplus population and surplus goods; hence the clash.—Prof. Will-

man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracized and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison, a doomed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must stand forth a blotch amidst the singing spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who call from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime."

An Admirer of Hugo. "I notice you are an admirer of Hugo," was the next impertinent observation. "Ah, he was the champion of 'Les Miserables.' He was a great soul. He was always on the side of those who needed him. Do you remember in 'The Man Who Laughs' the bitter satire on man? The wolf and the man—and the man's plea to the wolf, 'And whatever you may do, Homo, never degenerate into a man?'"

"Mitchell's 'French Revolution' I believe is about the only work on the subject tinged with Socialism," suggested the reporter. "No, Gronlund's 'Ca Ira' is more so. He was a great genius—Gronlund. I knew him well. He literally famished. He came to this country and lectured. Just after I got out of jail he gave me the manuscript of his book recently published by Stone, but I was too poor myself to do anything with it. A short time before he died he wrote me that Hearst had given him a position on his New York paper. In it he pathetically said that he could now at least feed his poor body, and said that many times he had contemplated suicide."

Patron of the Drama. "How do you dissipate?" was asked. "You are fond of the drama, I believe?" "Oh, very fond of the drama. If I had the time I would be a constant patron of the drama. I think the stage is one of the great educators. It has the great advantage over some educational agencies of entertaining and refreshing while instructing and elevating. You can rest your body and nourish your spiritual organism. I believe the stage has a great future. It is evolving, undergoing great changes, and is to become a generally recognized factor in the intellectual and spiritual development of the race."

Just now Mr. Debs is working seventeen hours every day. He is at work at five in the morning and works until ten at night. After a cold water bath he begins work and continues until breakfast. During the day he writes. From seven at night until ten he reads. Mrs. Debs is companion and advisor—a charming woman. James Whitcomb Riley, who is a great friend of Mr. Debs, has been a frequent guest at the Debs home.

Mr. Debs shows his French extraction in his conversation. He is intense, enthusiastic, eloquent, fluent, and much given to gestures. He speaks all over—so to speak—with his hands, arms, body. His eyes are wonderfully expressive. And whatever he may be politically, he is a charming, fascinating and very lovable man personally.

"Sorry I have no cigar to offer you," he said apologetically, as the reporter was leaving. "Will have one next time. Well, it's good-bye and good luck, and come again."

The August issue of The Comrade contains a great variety of matter. There is first of all, in commemoration of the great agitator's death, an article on 'Ferdinand Lassalle by Peter E. Burrows, illustrated by a fine picture of this remarkable and fascinating man who started the now so powerful movement of the working class of Germany. 'Lassalle on his death bed' is another valuable picture. Blatchford is so well known that the article, 'A Patriotic Socialist,' dealing with a series of articles which has aroused the indignations of some of his readers, will be read with much interest. Ten cents per copy. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the 'Social Democratic Herald' drop a postal to Joe P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

Notice! Benson's New Book. "Socialism Made Plain" IS NOW READY. Single copies, 10 cents. Fifty copies, for \$4.50. One Hundred copies \$8.00. THIS OFFICE.

Socialist Review of Reviews. What The Comrade is Now! Reduced to 50 cents a Year. Includes a list of contents and subscription information.

United Hatters of North America. Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter. Includes logo and text about the union label.

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Union-made Cigars. Purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box. Includes logo and text about union-made cigars.

ORDER AT ONCE! The Struggle for Existence. By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, Ill. This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and Their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence. Includes text about the book and contact information.

Herm Miller PHOTOGRAPHER. 350 1/2 S. 3rd St. Milwaukee, Wis. Includes logo and contact information.

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

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.

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

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.

A Menace to the Movement.

Social-Democratic Herald: I am going to write you a letter, which I hope you will accept in the same friendly spirit in which it is written. I write this letter in the hope that the movement will profit from it.

In connection with the above letter we wish to refer briefly to an article quoted by the Appeal to Reason from the Los Angeles Socialist which scolds The Herald for daring to pass judgment on the Appeal. Some months ago The Herald commented adversely on the action of the Los Angeles paper in putting its mailing list at the service of the reactionaries of the labor movement in its city who were preparing the way for Hearst to start his Los Angeles American.

AN OLD-TIME READER LESSON.



One day, James and Kate were at play near a big tree, when a large nut fell from it. Kate picked it up. James said, "It is my nut, for I saw it fall." "No, it is mine," said Kate, "for I picked it up."

The above Typifies the Spirit of Modern Justice as Meted out by the Capitalist System to its Subject Class. It gives to the Producers, by Specious Reasoning, the Husks that the Capitalist System Requires that they shall Receive, and gives the Meat to the Non-Producers.

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 Malewski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schranz and H. W. Grant; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

By a vote of 24 to 19, the council decided to pay former Building Inspector Dunn's salary for the part of the month of June, after he had been convicted of bribery, amounting to \$115. City Attorney Runge said that the city could not escape paying this. (!) Ald. Braun declared it a "big steal," and said Dunn should sue for it if he wanted it.

Confessions of Capitalism, BY ALLAN L. BENSON. To Socialist Locals Everywhere! If you really want to deserve the name of Socialist Local or Branch, order "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM" by Allan L. Benson, in large quantities.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Table with columns for International Socialist Vote, UNITED STATES, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, ITALY, and various other countries with their respective vote counts.

Speaking of Quality Just Open a Bottle of BLATZ WIENER BEER. There's where the quality argument comes in—it's in every bottle or keg that bears the Wiener label.

Clearing Sale Continues. We need the room, Fall Stock is beginning to arrive and must be placed, therefore we are sacrificing all of our Summer Footwear at prices that are below cost in many instances.

Lamers Bros. SHOES. 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Shoes mended as well.

Greenberg THE OPTICIAN. 418 Chestnut St. About your Eyesight. Satisfaction Guaranteed. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

St. Charles Hotel. CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE. A Modern First-Class Hotel. With Rates in reach of all. Rooms 75c and up per day.

THE NEW BUTTON. What soldier would march to battle without his flag? What Social Democrat will go into the National Campaign of 1904 without one of the beautiful new Red Flag buttons?

THE KEY TO ABSOLUTE SECURITY. will be in your possession by renting a deposit safe, costing less than one cent a day.

WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL. CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL.

GOING FISHING? When a friend of yours goes fishing and makes a good catch you are anxious to cast your line in the same place.

FOR MUSIC Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band and Orchestra, 567 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

F. A. BREMER, DEALER IN Yale Motor Cycles & Bicycles. Full Line of Sundries, Tire Repairing Done Promptly.

IF THINE EYES Offend thee, do not quarrel with them, but get them fixed. Julius Lando's Optical.

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.

WAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Regular Meeting, Aug. 3. Delegate Feeley in the chair. Delegate Neuman vice chairman. New delegates seated from Cigarmakers, Cement Workers, Lumber Handlers, Glove Cutters, Carpenters No. 522, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Journeymen Horsehoers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Brass Molders, Stone Cutters, Carpenters No. 1447, Garment Workers, Iron Molders No. 125, Carpenters No. 188, Coopers No. 35.

To fill a vacancy on the Executive Board caused by the withdrawal of Delegate Kagi, Delegates Wall-schlaeger, Neuman, Haack, Besen-berg and Jung were nominated. They received respectively 22, 21, 16, 67, and 24 votes and Delegate E. H. Besenberg was declared elected. The ballot to fill the vacancy on the Grievance Committee, vice Kagi withdrawn, Delegates Benson, Jung, Coleman, Schweitzer, Wahl, Clark and Wolfram were nominated, Delegate Henry Jung being elected.

Executive Board Report. Announcement that John B. Lennon would be in the city on the Paul Huebner case, Aug. 16. Announcement that all plated cutlery from Wallingford, Conn., was unfair. Typographical Union No. 23 notified the board of the withdrawal of J. E. Kagi for irregularities. The Union Collar company requested the purchasing of union made collars for Labor Day. Request of State Federation of Labor that council appoint a deputy organizer, concurred in and council elected Bro. James Sheehan by acclamation. Request in the Colorado matter was filed. Matter of the Anti-Monopoly League of fakirs was referred to state board. Business Agent Weber reported that in company with the chairman of Grievance committee he had had a ses-

sion with the Colnik Mfg. Co., but got no results and recommended that the firm be placed on unfair list. On motion this was done and the executive board's and business agent's reports were approved. Bro. Brockhausen called up the recommendations of Pres. Gompers as to throwing the labor vote to capitalist candidates in the hope of getting labor legislation out of them, and read the letter which the State Federation had addressed to the headquarters at Washington. It was concurred in by the council. Delegate Brockhausen also announced that Atty. W. F. Thiel, in the Germania building, who gave legal assistance to the State Federation, would consent to make a series of fifteen minute talks to the council on the rights of the workers before the law. On motion it was decided to invite him to do so. The committee on Colorado mass meeting reported that owing to the inability of Pres. Moyer to come to Milwaukee, it had thought advisable to drop the plan. Approved.

In the matter of the communication from Chicago Federation of Labor asking the council to send delegates to a convention at Victor, Colo., the secretary was instructed to reply that the council sympathized with the spirit of the plan, but was unable to send a delegate. On motion it was decided to concur in request of Broom Makers to acquaint merchants with the fact that there were convict made brooms on the market. The Sheet Metal Workers called attention to fair houses handling their product. A resolution by Delegate Neuman protesting against School Director Pieplow's resolution in the School board to pay men higher salaries than women, was adopted. On motion of Delegate Rooney the recording secretary was instructed to make a new draft of the circular letter sent to unions regarding contributions to the Socialist presidential campaign fund, the objection being that the first draft was too long to be read before the average union. On rising vote the old committee was discharged.

Complaint made that the Forst-Keller was using scab bread. Referred to Grievance committee. Delegates were urged to remind their unions that union teamsters should be recognized when union men ordered coal. Complaint that Barber George Benz on Locust street was having a house built with non-union labor. The complainants were reminded of the rule to bring in complaints in writing. Delegate Brockhausen spoke of defalcations by union treasurers and wanted a committee to devise ways to prevent such dangers to the labor movement. The matter was laid over to next meeting. Disbursements, \$94.60.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy. S. D. P. State Board Report. The State Executive Board met August 7th, with all members present except H. Tuttle and E. Seidel, out of town. Charters were granted to Pardeeville and Hebrew Branch 2 of Milwaukee, on condition of approval of City Central. Bills of 50 cts. for scrubbing and \$16.15 for rent, light, copies of Herald and cartage on books were allowed. It was voted that a full meeting of the Board, with attendance of non-resident members, should be held September 4. Secretary's and Treasurer's financial report will appear in next week's issue as it is omitted in this number for want of space. E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

Notice—Comrade W. E. Acker will receive money for subscriptions and for picnic tickets at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

NOTICE! Look at the fine lot of Sample Shoes, 500 pair, in C. M. HANSON'S Window, 990 Kinnickinnic Ave., in Bank Building. Repairing a Specialty.

J. Bruett & Son Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Etc.

Geo. Schleiger, THE POPULAR MENS FURNISHER, CORNER 15th & Vliet Streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CHAS. L. WUERDEMANN, BICYCLES, Enameling, Nickel Plating, Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Bicycles Made to Order, Light Machinery Repaired, Light Mechanical Repairs.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT. EXECUTIVE BOARD: CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee. A. J. WILCH, 373 Seventh Street, Milwaukee. P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish. T. J. MCKEIGUE, 10 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List. The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.

OFFICIAL CALL, SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY. COUNTY COMMITTEE. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Official calls for preliminaries, caucuses and conventions in Milwaukee County.

STATE CONVENTION. A state convention of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin having been called to convene in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 292 Fourth Street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, the representation of the various wards, towns, villages and cities in Milwaukee County has been appointed as follows:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE. First Ward—2 delegates. Second Ward—3 delegates. Third Ward—1 delegate. Fourth Ward—4 delegates. Fifth Ward—6 delegates. Sixth Ward—8 delegates. Seventh Ward—2 delegates. Eighth Ward—8 delegates. Ninth Ward—16 delegates. Tenth Ward—16 delegates. Eleventh Ward—20 delegates. Twelfth Ward—12 delegates. Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates. Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates. Fifteenth Ward—8 delegates. Sixteenth Ward—2 delegates. Seventeenth Ward—6 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—4 delegates. Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates. Twentieth Ward—12 delegates. Twenty-first Ward—10 delegates. Twenty-second Ward—8 delegates. Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.

Town of South Milwaukee—2 delegates. Town of Greenfield—2 delegates. Town of Lake—1 delegate. Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates. Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates. Village of Cudahy—4 delegates. Village of North Milwaukee—1 delegate. Village of West Allis—1 delegate.

By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County. H. W. Bistorius, Chairman. John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary. Dated August 8th, 1904.

CALL FOR COUNTY CONVENTION. The county convention of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee County, to nominate candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the ensuing general election, viz.: County clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, district attorney, register of deeds, surveyor, and superintendent of schools, is hereby called to be held at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 292 Fourth Street, in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, September 3, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Before proceeding with the nomination of candidates the convention will also elect a chairman and secretary of the county committee, and a member of said committee from each ward, town or village in Milwaukee County. The apportionment of delegates to be as follows:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE. First Ward—3 delegates. Second Ward—8 delegates. Third Ward—1 delegate. Fourth Ward—3 delegates. Fifth Ward—7 delegates. Sixth Ward—9 delegates. Seventh Ward—2 delegates. Eighth Ward—8 delegates. Ninth Ward—17 delegates. Tenth Ward—15 delegates. Eleventh Ward—20 delegates. Twelfth Ward—12 delegates. Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates. Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates. Fifteenth Ward—7 delegates. Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates. Seventeenth Ward—7 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—4 delegates. Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates. Twentieth Ward—12 delegates. Twenty-first Ward—11 delegates. Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates. Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.

City of South Milwaukee—1 delegate. Town of Greenfield—1 delegate. Town of Lake—1 delegate. Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates. Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates. Village of Cudahy—1 delegate. Village of North Milwaukee—1 delegate. Village of West Allis—1 delegate.

By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County. H. W. Bistorius, Chairman. John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary. Dated August 8th, 1904.

CALLS FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS. A delegate convention of the Social-Democratic party of the Fourth Congressional district of Wisconsin to nominate a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing general election, Nov. 8th, 1904, is hereby called to be held at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 292 Fourth Street, in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, September 3, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The apportionment of delegates to be as follows:

Fourth Congressional District Convention. CITY OF MILWAUKEE. Second Ward—8 delegates. Third Ward—1 delegate. Fourth Ward—3 delegates. Fifth Ward—7 delegates.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee. A. J. WILCH, 373 Seventh Street, Milwaukee. P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish. T. J. MCKEIGUE, 10 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee. The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee. Pamperin & Wignenborn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Black & Gerner Co., Manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stoves. The Janesville Clothing Co. The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay. Casey & Strasen-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

The proceedings of the twelfth annual convention held at Green Bay have just been mailed. Any affiliated organization or delegate of the convention failing to receive the copies mailed them, will please notify the office of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, at 553 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis. In a circular just received and signed by the local officers of the Iron Molders' Union No. 241 of New Britain, Conn., and also bearing signatures of approval of the international president of the Iron Molders' union and the president of the American Federation of Labor, Attention is called to the fact that the American Hardware Co., composed of the P. & Corbin Co. and the Russell and Ervin Co., manufacturers of locks and builders' hardware, are on the "Unfair List."

Secretary Wis. State Fed. of Labor. Seventh Ward—2 delegates. Eighth Ward—8 delegates. Eleventh Ward—20 delegates. Twelfth Ward—11 delegates. Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates. Fifteenth Ward—8 delegates. Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates. Seventeenth Ward—7 delegates. Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.

City of South Milwaukee—1 delegate. Town of Greenfield—1 delegate. Town of Lake—1 delegate. Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates. Village of Cudahy—1 delegate. Village of West Allis—1 delegate.

Fifth Congressional District Convention. A congressional convention of the Social-Democratic party of the Fifth congressional district of Wisconsin to nominate a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing general election, Nov. 8th, 1904, having been called to be held at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 292 Fourth Street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the representation of the various wards, towns and villages in said district in Milwaukee County, have been apportioned as follows:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE. First Ward—3 delegates. Sixth Ward—9 delegates. Ninth Ward—17 delegates. Tenth Ward—15 delegates. Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—4 delegates. Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates. Twentieth Ward—12 delegates. Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates. Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates.

Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates. Village of North Milwaukee—1 delegate. By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County. H. W. Bistorius, Chairman. John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary. Dated August 8th, 1904.

CALLS FOR SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS. Fourth Senatorial District. The convention of the Social-Democratic party of the Fourth Senatorial district to nominate a candidate for state senator, to be voted for at the November election, is hereby called to be held at Glazier's hall, 920 Third street, in the city and county of Milwaukee, Thursday, September 1st, 1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE. First Ward—3 delegates. Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—4 delegates. Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates.

Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates. North Milwaukee—1 delegate. Sixth Senatorial District. The convention of the Social-Democratic party of the Sixth Senatorial district to nominate a candidate for state senator, to be voted for at the November election, is hereby called to be held at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue, in the city and county of Milwaukee, Thursday, September 1st, 1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE. Ninth Ward—17 delegates. Tenth Ward—15 delegates. Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates. Twentieth Ward—12 delegates. Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates.

By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County. H. W. Bistorius, Chairman. John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary. Dated August 8th, 1904.

CALLS FOR ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. Conventions of the Social-Democratic party of the several Assembly districts in Milwaukee county, comprising more than one ward, town, or village to nominate candidates for members of the assembly, to be voted for at the November election, are hereby called to be held Friday, September 2, 1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at places hereinafter designated. The apportionment of delegates to be as follows:

First Assembly District. First Ward—3 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—4 delegates. Convention held at Schmitt's hall, 838 North Water street. Second Assembly District. Second Ward—8 delegates. Sixth Ward—9 delegates. Convention held at Weingart's hall, 298 Fourth street.

(Continued on Page 5.)

WATCHES! WATCHES! OUR SPECIALTY. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT. THE FINEST QUALITY. THE LOWEST PRICES. August 7th Stecher's JEWELER... Corner Third & State Streets.

Union Made Shoes AT ERNST SAUDER, Repairing Neatly Done. 581 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

H. P. Hansen, Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Shoes, Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishings. 548-550 POTTER AVENUE. PHONE BLACK 9245. AUGUST GILL, COAL, WOOD & GAS COKE 906 WINNEBAGO STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

RADCLIFFE & PORTER MFG. CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Screens, Window Frames. Office and Factory: 59th Avenue & Mitchell Street, Phone, West Allis 45. ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED FOR ALL MILL WORK.

A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season. 211 HOWELL AVENUE.

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S BEER HALL & SAMPLE ROOM, 402 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth, Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot. Telephone Black 9581. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNION BOTTLING WORKS, BLENKER & TRILLING, Proprietors. Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Lemon Sour, Wild Cherry Wine, Birch Beer, Seltzers and Siphon Seltzer... 263 JACKSON STREET. Tel. 9863 Black.

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JOHN LUELL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS, 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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I ADVERTISE SMALL WHY BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT THE SMALLEST PROFIT. LUDWIG BERG, 317 3rd St. Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED: That You Help Unionism by Patronizing the First Union Bakery. ALVIN FLEISCHER, 922 FIFTH STREET, MILWAUKEE.

THE KIETH DRUG CO. Deutsche Apotheke, 840 MITCHELL MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone Blue 9211.

WHERE TO EAT. LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL LUNCH ROOMS, OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at moderate prices. 52 CLEALINESS. QUICK SERVICE. J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager. 420 East Water Street & 183 Third Street. Tel. Blue 8922. SCHLITZ BEER.

GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, SALOON... 440 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Comrades give me a call.

The Plum Clothing & Tailoring Co. UNION MADE CLOTHING 491-493 Eleventh Ave., Milwaukee. GO TO GEORGE RUGGABER For Reliable Union Made Shoes. 494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

ASK FOR Edelweiss, Schoen Rosenbrau, Select or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO. Try Our Tonic 'EDELWEISS-MALTINE' 446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott. Phone So. 104.

Crab Season Just Opened! FRESH CRABS DAILY AT TEWS' FISH MARKET 373 1st Avenue, Phone 8451. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION HAT CO. \$3.00 Hats \$2.00 224 GRAND AVENUE.

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GOOD COAL Perfectly Screened. Burns to a White Ash. You get satisfactory results by trying the FETTE & MEYER COAL CO. J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres. 35 ONEIDA STREET, Phone Main 92. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

J. B. REITER, MANUFACTURER OF Carbonated Beverages AND SOLE AGENT FOR THE FAMOUS IRON BREW. 195 Jackson Street, Milwaukee. Phone M. 2879.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET, Fresh Salted and Layton Smoked Meats. Notice to Ward Branches and Unions! Will give estimates and will furnish at very low figures Hamburg Meats, Etc., for your Picnics and Festivals. 863 KINNICKINNIC AVE., Phone South 600 MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

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HERMAN BUECH, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, Tampans, 10 cents, National Sport, 2 cents 575 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

John Leuenberger, Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 25 Jackson Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Store closed Sundays. Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order.

No Reason Why You Can't Get The UNION LABEL On All Your Made-to-Order Garments. MIES YOUR TAILOR at 784 Kinnickinnic Ave. Will Fix You Up. LOCATED AT THE BRIDGE.

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ROBERT BUECH, Lincoln Avenue Barrel House, 945 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave. MILWAUKEE Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Telephone No. 255 South.

DR. TH. BURMEISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, 406 CHESTNUT ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ARTHUR J. BRETT, UNDERTAKER, 201 REE STREET. AND. BUEHLER, PRINTER 614-616 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone White 5061. We prescribe and make glasses for the night. A. REINHARD, Optician.

RE-OPENS STAR Sunday Night Weber's Dainty Duchess Seats Now On Sale 10-20-30c

Crosby Transportation Co. GRAND EXCURSION SHEBOYGAN SUNDAY, AUGUST 14th, STEAMER NYACK. FARE 50 CTS. ROUND TRIP.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS \$1.00 TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50

Crosby Transportation Co. & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Daily at 9:30 p. m. for GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT, MUKWAGO, TOLDO, GRAND RAPIDS, PORT HURON, SAGINAW, BAY CITY.

Barry Line Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M. Fare 75c. Excursions Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M. \$1.00 Round Trip.

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS. Manistee, Ludington, Traverse City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Montreal and all points east.

Goodrich Transportation Co. 3 LARGE STEAMERS DAILY TO CHICAGO

COUPON. Cut this out and bring it to THEO. SCHELLE, 316 WEST WATER STREET.

This Means You. To whom we now speak. If you are tired and want honest service and no "snaky" talk, let us place you in our place.

WIRTHWEINS ICE CREAM. IT'S ALL CREAM. SOLD AT ALL SODA FOUNTAINS.

Strehlow & Schaepp. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING, Paperhanging and Calcimining, STRAING AND WARD WOOD FINISHING.

(Continued from Page 1.) Third Assembly District. Seventeenth Ward—7 delegates. South Milwaukee—1 delegate.

Fourth Assembly District. Fifteenth Ward—7 delegates. Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates. Convention hall at 1029 Vliet street.

Fifth Assembly District. Fifth Ward—7 delegates. Twelfth Ward—11 delegates. Convention Hall at Hall No. 382 Washington street.

Sixth Assembly District. Third Ward—1 delegate. Fourth Ward—3 delegates. Seventh Ward—2 delegates. Convention hall in room 68, Cawker building.

Seventh Assembly District. Greenfield—1 delegate. Town of Wauwatosa—1 delegate. Village of West Allis—1 delegate.

Eighth Assembly District. Eighth Ward—8 delegates. Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates. Convention held at 375 First avenue.

Ninth Assembly District. Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates. Twentieth Ward—11 delegates. Convention held at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

Tenth Assembly District. Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates. Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates. North Milwaukee—1 delegate.

Eleventh Assembly District. Twelfth Ward—11 delegates. Thirteenth Ward—10 delegates. Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates.

Fifteenth Assembly District. Fifteenth Ward—10 delegates. Sixteenth Ward—11 delegates. Seventeenth Ward—10 delegates.

Sixteenth Assembly District. Sixteenth Ward—11 delegates. Seventeenth Ward—10 delegates. Eighteenth Ward—10 delegates.

ATTENTION! ORGANIZED LABOR'S HOLIDAY IS NEAR!

During the year past organized labor of the country has felt called upon to make many and varied demonstrations—strikes, strikers' parades, strikers' picnics, Colorado indignation meetings, and the like.

Comrades, brothers, sisters, has your union made proper preparations for doing its share in making the annual parade and picnic to be held under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council a success complete?

Percentage of members in line (invalid and those compelled to work excepted, unless 50 per cent or more are thus absent) 40 points. Uniform, dress or equipment 20. General conduct and precision of marching order 20. Display of craft work or label 20.

One candidate for member of assembly. Caucus booth located on the north-west corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets. Tenth Ward. Sixteen delegates to state convention.

Eleventh Ward. Twenty delegates to state convention. Twenty delegates to county convention. Twenty delegates to assembly convention.

Twelfth Ward. Twelve delegates to state convention. Eleven delegates to county convention. Eleven delegates to assembly convention.

Thirteenth Ward. Ten delegates to state convention. Ten delegates to county convention. Ten delegates to assembly convention.

Fourteenth Ward. Ten delegates to state convention. Ten delegates to county convention. Ten delegates to assembly convention.

Fifteenth Ward. Eight delegates to state convention. Seven delegates to county convention. Seven delegates to assembly convention.

Sixteenth Ward. Eight delegates to state convention. Eight delegates to county convention. Eight delegates to assembly convention.



GRAHAM & GRAHAM AT THE STAR THEATER.

and all declared closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. After the canvass of votes cast at the caucus the caucus officers will certify to the returns on blanks furnished by the county committee.

STAR THEATER. Weber's "Dainty Duchess" Barleaguers are coming again. They will be the attraction at the STAR THEATER all of next week.

M. Thierbach & Co. Manufacturers of and Dealers in FLAGS, BANNERS, REGALIAS, BADGES. Orders of Unions kindly solicited and promptly filled.

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.

FOR SALE. \$1000 Lot, 30x120, on north side of good neighborhood. Cottage and Barn, will sell on easy terms.

GILBERT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. High grade instruction and the strongest backing in securing employment. Fall term begins September 6.

A CURRENT OF LOW PRICES. This current of low prices is like the current of a high water—everything before it. You trace its effects to every corner of the earth.