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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Are We For Public Ownership? By VICTOR L. BERGER.

Our party is to succeed, if it is to bring about Socialism, there is only one possible way: it must directly connect with really existing conditions...

Now there is no point where Socialism can more easily connect with the present system than in the municipality. The municipality and the village have always been co-operative structures.

Yet it has been repeated by Socialists over and over again, and especially by the narrow and ignorant fanatics who would like to make our party a poor imitation of the impotent S. L. P., that our party is not a "Public Ownership party" and has no interest in the municipalization of public utilities.

And yet, the platforms recently adopted by Philadelphia, New York and other places take special care to condemn Public Ownership of Public Utilities as "a sop thrown to the workmen to keep them quiet."

If this party should go out of existence as a national organization—although we will keep our end up here in Wisconsin if necessary—it will die by its own stupidity and impotence.

The Social-Democratic parties all over the world are the foremost champions of public ownership of public utilities. And the Socialist parties we had in this country in the past—until recently—advocated and agitated for the same kind of demands.

And it is cowardly and ridiculous to excuse or defend this impotence by claiming that "otherwise the capitalists would lure the Socialists from the straight path" or that the "class lines would be obliterated."

But enough of this. It ought to be easy for our party to go ahead. Europe should be in that respect, as in many others, our teacher.

We ought to ascertain what social improvement European cities have achieved. We ought to inquire into the way in which the Socialists there proceed.

Let us first take Germany. The Germans as a race unquestionably have a higher capacity for organized social functions than the Anglo-Saxons.

To begin with, an abundant supply of pure water thoroughly distributed is in Germany considered too vital to be intrusted to private business control. All German cities, with very few unimportant exceptions, even now own and operate their water works, which always are made to earn profits, averaging from ten to fifteen per cent.

Moreover, two-thirds of the large German cities now own and manage gas works as municipal enterprises. Where such gas works are still in private hands, the Social-Democrats are making a continuous and strenuous fight.

The tendency of municipal ownership of the gas business in Germany and Austria is found to be towards a more complete illumination and a more thoroughly diffused private use of gas, simply because the gas is cheap—while in enlightened America the poor workman in Chicago still finds it cheaper to use kerosene oil and pay Rockefeller tribute in that way.

We can safely next expect to see in Germany a municipal monopoly of the fuel supply; for with the progress of electricity as an illuminant—and by the way, municipal electrical works are regarded as the logical development of the modern policy—gas is more and more likely to be used as fuel.

And besides all this we must consider that all the municipalities pay better wages and have shorter hours than private concerns. Municipal ownership thus has a marked tendency to uplift the standard of wages for the entire community.

All of this may be full-fledged Socialism—it surely is not communism as some of our leaders would have under the name of Socialism—but it is Socialistic work, and it is necessary work if we are ever to have Socialism.

So much for Germany.

When we turn to Great Britain, we find still other municipal problems taken in hand during the last generation, and problems which elicited the full sympathy and co-operation of the English Socialists.

The Argentine Socialists have hard luck at the present time. After making way on every hand, and sending a representative to the national party, they are now called upon to weather a policy of repression.

One thing is certain: If the labor saving machine lessened the profits of the capitalists it would not be introduced. But the working class, whose chances for employment it does lessen, have nothing to say about it.

Comrade Daniel Hoan, class day president at the University of Wisconsin, in his farrowel address, among other things, said the following: "But if our privileges have been great, I trust that we now feel that the duties we owe the state have been correspondingly increased."

It is indeed significant when such sentiments come from graduates from our leading universities. It means that trained and educated men are to carry out to the people high ideals looking to the uplift and betterment of the race.

The third edition of "Socialism Made Plain," Allan L. Benson's great Socialist making book, has just come from the press and is ready for delivery on the accrued orders.

The Social-Democratic Herald is "Purposely Published for Propaganda." For that reason, very little space is devoted each week to pruffs for the paper, whether prepared by members of the staff or selected from our correspondence.

We aim to make the paper better still, but before we can make many more improvements we must own our own printing plant.

As the Annual State Picnic of the Social-Democratic party, of Wisconsin is near at hand, we desire to center the attention of comrades and friends this week on that great event.

The mere announcement that Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago, is to be the orator of the day, should prove a sufficient drawing card to make this picnic the greatest success yet scored by the party in Wisconsin.

But there will be hundreds of other attractions besides, and if you wish to spend a really enjoyable day, you will not fail to come to Schlitz Park on Sunday, July 16.

Remember that all profits in excess of \$2,000 will be applied to the Printing Plant Fund. We want to be in a position to carry on a vigorous campaign next spring, and with a printing plant of our own we will be able to do things that will make the work of the grand jury look like child's play.

Now, comrades, here's an opportunity to give the capitalist politicians of Wisconsin a jolt that will make a horrible nightmare seem like a most delightful dream in comparison. Biff!

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Previously reported \$365.73', 'E. Earns .50', 'L. Bailey .10', etc.

Capitalism's Concern for the Home!

"Socialism would destroy the home!" howl the hypocritical apologists of capitalism. Yet Raymond Robbins says there are 60,000 homeless men in Chicago, and on top of this startling statement comes an announcement from Mayor Dunne himself that there are 10,000 "fallen" women in Chicago who are to be segregated in four distinct "red light" districts.

What becomes of all the wealth the American wage slave is producing but is not allowed to keep! Watch the Sunday papers to see where some of it is going. For instance we read: "Mrs. Goelert gives dinner in honor of mother of future queen of Germany. One American guest wore a dress of spun silver and a corsage studded with rubies."

A Milwaukee jury has brought in a verdict charging the death of an old woman to the fact that the street car that ran her down was going at too high a rate of speed. Some will straightway blame the motorman, without realizing that the motorman are under orders from the company to make as fast trips as possible and to gain time by spurring wherever there is a clear space of track with no interruption as to take on or let off passengers.

Roosevelt's whitewashing of Paul Morton is about the limit!

In the Philadelphia raid the men captured were let off with light fines. Not so the women. Why?

According to McClure's Magazine, Rockefeller's father was a horse thief. He ought to be proud of his son!

The hired apologists for the present system are forever harping on the possibility that Socialism may destroy individuality. They strive to implant in the minds of the workers the false impression that the capitalist system encourages and fosters individuality, while what it really does encourage is individualism—the most extreme individual selfishness.

What is needed is working-class education, and this is the kind of education that the Social-Democratic Herald is engaged in dispensing—the kind of education that enables the workers to understand their class interests and induces them to do their own thinking.

Now, comrades and friends, this is too great a task for the Socialist press to accomplish without your assistance; you must not forget your duties as educators. If you do not feel qualified to teach the principles of Socialism, you can at least help to spread those principles by circulating Socialist literature and getting subscribers for the party paper.

The Social-Democratic Herald is offering some attractive inducements to those who can devote a little time to getting subscribers. Look for heading, "Don't Miss This."

The offer of five cards on credit to those who cannot send cash with order still holds good. Five cards for \$2.00, with premiums to those sending cash with order.

Do you notice how silent the Catholic priests who were so loud in charging Socialism with being immoral are, now that those terrible exposures of the immorality of capitalist society in Philadelphia have been printed in the press!

My! But DeLeon found 'em easy!

ARE WE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP?—Continued from First Column. substantial structures, and has built many model cottages which the city has rented to workmen at cost. Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow are doing the same thing.

Of course, we here in America cannot simply imitate Germany or copy the ways of England. But we can accept and ought to accept suggestions resulting from their activity. Europe has shown us that great municipal enterprises are possible and practicable, and further, that they can be made profitable.

There are other public utilities that have not been taken up, neither in France, Germany nor England, which we might take up in America. For instance, municipal fire insurance. It seems proper that the same agency which protects citizens' property against fire through its fire department, should pay for that property which it does not succeed in saving; and that of course, can be done only by a general insurance policy.

Probably the most useful extension of city activity might be accomplished in the public schools, by furnishing books, meals and clothing to the children until they are sixteen or even eighteen, and by giving them a good technical and trade education.

Again I say, all of this may not be Socialism "per se" and will not abolish the capitalist system over night. It is very hard and tedious work, requiring infinitely more knowledge, science, patience, perseverance, honesty and fighting qualities than to stand in a hall or on a street corner and repeat the hollow phrases about class-consciousness, clear-cutness, uncompromisingness, and other holy-messes.

Besides municipal activity is only one line of Socialist activity. But there ought to be similar Socialist activity carried on in the same manner and with unrelenting perseverance in state and national affairs, and last but not least, in the trades unions. All of these activities combined will make the Socialist movement. Nothing less will do.

And this work of the Socialists also makes for the Revolution—as far as a revolution can be made. This work will facilitate the economic and political changes in society and always make use of these changes for the betterment of the conditions. I is the only possible revolution—otherwise we may have all sorts of revolts, but never a revolution.

As for the final aim—if there is such thing as a final aim in civilization—by working on the lines indicated we shall some time get to the Co-operative Commonwealth, to the Workers' Republic, to the Social-Democracy, or some state of that type—which no one can describe or even outline at the present day. And during all the time while "we are getting there," we are improving the condition of the proletariat and are elevating the human race.

But listen to this, you fellows who have been condemning the Milwaukee Socialist movement as "opportunistic" and Victor Berger as an "arch-heretic": the Socialist party of America will have to work in the way indicated above or it must go to pieces and make room for a party able to do those things.

And if the present Socialist party is too ignorant or too impotent to fulfill its mission, the sooner it disappears and gives place to a party that is intelligent and potent—the better it will be for the people of America and especially for the American proletariat.

Be this as it may, the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin under all circumstances will do its duty.

We have received many a letter of protest from readers complaining of our claim that high society seethes with immorality. The Philadelphia exposures are a better answer than we could possibly give.

As long ago as 1848 Marx and Engels in their masterly dissection of capitalist society, in the Communist Manifesto, said of capitalist morality: "The bourgeois (capitalist class) has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation."

On another page we have written of the Philadelphia raid. Since that was written there comes further details of the affair. We are told that of those captured in the dens of unlawful intercourse, there were a large number of "men and women whose names adorn the bluebook of society, who are well known figures in Newport, New York and Paris, and who had to use all their influence to keep their highly respected names from being trailed in the mire."

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate. "The girl stood, white as marble, without replying. The magistrate repeated the question."

"I shall give you no name," replied the girl. "It's all over now, and can do no good. It will be death for me in the end and death for my parents. I will only say that I was engaged to be married. I still feel that I am a good woman. It is too late to ask for mercy. Oh, my God—too late!"

"Officer, did you ever see this woman before?" asked the magistrate. "Yes, your honor," whispered the officer. "She lives at No. — street. She is the daughter of —"

"Take her away quick. Put her in a carriage and send her home," exclaimed the horrified magistrate.

Philadelphia society is no worse than that in New York, Chicago and other large cities. And back of it all stands the corruptor, the capitalist system. The only possible way to get the human race back to moral normality lies in abolishing the system and bringing in, in its stead, the reign of Social-Democracy.

Some of the scenes when the plain clothes men raided the houses were almost beyond description. This is especially true of some of the room-houses in the center and north-western sections of the city.

Young girls were found in various stages of dishabille and their male companions were not better off so far as the quantity of clothing was concerned. Some of them were given opportunity to dress for the street, but there were others who were not dealt with so leniently and either.

11th Ward Branch S. D. P., Milwaukee... 30.00

6554.83

Some Letters to an American Farmer.

IV. HOW THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL CONCERNS THE FARMER. SMALL CAPITAL HELPLESS AGAINST LARGE CAPITAL.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

BROTHER JO:

It must be plain that modern machinery is compelling co-operation. Men must co-operate on some terms or machinery cannot be run at all.

The first tiller of the soil did not and could not co-operate. He just got a good, strong stick, sharpened it by burning it to a point in the fire, and that constituted his entire farming outfit. No chance to co-operate in the use of tools of that kind, or in their product. This was the original and only really independent farmer.

Let us now examine into the "independence" of the modern farmer who uses the modern tools and machines which have developed from that sharpened stick, and find out just how really "independent" this modern farmer is.

The modern farmer must have modern machines, and—

1. An army of men is mining iron for his use.
2. Another army of men is preparing timber for his use.
3. Another vast army is mining the coal.
4. Other armies are building ships and railroads.
5. Another immense army is transporting these raw materials to the factory and from the factory to the farm.
6. Other armies are building factories and machines for making and moving machines.
7. Still other armies are making farm tools and machines.
8. Other vast armies are providing the clothing, shoes, fuel and shelter for these armies while they make the tools and machines for the farmer.

Upon all the men of all these armies the farmer is dependent. In every plow, every mower, every binder, every shovel and hoe, every fence board, nail or bolt is the work of millions of men, all of whom have labored with and for the farmer, who, in turn, has fed them all. To-day it takes all the useful people of society to make and transport the one match with which the fire is lighted in the stove in which is embodied the labor of all those same millions, farmers included. Thus are we so far socialized already, and the process still continues. And it cannot stop. To stop would be to go backward towards the sharpened stick. Socialists are those who see these things and who propose the organization of all these social functions in the interest of the useful class—the workers and thinkers—those who render useful social service.

In all the processes of social growth through all the ages, one law of evolution is plainly written: "Eliminate the useless." That which no longer serves a useful purpose in the economy of nature is cast aside. Under the operation of this law, society has cast off several outgrown social systems, such as theocracy, aristocracy, chattel slavery, feudalism. And now we have come to the age of Democracy—not the shoddy article, mind you, but the real thing—Social-Democracy. Society is now making war upon capitalism, and if capitalism be no longer useful, if it no longer serve a useful social purpose, as it once did, it, too, must obey the law and pass away.

The evidences that the competitive system (or perhaps rather lack of system) is gradually becoming not only useless, but dangerous, are numerous. Gradually the means of production upon which all must depend for their very lives are passing into the control of trusts and combinations. The supplies of lumber, coal, iron, leather, paper, oil, lead, flour, meats, cotton, tobacco, farm machinery, in fact, nearly every article of commerce, are controlled entirely, or very largely, by organized capital. The mines, the forests, the factories, the means of transportation, have almost wholly been reduced to the trust form of ownership, but so far the trust system has paid little attention to the trustification of the farms and farming. The control of the farmers' market and means of transportation has been sufficient for the purposes of modern capitalism. So long as it can "make more money" off farmers than it could off those same farmers were they wage-workers, it is satisfied to leave things as they are, and there is no other reason why

the farming interest is not treated by capitalism exactly as are the mines, the forests, the factories and the railroads.

Nevertheless, agricultural production is now beginning to afford a good field for the industrial organizer. Admittedly the farm interests are not organized and systematized for the economy of labor in production, as are mining, manufacturing and transportation. But with the quite recently introduced traction engine, which has been over one hundred years in process of development, and considering the possibilities of electrical power as applied to farming, it seems certain that agriculture must follow the other industries in systematized production. Already machinery has been so far applied to farm operations as to increase the power of labor to produce, by five, ten, twenty or one hundredfold, as compared with former methods. Comparing the modern mower with the ancient scythe; the binder with the old cradle or still older sickle; the lister and cultivator with the old plows, harrows and hoes; the modern horse rake with the old hand rake; the horse forks with the hand forks; the modern threshing machine with the ancient flail, and so on through a long list, it is plain that the productivity of farm labor has increased not less than fivefold since you were a strapping lad and I a mere kid, and, compared with the original sharpened stick, not less than 500 or 1,000-fold. That the farmer has received the benefit of this increased capacity to produce will hardly be contended, and the wages of labor continue about the same as they were—a bare living. The surplus value thus created, the unearned increment, has not gone to those whose labor produced it, but has been taken in the shape of rent, interest and profit, by the owning class. Vast millions and billions have been piled up in a comparatively few hands and is now exploiting labor in all its useful forms. And the real working farmer is paying the same tribute that the wage-worker is paying.

But the day of systematized, organized and economical farm production is now almost at hand. A new power is being applied. The completed traction engine indicates a still greater revolution in farm methods, and electricity stands just in the background, almost ready to add its force. Perhaps some day the power of the water in Niagara Falls may be used in tilling the big fields of your Nebraska farm, or in shearing sheep on this old homestead!

Nearly all the divisions of industry are now operated, from top to bottom, by hired men, for the profit of the owners. The capitalist no longer even manages—he hires his managers, who are expected and ordered to produce satisfactory dividends. Social evolution has reached the stage where the value of the social service of the capitalist class is being reduced to zero. Formerly the capitalist managed his own business and engineered his own profits. Now even this service, the last useful function of capitalism, has been turned over to the wage-working class, which is thus made self-exploiting. And thus a managing class is growing up among the wage-workers themselves. Labor now both produces and manages. That it will always continue to pay tribute to a socially useless and entirely predatory class is not believable. Labor is organizing. Its cerebro-spinal nervous system, its brains, are developing. It is the growing social force. It is becoming class-conscious and in due time it will add administration and ownership to its list of social functions, and then capitalism, as a social system, will belong to the dead past as do chattel slavery and feudalism. Society is now saturated with Socialism.

The present position of the farmer in the economy of society we well know. He is paying tribute to capitalism just as the wage-worker is. There is only this difference—the farmer pays tribute when he sells his product in the market, while the wage-worker pays when he sells his labor. Both are exploited as producers of wealth, and their interests are identical except only to the extent of the farmers' interest as a capitalist, which is quite inconsequential. This identity of interest calls for organization, the only available weapon of defense. We cannot longer depend upon competition as we could in the days of hand production or production by the use of simple tools. The social force of modern machinery is too great. It demands co-operation all along the line.

For competition itself compels co-operation, and in this way: Those who by use of the best business organization and the use of the best machines produce goods with the least labor and expense drive those with poorer business organization and inferior machines from the market. The strongest, or fittest, survive, and those less fit are gradually pressed into the ranks of the wage-workers. But that by no means ends the struggle. As wage-workers their only means of escape from actual, absolute slavery is organization. They organize by crafts and are again overcome. They organize industrially (that is by whole industries) and the Masters of the Bread whip them again. But they learn by defeat. The struggle develops their strength, their class-consciousness, their powers of perception, their whole capacity. At last they see a weapon which in their hands is irresistible—the Ballot. They organize socially, that is to say, politically, and in that field, because of their growth in strength and numbers, they themselves become the Masters of the Bread and there at least they win their victory. In the labor unions of to-day are the statesmen of to-morrow. To "smash the unions" is to transform craftsmen into statesmen, and, if need be, into Soldiers.

The struggle between Labor and Capital is constantly growing more and more tense. It is the issue upon which the farmer must choose his position. He cannot long remain "a-straddle of the fence." He must get down on one side or the other.

Small capital, such as most farmers have, cannot successfully compete with the systematized management and superior facilities of real, or large, capital. Small capital can neither produce nor distribute goods economically, and yet this is the business game the farmers are now playing. Really the material interest of the farmer, as a small capitalist, is quite inconsequential when compared with his interest as a working man.

I have pictured the farmer as being on the fence between Labor and Capital. He has not always been in that position and has been placed there by modern capitalism. He cannot get down on the capitalist side from which the real thing capitalist has driven him, and it only remains for him to land on the labor side, when he belongs. And that, if he only knew it, is exactly where modern capitalist methods, in the due process of economic or business evolution, has located him. Some figures in my next letter. Yours sincerely, C. J. LAMB, Dryden, Mich.

STUDENT'S CORNER.

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



Sanial's Answer to Ashplant. (Concluded.)

I have previously made a passing reference to the well known fact that in the process through which commodities reach their last market, where they are bought for the final purpose of consumption, they acquire successive prices, which may be classed under three general heads, namely: 1. Prices at the places of production; 2. Wholesale prices at distributive centers; 3. Retail prices.

It is to be taken as a matter of course that as commodities pass from one market to the next their prices must increase, since they embody at each step an additional quantity of necessary social labor, such labor, for instance, as is required for their transportation, storing, parceling and delivery, besides the attendant bookkeeping and other clerical work, but exclusive of all

labor actually wasted in the operations of mere speculators.

But it must be observed that the increase of price is by no means in proportion to the additional quantity of necessary social labor. It is, as a rule, considerably greater; and from this important fact, apparently puzzling, arises a confusion of ideas which leads to such questions as that which Comrade Ashplant propounded.

In the light of the fundamental propositions theoretically demonstrated by Marx the capitalist phenomenon to which attention is here called not only becomes comprehensible, but vividly illustrates those propositions.

Leaving out of consideration the cheating practices of small retailers—which, as I observed in my first reply to Ashplant's question, constitute an extra process of robbery similar to the pickpocket's and subject, therefore, to no economic law—the prices of commodities on their last market fairly represent their relative as well as their absolute value, expressed in terms of the commodity Gold, but actually de-

termined by the quantity of necessary social labor embodied in them, respectively. Hence we see that these prices are remarkably steady, sometimes for a period of years (as shown by my extensive inquiry into the course of retail prices from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, published in the Tenth Report of the New York State Bureau of Statistics), and do not undergo a substantial change until the conditions of production have themselves undergone a corresponding alteration.

On the other hand, the primary markets of raw materials, so-called, or of finished products at their respective places of production, together with the wholesale markets at the great centers of trade, constitute the battlefield where every capitalist in his individual capacity must fight for an increase or against a decrease of his share in the "surplus value" which the capitalist class, as a body, extracts from the productive workers. On those markets, therefore, the unsteadiness of the prices, their wide fluctuations—frequently amounting in a few days, or even in a few hours, to a greater fall than could naturally be brought about in several years by modern invention, or to a greater rise than could result from war, famine or any other calamity—reflect the turmoil and vicissitudes of the conflict between capitalists.

Yet, right in the midst of this capitalistic anarchy, the Law of Value asserts itself upon the unsteady prices as does the law of gravitation upon a pendulum violently swinging, or upon waters agitated by a tempest. For, upon the whole, the sum of rises equals the sum of falls, and the resulting average price on either of those two tempestuous markets fairly represents the value of the product involved, less the value of the share of plunder which the selling capitalist must abandon to the purchasing capitalist as rightly "earned" by the capital necessary to "carry" that product to its last market.

For instance, the wholesale merchant employs little labor, and the portion of his capital which he must lay out in wages is small as compared with the similar outlay of the manufacturer. But, to the extent that he "carries" stocks of merchandise for a certain length of time, he enables the manufacturer to continue his operations and thus indirectly but very actually participates in the process of exploiting the productive labor engaged not only in manufacturing, but in the production of materials. He must therefore get his commensurate share of the "surplus value" extracted from that labor. This he gets through the money mechanism of the capitalist system by obtaining his goods at "factory prices."

Again, inasmuch as the retail merchant also "carries" stocks, he is not left actually though still more indirectly than the wholesaler a participant in the exploitation of the labor employed by the manufacturer, the farmer, the mine owner, etc. Therefore he also gets his share of the results of that exploitation by paying only "wholesale prices," further reduced by "discounts for cash," or increased by "interest on credits," for goods which he sells at their full value.

The workings of this whole capitalistic mechanism are well seen in the statistical results which I have obtained this year from my analysis of the total wealth and production of the United States in the census year 1900. I cannot undertake here to go into details. Ample information on these subjects will soon be supplied in two "Socialist Posters" now ready for the press and to be followed by others that are in preparation for the use of Socialist organizations, in the hope that the formation of numerous Study Clubs will thereby be promoted; for there is, manifestly, no work demanding more urgently the combined efforts of active Socialists than the establishment of a strictly educational system all over this country, through which may be developed a large body of trained agitators, firmly united by their knowledge of truth and able to teach popularly (in various ways according to their respective aptitudes) what they must first have learned scientifically. Therefore, referring the student to the coming Posters, I shall here merely make this brief statement of my last statistical finding, which confirms in every respect the theoretical finding of Marx:

While on an average the products exchange for each other in proportions determined by the quantity of necessary social labor which they respectively embody, that part of the production which is "surplus value"—or unpaid labor—and which alone constitutes what is called "Profit" in capitalistic jargon, is divided among the capitalists, not in proportion to the amount of necessary social labor directly employed by them, respectively, but in proportion to the capital at their respective command.

In conclusion allow me to repeat here what I said on another occasion:

It is not by fighting over the plunder contained in a captured ship, or by trucking, or by throwing dice, that pirates come into possession of that plunder or can increase its amount and value; although they can, by any of these means, unequally divide among themselves what there is of it. Likewise, while some

capitalists may, by trading or speculating, or gambling, enrich themselves at the expense of other capitalists, or get richer than others do, it is not by trading, or by speculation, or by gambling, that the capitalist class, as a body, can enrich itself. This piratical class has captured the ship of industry. All the wealth in which it trades, speculates, or gambles, all the wealth which it "saves" or wastes, is the product of the laboring class, whose helpless members, under the wage system, are compelled by necessity to sell their labor power for much less than it produces.

Lucien Sanial, Northport, N. Y.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers.

John Collins: July 9, Enroute; 10, Trinidad, Colo.; 11, Enroute; 12, 13, Dalhart, Tex.; 14, Amarillo; 15, Vernon. A large number of dates are being secured in Indian Territory and many of them at unorganized points.

George H. Goebel: July 9, Leesburg, Ala.; Buchanan, Ga.; 11, Enroute; 12, Atlanta; 13, Montgomery, Ala.; 14, Clanton; 15, Enroute. Comrade Goebel will fill dates in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas after completing his work in Alabama.

William A. Toole: July 9, Frostburg, Md.; 10, Carlos; 11, Lonaconing; 12, Barton; 13, Cumberland. This will complete the work of Comrade Toole in Maryland.

Towner: July 9, Hancock, Mich.; B. Feigenbaum, Jewish Organizer, will start his work in New York July 18 and will fill dates as far west as Kansas City and north to Minneapolis.

M. W. Wilkins continues his work in Massachusetts and his meetings are very successful.

DON'T MISS THIS!

One of our principal aims is to increase our circle of readers. There are many reasons for this, chief among which is our desire to secure converts to the cause of Socialism. Every new reader we secure soon becomes an ardent worker in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class from the slavery of wage labor.

We are going to make you an offer that you can't afford to neglect.

We have on hand a limited number of cloth-bound volumes of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. So long as they last we are going to give them away to each cash purchaser of five subscription cards at \$2.00.

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

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ABSOLUTELY Without Pain or Danger.
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Scientific Optician,
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We give free six Street Car Tickets for every \$10 worth of Home Redeeming Stamp.

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Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining, Graining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.
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WM. JANDT, Tailor,
AND DEALER IN Gents' Furnishings.
Union Hats at Moderate Prices.
708 Washington Ave. Cor. Mitchell St.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler
That's all
418 National Avenue.

H. F. STEINERT, PHARMACIST,
1112 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
I am handling a Full Line of Flower and Garden Seeds.

THE HOME TEA CO
293 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Specially have the best TEAS and COP. PHOS. at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.
Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Prop.

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EASY TERMS
Only Thrifty and Steady Workers Succeed Here
This is a county of 50,000 inhabitants and more than 200 rural schools. Land is near railroad station and good markets. The hardwood products pay for land and you get a start for very little money—if you want your own home in the country. Marathon County has all the advantages of a county long settled. Wausau, (15,000) is the county seat. Land shown free of charge.
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July Clearing Sale
on SUMMER HARDWARE
Must sell all our stock of Summer Hardware to make room for FALL GOODS.
SCREEN DOORS 90c kind for 75c.
10% discount on all Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.
GASOLINE STOVES, \$2.50 kind for \$1.75. GAS STOVES and GAS HOT PLATES, OVENS, LAWN MOWERS, all at reduced prices.
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HARDWARE, STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. BUILDERS' HARDWARE and SUPPLIES a Specialty.
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Entertainment for all Occasions
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
\$1.00 A WEEK
Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave.

The Gigantic Wastes of the Competitive System.

Prof. Howerth of Chicago University Shows Why the Old System No Longer Serves the People.

"Said Aristides to Themistocles in days of old, 'It is for us to struggle both now and even, which of us shall perform the greatest services for his country.' These patriotic Greeks cooperated, and at the same time illustrated the competition on a high level.

"The competitive system of industry, however, is competition on a lower level. It is characterized by the struggle of men, and groups of men, for private gain. It is therefore essentially selfish. The gain of one usually means the loss of another, the success of one, the defeat of another, and it does not necessarily mean the more efficient service of the successful, for private profit is not synonymous with public good.

"I shall admit at the outset that competition is now and has always been a means of progress. Notwithstanding its selfishness, it educates certain intellectual and moral qualities, such as thrift, foresight and enterprise, which are of social value even though devoted to selfish ends. But what I do not admit is that these virtues are adequate compensation for the brutalizing effects and social cost of competition. Man, such as he is, and civilization as we find it are largely the products of the struggle for existence. Nature, 'red in tooth and claw,' the path of history strewn with wrecks of nations, and the defeated and trampled victims of modern industrial life bear witness to the severity and cruelty of this struggle. The struggle will continue. Undue severity and all cruelty must be eliminated. Struggle, not strife, is the law of human advancement. Some have said and do now say, that competition is the law of progress. This also I deny. Competition is not a law, but a means, and there is a vast distinction. Competition promotes activity, which is essential to progress, but competition is not the only means of promoting it. To call competition a law of nature, is to imply that progress cannot be secured without it. But to realize that it is a means of progress, and a means only, is to perceive that it

may be supplanted by other and more efficient means. The law of progress, I repeat, is struggle or action, and struggle is not identical with competition. It may be against nature, and so without a moral element. The men who strive to conquer the forces of nature and turn them into channels of human advantage, as for instance the pioneer, the inventor and the productive laborer, have all the struggle necessary to their development without a competitive combat with each other. Competition in the absence of other incentives, promotes activity, but so does a bull dog after a tramp. The more intelligent society becomes the more must it endeavor to displace competition by less brutal and wasteful methods of progress.

"Turning to the social cost of competition, we are met by the cost due to the industrial rivalry of nations which is the most frequent occasion of war. War, as a rule, is now waged for markets, and as long as the sale of goods is regarded as the chief object in life, armies and navies will be necessary. But war is competition writ large.

Wastes of Competition.

"I submit then that there is social waste in our present military expenditures. We ought not to be expending \$265,000,000 a year for war, and \$225,000,000 for education—\$25,000,000 to put brains into people and \$265,000,000 to blow them out!

"The money loss due to strikes and lockouts during the 20 years prior to 1900 was \$396,000,000; the annual expense of advertising is in the United States between six and seven hundred million dollars. A large part of which is a social cost because employed merely in diverting trade from one man to another, that is, in business war.

"What then of the future of industrial competition? I have already said that the competitive principle is a constituent element of social life. We cannot do away with it. We can only hope to raise its manifestations to a higher level. This can be done because it has

been done. The rigor and brutality of earlier industrial war has been mollified somewhat by sentiment, by custom and by social regulations. Instead of piracy and the black flag we have 'frenzied finance.' Men no longer cut the throats of their rivals in business. They cut their prices and though they may accomplish the same result, it is in a more refined way. They no longer starve out a competitor by stealing his bread; they secure a special privilege, or withhold the opportunity to work and the starving takes care of itself. They are no longer permitted to sell a competitor into slavery; they undersell him and get to themselves credit for being public benefactors. Bad as it is, this is an improvement on the old regime. It is worse to be sold than to be undersold. The industrial world does move. The progress of the race must manifest itself here. All progress consists in the progressive socialization of the lower functions, the stoppage of lower forms of competition and of the more brutal qualities in order that a larger proportion of individual activity may be engaged in the exercise of higher functions of competition upon higher planes and the education of higher forms of fitness.

"If this is true, and I think it is, our competitive system of industry will be progressively socialized, especially that part of it known as machine industry, and reduced to public routine so that men may be progressively released from the deadening grind of present industry to devote more time to the cultivation, by competition, if you please, of the higher qualities of manhood, so that the laborer will cease to be a drudge and become a man; so that there will be less work and more life."

The walking delegates of Parry's association are called "field men." They receive for their services an average of \$3,000 a year. It's a better job than working in Parry's shop for \$9 a week, or in Post-mortem's shambles for \$6 per—Cleveland Citizen.

According to the report of Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L., 190 charters were issued the past eight months—one state branch, 46 central labor unions, 90 local trades unions, and 53 federation labor unions. There are now affiliated with the A. F. of L. 116 international trades unions, 33 state branches, 604 central labor unions, 1,043 local trade and federal labor unions, the 116 international unions having approximately 25,000 local unions attached to them.

Notice, Philadelphia. 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. Send The Vanguard to your friend for a year—30 cents.

Another Impossibilistic Crotchet.

By GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

It is certain that no narrow sectarian policy can prevail in a party that is to lead the American people in a great world-wide and industrial revolution.

The flowing tide is with us, and nothing can prevent our craft being the ship that will carry us to the new life Socialism promises to humanity, except our own short-sighted narrowness in preventing new passengers coming on board with us.

The current of economic events is today fast sweeping thousands of good people from their old conservative moorings. These people are bound to seek a new ship, and it rests with us of the Socialist party to say whether we will take them on board with us or let them struggle and flounder hopelessly about for a while until they finally get strong enough in number to launch a new ship of their own.

At last the flow of public opinion is all in our direction, the whole thought of the day is toward municipal and national ownership of public utilities as being the one remedy for our economic evils. We no longer hear the old interminable talk about the tariff and the insane twaddle about silver.

Now, while we Socialists know that municipal ownership is not Socialism nor salvation, yet it is useless to be blind to the fact that it is a move in the right direction, and especially that a man who is in favor of municipal ownership is easier to convert to Socialism than the man who is wedded to private ownership and competition.

It is folly for Socialists to say that municipal ownership is a plan gotten up by the capitalists to perpetuate the present system. It is well enough to warn the people that municipal ownership is not Socialism, but we should be very guarded in our language explaining our position regarding it or we will alienate those who would be our allies.

For instance, the Socialist party of New York City, recently in convention, adopted the following resolution:

"We warn the workers against municipal ownership under capitalist parties. The income from public utilities would then go to pay interest on bonds and to decrease taxation. The workers would still be exploited, whether under private ownership twaddle or public ownership twaddle. The capitalist class, not the working class, would control, and the capitalist class, not the working class, would reap the main benefit. Under the capitalist parties municipal ownership would be a sop thrown to workmen to keep them quiet; under the Social-Democratic party municipal ownership would be a step toward Socialism."

neither becoming terrified for fear that the sweep for it will cost us votes, nor so impressed with its good that we will desert our ship of Socialism for what at best is merely a Socialist plank.

It might be further remarked that, pending the arrival of Socialism, we are bound to build more street car lines, more gas works, and more public utilities of all kinds.

Resolutions of Socialists in convention are not going to stop industrial progress. It is merely up to Socialists to declare how they prefer these utilities to be owned. Suppose we should elect one lone Socialist to the New York City Board of Aldermen and instruct him not to vote for municipal ownership of gas works until the Socialists had con-

WHAT THE ARENA MAGAZINE SAYS

OF ALLAN L. BENSON'S GREAT BOOK

"Socialism Made Plain,"

"We are constantly receiving letters asking where it is possible to obtain some work giving a simple explanation of the principles of Socialism—a work suited for the busy man of the farm, in the shop, the factory and store, who has little time to give to abstract treatises. The above work most admirably meets the demands of all such individuals. The author, Mr. Allan L. Benson, whose clear and incisive paper in the September Arena on 'The President, His Attorney-General and the Trusts' was so widely and favorably noticed, has been until recently editor of the Detroit Daily Times. He is a strong and lucid writer who possesses in an eminent degree the happy faculty of presenting political, social and economic subjects in a thoroughly interesting manner. In the chapters the various phases of Socialism are so elucidated as to be easily grasped by the individual."

Third edition revised and enlarged now ready.

A big book for a small price. One hundred and sixty pages for only a dime; postage 5 cts. extra. Other publishers would charge 25 cents and not be overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy we made the price low. The results have been most gratifying, for the sale has been tremendous. "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN" makes converts to our cause right and left, for it is full of unadulterated common sense and makes its points with clearness. It has been aptly called "The Yankee Merrie England." Your library is not complete without it. It is just the book to hand a friend—and the price permits of this. Send today.

Single copies 10c, by mail 15c; 50 copies \$5.00; 100 copies \$9.00; Cloth 50c. For prices on larger quantities write us.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

"The Struggle for Existence"

By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

THIS is the most complete and readable application of the scientific discoveries of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Morgan, Marx and the other great scientific students and writers of the last century to the modern labor problem yet written. It shows the causes of the things which are in order to show how to cause or help to cause the things which ought to be.

It outlines coming events in the economic class struggle, and it does this supported by the facts of history and the truths of science.

It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fasten the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

It is divided into six parts—Part I, presents the distinguishing features of both Capitalism and Socialism, and the method usually followed by Socialists in the Study and Discussion of Historical and Social Problems. Part II, deals with the Revolution of Capitalism. Part III, with the Evolution of Socialism. Part IV, with questions of Controversy between Capitalists and Socialists. Part V, with Socialism as Related to Every Possible Current Public Problem, and Part VI, with the Organization and Promotion of the Socialist Movement.

It contains forty-eight chapters, 64 maps, copious footnotes quoting 91 acknowledged authorities, complete index, bound in English linen with flexible back.

PRICE \$2.50. International School of Social Economy, 9620 Howard Court, Chicago.

It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fasten the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

Union Labels and Shop Cards.

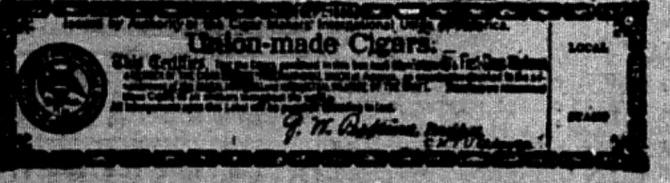
Familiarize yourself with the various Union Labels and Shop Cards and ask for them when buying goods or having work done.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



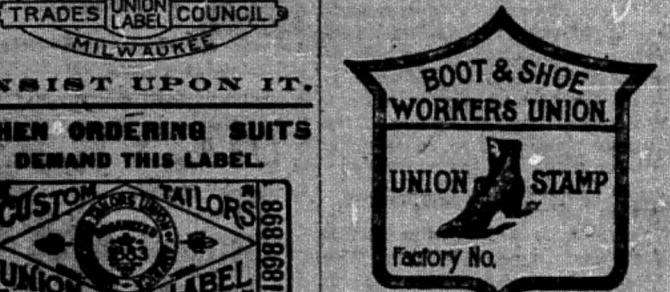
Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.



It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made by the trust

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON YOUR PRINTING.



INSIST UPON IT. WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL.

JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS. 536 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. MY PRAXIS—Santiago de Cuba, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Hawk, L. Long Star, No. 255 &c Cigar.

The Reichstein Leaf Tobacco Co.

Importers and Packers of LEAF TOBACCO. PHONE WHITE 9151. 200 West Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BEN. KORNBERGER & BRO.

MANUFACTURER OF Weiss Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters. 225 TWENTY-THIRD STREET. Phone 229 West. Milwaukee, Wis.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND.

J. H. Floyd has been reelected National Committeeman of Rhode Island.

A. M. Brooks, of Fargo, North Dakota, has been elected state secretary. Address P. O. Box 513.

The State Committee of Michigan has revoked the charter of Local Lake Linden for fusing with the Union Labor party.

The state committee if Louisiana is publishing a monthly bulletin containing all transactions of the state committee.

Locals Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, will have a joint celebration covering four days, beginning July 1st.

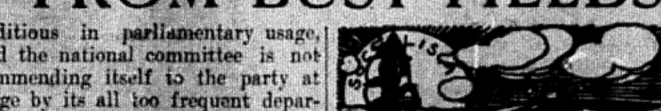
By recent referendum of Indiana, May Strickland was chosen state secretary and Terre Haute the seat of the state committee.

Ohio comrades are giving the circuit plan for speakers, put in practice a year or so ago by State Secy. Lamb in Michigan, a trial.

Vote on the election for secretary to the International Socialist Bureau closed June 27. Result: Hillquit 21; Untermann 19; not voting 13. In accord with the vote cast, Comrade Morris Hillquit is declared elected.

Maily's paper throws a fit because this paper said it was announced that Dr. Titus had retired from its editorial chair. The fact that we said it was what made it especially odious, and Maily or I very conveniently overlook the fact that the Chicago Socialist had made the announcement the week previous in these words: "H. F. Titus has retired from the Toledo Socialist, on account of ill-health it is said. E. B. Ault of Idaho has succeeded him."

By a vote of 31 to 9 the national committee has just decided that hereafter a motion to table a motion will not be entertained. Now if the national committee use their wits in voting, what is the difference if they vote on a motion put negatively or one put affirmatively? The right to move to lay motions on the table has been found useful and ex-



ACROSS THE POND.

The New York Worlds' correspondent in London interviewed the Countess of Warwick regarding her public announcement that she had quit society and joined the Socialists. Lady Warwick is quoted as saying:

"I have quite given up what we describe as society. Society is divided into two parts, those who bore and those who are bored. I have always tried not to belong to the first section, and have decided not to belong to the second. On the other hand, I am doing all I can in a quiet way to assist the Socialist cause. For instance, I have taken a flat in Victoria street. Mrs. Bridges Adams, for years the only labor representative on the London School Board, is always there, and I call nearly every day. There earnest workers of the various sections of the great Labor and Socialist movement in England frequently gather in homely fashion and talk over questions bearing upon the welfare of the people. Of course there are many people who give dinners, and privately entertain politicians, but this is not the same thing as our informal gatherings."

A meeting of great international significance and importance took place at Vienna recently between the representatives of the Austrian and Italian Socialist parties to settle on a common policy in regard to the demands of workmen of Italian race in Austria, to proclaim the solidarity of the workers of both German and Italian race, and the determination of the former to fight for the granting of the equal and just demands of the latter, with the common determination to counteract the efforts of jingoes in both countries to stir up race against race or to use old catchwords to break their international solidarity. A huge public meeting was held which was addressed by Adler, Ferri, Ellenbogen, Bisolati, and others. All the speeches were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were adopted denouncing militarism and asserting the solidarity of the working class.—Ev

KANSAS.—Whereas, an unhappy controversy has, for nearly a year and a half, existed between Local Kansas City, Kan., and the State Office of the Socialist party of Kansas; and

Whereas, a personal interview between this local and the state secretary proves beyond all doubt that both desire peace, confidence and mutual cooperation among all parties concerned; and

Resolved, that we hereby declare that the attacks on the Kansas state secretary and other Socialist state officers, credited to Local Kansas City, Kansas, have been made by a very small number of the members of this local;

Resolved, that, in our judgment, the charges made against the Kansas state secretary and other Socialist state officers in the name of Local Kansas City, Kansas, or by members of this organization in their individual capacities, are wholly without foundation and should not have been made;

Resolved, that we advise the abandonment, as unnecessary and uncalculated, of all further trials and investigations, whether by capitalist or Socialist tribunals, of the Kansas Socialist office or of its officers on account of past troubles; and the State recall of the pending referendum on the resignation of the state secretary and Local Quorum;

Resolved, that we profoundly regret this whole affair, including the expense to which the state officers have been subjected by litigation, and hereby pledge ourselves, henceforth to exert to the utmost our efforts and energies to maintain harmony and efficiency in the Socialist party of Kansas;

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this local and that copies be furnished to our state and national offices and to the party press.

Adopted by (former) Local Kansas City, Kansas, at a called meeting held at the Local's regular meeting place at 8:00 P. M., June 20, 1905.

J. J. McAlamy, Secy. Kansas City, Kan., June 20.

NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

Treat Your Horses Well

YOUR HORSES WILL FEEL BETTER AND LAST LONGER IF YOU FEED THEM WELL TO FEED THEM WELL MIX IN A LITTLE

GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD

with their Corn or Oats at each feed. The horses relish it greatly and it increases digestive power, hence makes feed go farther and lasts longer. — Every one knows dry feed is not the natural food for horses. GOLD COIN STOCK FOOD supplies the lacking elements in horse's every day food. — Our trade on it is large and growing. For Sale by Feed Dealers generally in Milwaukee.

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

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

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

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

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Capitalism has so corrupted the people that look whichever way we will we can see nothing but rottenness—rottenness morally, rottenness professionally, rottenness politically, rottenness commercially. Morally the rottenness runs a close race with the rottenness commercially, in fact, it is the commercial impulse that is really back of the moral rottenness.

In Philadelphia the other night a great police raid on immoral and gambling houses was carried out.

Under the eye of an aroused public scrutiny the police did not dare to tip off the raid beforehand and so when it got to work the thing was so complete that the "good" people got caught with the bad.

Nearly two thousand prisoners were taken from about 150 resorts, semi-resorts and "European" (assignment) hotels.

To us the raid was notable because it was one of equality. The poor sinner, who is always hounded by the police, got no worse treatment than the rich sinner, who usually can indulge in his or her immoralities without the police daring to interfere. Here is a part of the newspaper account of the affair:

Simultaneously at 11 o'clock the net began to close in. All the territory east of the Schuylkill river to the Delaware and from 200 feet north to 1,500 feet south of Market street, covering nearly twenty square miles, was drugged.

To the tenderloin the thing was not new, and painted women of the section smoked cigarettes, laughed, swore and dried as the mood took them. But mixed with painted women, with drunken negroes, and vicious hangers-on were men in full dress, clubmen, men of refinement, politicians, lawyers and men whose faces are familiar in public gatherings and in the higher walks of life.

Crouching in corners of police stations, trying to hide behind the tinsel and occasionally too scanty clothing of tenderloin women were women whose faces showed they were of birth and breeding. Their were girls not out of their teens, whose clothing spoke of luxury, and who bore the indelible touch of genteel home.

These were the cast of the net from the "hotels" and palaces of the underworld.

They had not been taken easily, men in tuxedos fought like mad to open a way to escape for themselves and the women with them. In many cases the police held the hands of women bent on suicide. Some of these women, with utter ruin and disgrace before them, fought the policemen more effectively than the men. Some escaped, but they were few.

Of many women who were desperate and hysterical and tried to kill themselves two almost succeeded. One stabbed herself and the other hurled herself down a flight of stairs. Both are in hospitals under assumed names.

From 919 Green street a handsome woman, with every mark of breeding, three two policemen from her and jumped from the third story window. She was caught by the feet and two police held like grim death to her, while she tried to wrest herself from them.

"Kill me," she moaned to the man who had been with her and who was held by two other blueshirts and was struggling to free himself. "I have children," she told the police. "My husband will kill me." She stripped off all her jewels and held them out to them. "If you'll only let me go," she pleaded.

The man offered a large sum to the police. Their fingers itched, but they didn't dare to release the two.

The above account gives us a good view of the different aspects of city immorality under the capitalist system. There is the prostitute already driven by the commercial system into a life more dreadful than death, whose numbers are recruited from the working class almost exclusively, from underpaid department store and shop girls and factory slaves. There is the girl on the way to confirmed prostitution dragged out of places maintained as stepping stones to vice because of the money there is in it to run such a hell-hole. There is the society woman drawn into promiscuous although select immorality because of the life of ennuie led by the idle rich to which she belongs—the woman with nothing to do but get into mischief and to seek variety in sensuality. The picture is almost complete, and the same thing exists in every city throughout commercialism where it has become respectable for women to drink.

But the wonder is that commercial Philadelphia could ever summon up courage enough to make such a raid! It was going dead against a large part of the "business interests" of the city, not only the proprietors of the "joints" themselves, but the horde of business men back of them who made business out of their custom, and who always stand secretly for that kind of a "wide open town."

Finally, the picture gives us a good measure of the seared consciences which capitalism has given the people at large, who cannot claim that they have no knowledge of the immoral direction which modern commercialized city life has been taking. They have known it and have not dared to grapple with it because they were too good anti-Socialists to go against the "business interests."

That great industrial union convention in Chicago turned out just as we predicted. It was a pitiful showing that was made, and DeLeon, who has made a farcical pretense of being so much above the

The Typical Tale of Tell-Tale Tom. — Written for The Herald.

I've wandered through thy story, Tom, the story of finance,
I've seen thine arrows strike, dear Tom, I've seen thy victims' pangs,
They say you've let the cat out, Tom, but this I can't perceive,
'Tis but a kitten's tail (tale) dear Tom, this one you're trying to weave.

I've read your pages, thro', dear Tom, my comrades did the same,
And speculated, loud and long, upon your little game;
It seemed so very queer, dear Tom, that you should anguish so,
About the kittens of finance, and let the big cat go.

You've told us with indignant pen (your ink with wrath turned pale),
How Fraud and Robbery camped at large upon the System's trail,
As though the values back of all your papers, stocks and notes,
Just fell like manna to the ground, or grew like asses' coats.

Vancouver, B. C.

You've worn your deepest mournin', Tom, and grovelled in the ash
Because some rogues to bigger rogues lost at their little cash;
But for the wage-robb'd slave, dear Tom, whose toil produced it all,
I've never heard your saddened moan, nor seen your tear-drops fall.

Your "pals" need have no fear, dear Tom, the good old cat decoy
They're used these many ages, Tom, the workers to destroy;
Is meowing loudly in the bag you've trailed across our way,
And these are but the kittens, Tom, with which your pen-pranks play.

We wait your panacea, Tom, with little hope or thrill,
The men who toil while gamblers play must ever foot the bill;
And though each speculating group divide uncommon fair,
The robbery still goes on, dear Tom, and nothing's on the square.

—BERTHA MERRILL BURNS.

against the A. F. of L., simply two practically moribund organizations, the A. L. U. and the S. T. and L. A. (the latter claiming a membership of 1,100, which is a dishonest claim), and the former 1,675 members), and the Western Federation of Miners, which represented a membership of 27,000. There were a few other straggling unions, mainly from the West—but, all told, no new revolt against the American Federation of Labor was indicated. The Anarchists of Chicago were out in full force and took considerable of a part. So it will be seen that the mountain has again labored and brought forth a ridiculous little mouse. Is this the way to end the misrepresentative rule of Gompers in the A. F. of L.? If it is, then Gompers has a life job before him. It is well that the new move has flattened out so completely. It means that the American labor movement is not to be rent in twain by fratricidal strife, and that this same strife will not burst into our now large national Socialist organization to take its nerve away from the main fight, the fight on capitalism.

Our figures given above are authentic. They are taken from the New York Volkszeitung, which sent a reporter to the convention. By forcing every one present they could get hold of to accept a delegateship the convention mustered up a fictitious strength of some 200 persons. In reality there were not more than 59 bona fide delegates! No wonder the capitalist press, which had started in to boom a big split in the ranks of organized labor, stopped printing any news of the convention after the first or second day. They had hoped that it meant a real split, but when they discovered how trumpety the whole thing was, they dropped it in disgust, and to this day the average newspaper reader doesn't know how long the convention lasted, nor who its elected officers are.

In speaking of the meeting last week we referred to one Hugh O'Connor of Milwaukee, representing a little known organization called the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. A little more about him, as showing the sort of lights the convention was also illuminated with may not be out of place. Hugh bobbed into fame during the big A. R. U. strike of 1894 and has ever since been considered

Wash., and ending up with Puyallup, Wash. (population about 1,000). The object of the resolutions is to crush the Socialist movement in Wisconsin. This ought to be a warning to other places where the movement has gotten strong enough to almost capture the local government. They must not deal practically with the local situations, in the light of international experience, or else—zip—in will come some Crestline-Puyallup resolutions and by the might of ignorance smash them to smithereens. Great is the power of village newness in the great American Socialist movement!

Says A. M. Simons: "I believe the Crestline resolutions, cutting Wisconsin off from all connection with the national movement, are utterly uncalled for. While I have no hopes that they will be voted down at the present time, yet am sure that the time will come when the adoption will be looked upon as action worthy an old woman's sewing society, or a national executive committee—the two are getting to be pretty near synonymous."

Simons' prophecy is doubtless correct, for a favorable vote will be whipped into line by the Maily correspondence bureau, fortified with the names and addresses Maily was able to get together while serving in the national headquarters.

What is Social-Democracy?

"Whereas industry is at present carried on by private capitalists served by wage labor, it must be in the future conducted by associated or cooperative workmen jointly owning the means of production."—Prof. Kirkup.

"Our aim... is to obtain for the whole community complete ownership and control of the means of production and distribution and transportation. We seek to put an end to the wage system, to sweep away all distinctions of class and to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth."

"Socialism is that contemplated system of industrial society which proposes the abolition of private property in the great material instruments of production, and the substitution thereof of collective property; and advocates the collective management of production and transportation. We seek to abolish of social income by the distribution of social income by the larger proportion of this social income."—Prof. Ely.

Prepare for a Big Socialist-Making Tournament!

One of the prizes for the big three months' contest for new subscribers which commenced July 1st is an Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee. The other two prizes will probably be a bicycle and a sewing machine. More definite information will be given next week.

It was our intention to give full details and mention of prizes for three months contests for new subscribers which will be inaugurated. Pressure of other affairs this week have prevented us from doing so. Next week we hope to be able to name the three prizes which will be given for the contest, commencing July 1.

Here is the plan, as far as worked out: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscription. Any workman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscriptions.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00:	For ten subscriptions, \$4.00:	For fifteen subscriptions, \$6.00:
One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50	One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50
"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins......25	One copy "Struggle for Existence," by Walter Thomas Mills......2.50	One copy Mills' "Struggle for Existence"......2.50
"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson......05	Mills......2.50	One copy Marx's "Capital".....1.75
"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons......05	Total.....\$3.00	One copy "Evolution of Man"......50
"The Agitator"......05	Ten subscription cards at 50c each......5.00	Total.....\$5.25
Total.....\$0.90	Grand Total.....\$8.00	Fifteen subscription cards at 50c each......7.50
Five subscription cards at 50c each......2.50	All for only \$4.00, if paid in advance.	Grand Total.....\$12.75
Grand Total.....\$3.40	This is a cut-in-half bargain, and well worthy of your immediate attention!	All for only \$6.00, if paid in advance.
All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.		The above is a Socialist library in itself!

Now, comrades, let every one get busy. This is your opportunity to reduce—even eliminate—our deficit. Once this is accomplished, the local organization will get all the profits from prizes, etc. What an impetus to Socialism this would be! Just think of the thousands of dollars for additional propaganda which would be at our command. To work then, comrades! Let's double our circulation and do it at once.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Main 2394. H. W. BISTONUS, Business Manager.

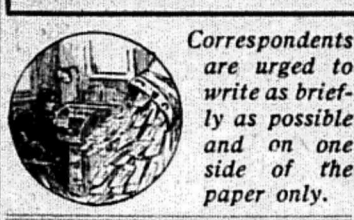
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

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100 copies, more or less, per copy..... .01
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We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



As to the National Committee. Editor Social-Democratic Herald: The methods pursued by certain of the members of the National Committee in dealing with the Milwaukee "situation," i. e., the Berger "heresy," and again in the Gilbert affair, furnish striking arguments against any and all attempts to broaden the powers of the above body.

There is hardly one paper which takes the proper standpoint, not even the Appeal to Reason can be exempted. I am tired of such "Ketter-Riecher" and "Richter" (heresy-hunting and heresy-judging). We Germans have a better tact than those prejudiced and bigoted so-called Americans; Germany has grown by it. This matter here will only cause discontent, if not disorder. Now, I will not support you by word only. I will show you my appreciation by asking you to send me the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD at your earliest convenience for a whole year. Please find enclosed a paper dollar for that purpose.
Henry Miller.

For the safety and honor of the Socialist movement, it would be wiser to confine the national committee to purely administrative and executive functions. This can be best accomplished by giving locals and state bodies the widest latitude in all that properly pertains to them.

Answers to Correspondents.
E. Burns, Vancouver.—By all means. Send it on.
Henry O. Morris, Pueblo, Colo.—As that item to which you take exception was written by a person who does not believe in the killing of animals even for food, you will certainly have to acquit him of mixing cruelty with Socialist creed. We certainly believe in humane sentiments, but our criticism was that some of these so-called humane people grow hysterical over the woe of dogs, but are absolutely pitiless when the human species come under consideration. We have "humane" society workers in this city who live through child labor and we have a most miserable specimen of a humane officer who only recently made a market woman and her little boy unharness a broken down horse in one of the downtown streets and then looked on stonily while the woman and boy began to drag the wagon and lead the horse back to their farm, several miles north of the city. A humane society that maintains an agent who is an ogre to the working class and the poor is not very humane.

The "horrible example" is not lacking to prove the absurdity and falsity of the above superstition. The ossification of the S. L. P. offers eloquent testimony in this relation. Twice a member of the national committee of the S. L. P., I may be permitted to express my deep-rooted conviction that that once-promising opponent of capitalism came to its present insignificant standing in the American labor movement through the powers conferred upon its national committee. Criticisms of its acts within the S. L. P. were denounced as traitorous; opposition meant expulsion. At the end, the S. L. P. had sunk so low that "expulsion" was deemed an honor, and its members tumbled over each other in their haste to have the honor of expulsion conferred upon them. Begun in high tragedy it rapidly degenerated into low comedy.

Bureaucracy means decay. To permit intrusion of the national committee in the affairs of locals, even when a local may be in plain error, would tend to an abuse of functions and the practical throttling of democratic government within the party. No national committee, no matter how capable and well-meaning its members may be, can be permitted to assume autocratic powers without, at the same time, degenerating into a cabal. It would be a permanent source of mischief.
On the other hand, when a local errs in fundamental or tactical matters, as preconceived by the bulk of the party membership, the error is rarely far-reaching in its effects. Capitalism, the great teacher of the working class, quickly repairs the evil and points out the path to pursue in a manner no doctrinaire may hope to imitate.
Let us have no Dowies in the Socialist party; no Zion builders. The American proletariat wants room to square his elbows.
The S. L. P. autocracy aborted an Elijah Dowie DeLeon, but the democracy of the S. L. P. chanted the swan-song of the autocracy and its prophet. Have we aspirants on the national committee of the Socialist party to the fallen cloak of Elijah Dowie III?
Wm. Hugh Wherry.
Brooklyn.

The following letter has been received by Comrade Berger:
Dear Comrade Berger: John Doerfler, in No. 360, of June 24, strikes the nail on the head concerning the controversy against you. I applaud every word he says, but I wonder about the view even Debs takes in the matter; his letter to The Socialist of June 17 is not to my liking. I should think Debs should be more clear and far-sighted and have a fairer opinion in this case. Seems to me he plays quite the opportunist.

Get your friends to go to the big Picnic, Sunday, July 16, at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET. Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Prote Garnolds Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

- JOHN RICHTER, 318 State St., Sec. Secretary. FREDERICK HEATH, 344 1/2 5th St., Rec. Secretary. HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary. W. W. TONSOR, 604 1/2 Twenty-seventh St., Treasurer. M. WEINERFLOCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms.

COMMITTEES:

- EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodke, Secretary, 318 State St.; James Sheehan, R. H. Roesch, H. J. Raach, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, H. Fischer, Meris half-hour previous to sessions of Council. ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: P. J. Weber, Henry Raach, J. W. Tonsor, C. W. Wilson, Jas. Hendrickson. GRIEVANCES AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Brehm, Chas. Winternitz, Wm. Dietrich, Hy. Zastrow. REGULATION AND LAWS: V. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Feeley, R. T. Madms, P. J. Weber. SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, P. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred. Wilson. NOMINATIONS: E. H. Basenberg, M. Teach, Jos. Zubert, W. E. Acker, Wm. Brehm.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. E. Neuman, Secretary, 318 State Street, Theo. Frey, Chairman.

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"Socialists Hate Plugs," by Alas L. Basenberg. A big book for ten cents.

saloons and restaurants. Communications from Metal Polishers of St. Louis stating that Home Comfort ranges were still an unfair list. Delegates to report back. From School of Social Economy of Chicago urging sale of book "The Struggle for Existence." Referred to literary committee. Writ of injunction for Social-Democratic picnic. Filed. From Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen agreeing to pay for organization work. Referred to Business Agent. From Bros. Brockhausen and Berner enclosing check for \$26.40, payment in full of railway ticket to Madison. Board recommended that it be accepted. From Social-Democratic Pub. Co. making council proposition of 25 per cent of receipts on Labor Day Edition. Board recommends that proposition be accepted providing the publishers to their own soliciting. Board wishes to again announce to council that L. Berg, Third street, had turned over all the loose labels in his possession, Mr. Berg expressing a desire to see the loose label fraud stopped. At its meeting of July 2 the board audited the books of the council and found same correct. The receipts for the quarter were \$230.39, disbursements \$648.10. Amount deposited in bank \$74. amount in hands of treasurer \$88.56. Owing to the lowness of the treasury the board recommends that unions pay three months per capita in advance. In accordance with a request from St. Louis, delegates are urged to buy and extend the sale of union label neckties. Communication received from Gen. Secy. Wheeler of Woodworkers which failed to send the proceedings in the suspension of Woodworkers No. 8 as requested. Secretary asked to make another demand for same. Request that business agent accompany Moulders' boat excursion to Racine and to deliver address on boat, approved. E. C. Mattison appeared before board to explain conduct last year. The bid of Pabst Park for Labor Day picnic was placed on file. Board recommended that a committee of five be appointed to prepare for Labor Day celebration at Schlitz park. Board approves request of Building Trades Section that buildings in course of construction be reported at each meeting. On motion report of executive board was received and concurred in.

The following was the vote for members of the Labor Day committee: Wilson 49, Berner 48, Tonsor 45, Draut 37, Witters 35, Griebling 26, Packard 20, Winternitz 23, Coleman 16, Hoesternann 9, Wederelt 2, blank 1. The first five were declared elected. On motion secretary was instructed to write unions not in Building Trades section to affiliate at once. Moved that each union be urged to make donations toward reimbursing the Socialist legislators for the expenses they had to pay for beyond that covered by their salaries. Amended that the money so raised be made a fund to pay for lectures by Bros. Brockhausen, Allridge, Berner and Strehlow. Carried as amended. Disbursements at meeting of June 21, \$92. Disbursements at meeting of July 5, \$97.65. Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

Wisconsin Notes. Comrade Thompson will speak in Cambridge July 14. This is the first time that Cambridge has had a Social-Democratic speaker. The meeting is being well advertised, the use of the hall is donated free, and a large meeting is expected. Comrade Thompson will then come on to Milwaukee, in order to be present at the monster state picnic. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills' revised dates are as follows: Racine, July 15; Milwaukee (state picnic), July 16; Elkhorn, July 17; Monticello, the 18th; Sheboygan, the 19th; Marinette, the 20th; Green Bay, the 21st; Sheboygan Falls, the 22nd; Milwaukee (Twelfth ward picnic and Fifth and Eighth wards picnic), the 23rd. We hope that all our comrades who can possibly come will be in attendance at the state picnic on July 16. Remember that this is the best possible place to get acquainted with your comrades of the Social-Democratic party from all points. Last year 15,000 persons were in attendance. Do not hesitate to bring the wives and children. Social-Democratic festivities of all kinds are extremely orderly, and the police have repeatedly complimented us upon the good behavior of our large crowds. Come from all over the state, comrades. We want to make your acquaintance. Food du Lac reports. "We are having the best kind of meetings every Friday. We have 22 members and every one working for the cause. We have rented a nice hall."

UNION BREAD. The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread: Jacobs, Third and State streets. U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank. Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Mason streets. Woll & Thoney, E. Water and Michigan streets. Keisel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway. Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Receipts for quarter: \$43.97. Bal. on hand April 1st, '05, \$43.95. Total, \$87.92. Total Expense for quarter, \$509.97. Bal. on hand June 30, '05, \$778.95. Deposited in German American Bank, Milwaukee, \$778.95.

EXPENDITURES. Dan. Sullivan for services at Marinette, \$47.20. A. J. Welch for services at Beloit and Milwaukee, \$12.90. Secy-Treas. for services at Ke-

Receipts for quarter: \$43.97. Bal. on hand April 1st, '05, \$43.95. Total, \$87.92. Total Expense for quarter, \$509.97. Bal. on hand June 30, '05, \$778.95. Deposited in German American Bank, Milwaukee, \$778.95.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee. A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street, Milwaukee. P. A. PETERSON, 708 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish. T. J. MCKEIGUE, 16 North Franklin Street, Janesville. GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK I. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee. FRIDR. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 653 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List. The Bangor Brewing Co. Bangor, Wis. The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The P. Adams Tobacco Co. Milwaukee. The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis. Manufacturers of both tubs and plum-bro supply. Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 182-184 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis. manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures. The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee. The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee. Panperin & Wiggenhorst, better known as The Carlisle Co. of Green Bay, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco. The Janesville Clothing Co. The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves. The Carzell Coal Co. of Green Bay, Wis. Casey & Streuss-Bauer Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Notice to Delegates to the Marinette Convention from Milwaukee and Vicinity: Railroad accommodations will be announced in these columns next week. Fred. Brockhausen, Secy-Treas. Financial Report of the Secy-Treas. for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1905.

RECEIPTS. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 82 \$1.12. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 8 3.36. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union No. 141 7.39. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 11, 11.66. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 9, 36.00. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 107 6.40. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 154 2.70. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 90, 1.80. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 297 7.80. Brewery Workmen's Union No. 277 3.40. Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 213, 43.20. Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 247, 2.46. Brewery Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 25, 6.00. Brewery Treasurers' Union No. 72, 16.00. Brewery Makers' Union No. 89, 7.10. Broom Makers' Union No. 1, 3.82. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 282 90. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 276 9.00. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 340 3.60. Bartenders' Union No. 523 1.26. Butcher Workers' Union No. 43, 1.80. Boiler Makers and Helpers' Union No. 61 1.20. Coopers' Union No. 33 16.42. Coopers' Union No. 84 15.00. Coopers' Union No. 35 3.00. Carpenters' Union No. 849 3.96. Carpenters' Union No. 857 5.30. Carpenters' Union No. 1240 1.12. Carpenters' Union No. 1140 2.40. Carpenters' Union No. 91 9.30. Carpenters' Union No. 1143 4.12. Carpenters' Union No. 1033 6.23. Cigar Makers' Union No. 287 3.00. Cigar Makers' Union No. 162 4.50. Cigar Makers' Union No. 245 3.72. Cigar Makers' Union No. 81 4.10. Cigar Makers' Union No. 290 2.00. Cigar Makers' Union No. 323 2.98. Cigar Makers' Union No. 304 3.30. Cigar Makers' Union No. 85 2.00. Cigar Makers' Union No. 25 12.29. Cigar Makers' Union No. 182 2.88. Cigar Makers' Union No. 381 3.04. Carriage & Wagon Workers' Union No. 33 96. Electrical Workers' Union No. 135 4.50. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83 6.00. Federal Labor Union No. 8002 6.00. Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 72 2.20. Iron Molders' Union No. 286 2.20. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 88, 12.02. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 328, 1.64. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 261, 1.38. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 122, 2.40. Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 295 2.40. Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 50, 3.20. Journeymen Horsemeshers' Union No. 11 6.09. Longshoremen's Union No. 239 4.02. Longshoremen's Union No. 35 8.96. Leather Workers' Union No. 123 1.26. Leather Workers' Union No. 64 8.00. Machinists' Union No. 540 3.12. Machinists' Union No. 438 9.98. Machinists' Union No. 470 4.28. Machinists' Union No. 234 13.75. Machinists' Union No. 251 1.80. Machinists' Union No. 34 3.42. Machinists' Union No. 60 7.34. Millwrights' Union No. 1510 4.80. Metal Polishers' Union No. 45 8.36. Metal Polishers' Union No. 10 15.00. Musicians' Union No. 8 15.00. Pattern Makers' Assoc. Milwaukee 21.95. Painters and Decorators' Union No. 310 3.00. Painters and Decorators' Union No. 108 6.12. Retail Clerks' Union No. 645 5.00. Retail Clerks' Union No. 249 5.28. Steam Engineers' Union No. 276 1.20. Steam Fitters' Union No. 18 7.20. Shipwrights' Union No. 92 4.36. Spring and Axle Workers' Union No. 68 2.70. Stereotypers & Electrotypers Union No. 12 4.80. Shingle Workers' Union No. 1 2.40. Typographical Union No. 44 8.64. Typographical Union No. 48 8.00. Typographical Union No. 23 22.56. Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18 4.00. Wood Finishers' Union No. 1068 1.20. Receipt from Sale of Literature, 2.35. Total receipts for quarter, \$43.97. Bal. on hand April 1st, '05, \$43.95. Total, \$87.92. Total Expense for quarter, \$509.97. Bal. on hand June 30, '05, \$778.95. Deposited in German American Bank, Milwaukee, \$778.95.

Carl P. Dietz, Secy., 847 9th St., Jacob Hunter, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut St. All members of the Social-Democratic party are invited to attend. THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC GEBANG-ERLICH VORWAERTS meets every Tuesday at P. M. at 2714 North Ave. Helarich Seiber, Secy., 1012 29th St. THE AURORA SINGING SOCIETY meets every Tuesday evening at St. John's Hall, Muskegon and Mitchell etc. H. Hader, Secy., 687 Orchard St.

The best place to spend your time Sunday, July 16, is at the big Picnic at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee.

Propaganda Bargains! SOCIALISM: From Utopia to Science. By Frederick Engels. This is one of the classics of Socialism which no one can afford to pass by. Printed on the best paper, with clear, clean type. A good pamphlet to hand to certain classes of people. No Socialist library complete without this imperishable masterpiece. Price, 5 cents per copy, 25 copies \$1.00, 50 copies \$1.75, 100 copies \$2.50. CONFESIONS OF CAPITALISM. By Allan L. Benson. Eugene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fulfill its mission." Single copies, 5 cts.; 30 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$2.75. SOCIALISM AND THE CITY. By Winfield E. Gayford. Just the pamphlet needed for an understanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won. It is an excellent work for reference. Locals in cities should keep a supply constantly on hand. Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.50. WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED? By Victor L. Berger. This little pamphlet shows that to be saved "the only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking 'lawful' possession of the machinery, forces and production of the great industrial monopolies, and to establish the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH." One of the finest little books ever written. Sixteen pages. Just the thing to enclose with all your letters. This pamphlet 2 cts. a copy, 50 cts. per 100, \$4.50 per 1000.

ASK FOR Edelweiss. Schoen Hofenbrau. Select or Ambrosia BEERS OF SCHOENHOFFEN BREWING CO. Try Our Tonic "EDELWEISS-MALTINE" 446 Barclay Street, Corner Scott. Phone No. 104. FRANK KORSCH, Saloon and Sample Room, 489 Eleventh Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Bicycles. Bicycles, Tricycles and Sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order at \$17.00 up. All repair work guaranteed. KOEPPEN & CO., MACHINE and BICYCLE SHOP, 423 Chestnut St., Milwaukee. Union Made Shoes - AT ERNST NAUDER, Repairing Neatly Done. 881 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS. C. D. WAUGH, Expert Optician, 320 GRAND AVE. When you can't see well, see WAUGH. WHERE TO EAT. LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL 80 LUNCH ROOMS, OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at moderate prices. CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE. J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager. 415 East Water Street & 183 Third Street. THE AMERICAN DAIRY O. E. SEIGMUND, Prop. Bottled Milk and Cream a Specialty. You Meet the Wagon Everywhere. Free Early Deliveries Anywhere. 1523 Vilet St. PHONE WEST 508.

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM. 402 Syracuse St., Cor. Fourth. Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Passenger Depot. Telephone Black 9391. Milwaukee, Wis. OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist, 1929 VILET STREET, Corner 30th. Telephone West 1st. KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St. This "ad" and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our store. A. W. HAAS, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game in Season. 211 HOWELL AVENUE. RACINE ATTENTION! WM. PRICE, SHOEMAKER AND BICYCLE REPAIRING, 1112 Ninth St., RACINE, WIS. GLOBE WINDOW CLEANING CO. J. BOGER, Proprietor. 1326 CHERRY STREET. Phone, Red 2342. MILWAUKEE. ADVERTISE SMALL WHY. LUDWIG BERG. Union Made Clothing a Specialty. H. A. T. S. Wm Geihard, 907 THIRD STREET.

CRAB SEASON IS NOW OPEN FRESH LAKE AND OCEAN FISH EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS F. TEWS & SON, 127 1/2 V. Phone 8484 Blue. Milwaukee Wis. JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. We do all kinds of cut and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogs, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter heads, Business Cards, etc. We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping. German Job Department, West Water and Wells Streets. CONRAD DR. I. GREENBERG, Optician, Optician's Dept. Store, 1st and S. 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis. A. M. JOHNSON'S Home Candy Kitchen. ICE CREAM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 421 Grove St., 259 Mitchell St. Phone 9221 South. MILWAUKEE, WIS. For Sale - Safes and Vaults. Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand. Let Comrade MIES Be Your Tailor! THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW... 784 Kinnickinnic Ave., at the Bridge, and 279 National Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS. HERMAN BUECH, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE CIGARS, Tompkins, 10 Cts., National Sport, 5 Cts. 878 16th AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. BORCHARDT BROS., TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 347-349 Grove St., Milwaukee, Phone 2425 Blue. THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE, Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices. 209 Chestnut Street, Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS. A. GOETZ, DEALER IN WOOD AND COAL, 654 WISCONSIN STREET. Phone Main 2594. For all Orders promptly attended to.

Wm Geihard, 907 THIRD STREET. HAT SHOP.

Geo. Schleiger, MENS FURNISHER, CORNER 13th & VILET STREETS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars, Headquarters 15th Ward Branch, 1629 Vilet Street, cor. 17th Street. BRAMAN COAL CO. ALL KINDS OF COAL & WOOD, 973 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE, Phone South 811.

THE POPULAR Geo. Schleiger, MENS FURNISHER, CORNER 13th & VILET STREETS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars, Headquarters 15th Ward Branch, 1629 Vilet Street, cor. 17th Street. BRAMAN COAL CO. ALL KINDS OF COAL & WOOD, 973 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE, Phone South 811.

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WONDERLAND

The People's Pleasure Ground
ADMISSION 10c. CHILDREN 5c.
The management of Wonderland offers the following attractions during the week:
BUMP THE BUMPS
CLAUDER'S BAND
PAIN'S FIREWORKS
CLAUDER'S SEXTETTE
6--Big Vaudeville Acts--6
There are 39 other Amusements

Cown Topics by the Cown Erier.

One of the services grand juries do, where they really get down to business, is to register the results to date of a bad system of official life. Milwaukee is again in the midst of a grand jury inquisition and the results are not at all reassuring. Capitalism works great havoc with the morals of those who take the capitalistic, commercial view of life and regard politics as a business the same as anything else.

factories and who easily succumb to the "gentleman friend" who promises theaters, dinners and presents in the way of personal adornments.

Rumor has it that the gambling trust in Milwaukee will receive attention from the grand jury. It would be interesting to hear the jury interrogate the chief of police!

As we go to press we learn that Comrade Victor L. Berger received the highest vote for the vacancy on the national executive board.

The Chicago Socialist speaks glowingly of the good time the excursion of Chicago Socialists had in Milwaukee.

The Social-Democratic picnic this year promises to be the biggest thing ever! A more rousing speaker than Walter Thomas Mills would be hard to find.

See that that other fellow gets a chance to correctly understand Socialism, also.

Attend the big State Picnic, Sunday, July 16, at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee. Send for a copy of our complete Socialist book catalogue.

Sunday, July 16, is the date of the big Picnic. Don't forget.

Meetings for Next Week.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10TH. City Central Committee meeting, G.H. Johann's hall, 274 West Water street.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11. 1st Ward Branch, 836 North Water st. 21st Ward Branch, Wegner's hall, Chambers and Buffum streets.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK. South Side Socialist Women's branch, Al. Jaek's hall, sixth avenue, near Greenfield avenue.

East Side Socialist Women's Club, Locke's hall, 594 4th street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12th. 9th Ward Branch, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

THURSDAY, JULY 13TH. 7th Ward, room 414 Germania bldg. 12th Ward, Hoch's hall, 961 Kinnickinnie avenue.

16th Ward, Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Kinnickinnie avenue. Cudahy, Berkeley Farrell's residence, Cudahy.

South Milwaukee, Odd Fellows' hall, South Milwaukee.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 14. 6th Ward Branch, Locke's hall, 574 4th street.

8th Ward Branch, Mann's hall, corner 4th avenue and Mineral street.

10th Ward Branch, Wisconsin hall, corner 12th and Lee streets.

11th Ward Branch, Bulgrin hall, corner 9th avenue and Orchard street.

18th Ward Branch, 490 Center street. 23rd Ward Branch, Bressmeister's hall, corner 3rd and Washington streets.



SHOOTING THE CHUTES AT WONDERLAND.

WONDERLAND.

Wonderland has had a phenomenal attendance during the past week. Beginning with last Sunday, when Herr Gradus and Alma Fedora began their engagement in the re-promotion of "Bajah" the wire walking elephant, and up to Wednesday evening, inclusive, 69,000 people passed through the gates, establishing a record for attendance for Milwaukee. The two greatest crowds of the week were within the gates on Sunday and on Fourth of July. Over 60,000 of the grand total of 69,000 passed through the main gates on Oakland avenue during these two days.

These large crowds were no doubt attracted by the excellence of the free vaudeville attractions offered during the week. In addition to the marauding wire walking act by the elephant, there were two other features for lovers of the sensational. Gillette and Roberts, two daring cyclists, gave a series of mad races down the chute incline into the miniature lake, making sensational dives from their wheels as they reached the end of the runaway.

On the plaza the famous Ward trio of acrobats astonished thousands with their gymnastic and acrobatic feats, upon the elevated stage and upon the aerial ladders, specially erected by them. Clauder's first regiment band is constantly playing popular airs and on Thursday and Saturday evenings gives rag time concerts. The dancing pavilion has become one of the popular institutions at Wonderland; Clauder's sextette furnishes music for a dance program of twenty numbers every afternoon and evening and hundreds of couples take advantage of the opportunity to waltz in the open air. On Tuesday and Friday nights when the displays of Pain's fireworks are given, there is always a large crowd present.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF Union Barber Shops up-to-date.

SEE THAT YOUR SHOP IS ON THE LIST.

- WEST SIDE. Ansternmann, A., 559 rd St., cor Walnut St. Hartlein, Henry, 48th and State Streets. Heller, J. G., 822 Seventh St. Benz, George, 1175 11th St. Berger, Oscar, 1601 Villet St. Hozzmann, Chas., 1633 11th St. Bode, E. H., 424 Grand Ave. Breutzmann, Ben., 2421 Walnut St. Betsmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut Sts. Eckert, J., 2321 Galena St. Felsicker, J. P., 1422 Walnut St. Betsmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut Sts. Frey, Adam, 1300 Cherry St. Frye, M., 218 Sycamore St. Hammer, E. C., 141 North Ave. Harbeck, Albert, 2432 North Ave. Herr, Henry, 1510 North Ave. Hoffman, C. A., 1104 Wells St. Hozzmann, Chas., 1633 11th St. Hozzappel, G., 391 3rd St. Holzhauser, Peter, 1031 Winesboro St. Holzhauser & Son, L. Union Depot. Huber, Hans, 470 11th St. Ing, J. C., 1930 Cherry St. Kandell, N., 2227 Walnut St. Kastner, Louis, 2627 Walnut St. Kaufmann, Adam, 609 Chestnut St. Lange, F., 281 Third St. Lewis, Ben., 606 Grand Ave. Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand Ave. Lutzhauser, Peter, 910 Center St. Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd St. Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore St. Polaski, J., 914 36th St. Reple, V., 1531 Cherry St. Schiller, Herman, 1208 Chestnut St. Schmidt, John, 508 Cherry St. Sprink, John, 141 Fond du Lac Ave. Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon Ave. Walhausen, J. C., 443 3rd St. Witzberg, F., 525 Grand Ave. Zeldner, M. W., 89 16th St. EAST SIDE.

Waukesha Beach.

The Beach Club House is an up-to-date structure containing large furnished sleeping rooms, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables and large dance hall. On the grounds are candy stands, ice cream booths, bathing pavilion, boat houses and all conveniences for out-door sports, such as base ball, lawn tennis, croquet, quoits, bag of war, etc. Concerts every afternoon and evening during the entire season by the orchestra.

State Secretary's Financial Report for June, 1905.

Table with columns for Cash on hand, June 1st, Dues received, and various locations like Kenosha, Eau Claire, Racine, Milwaukee, etc., with corresponding amounts.

- Abrecht, A., 419 Clinton St. Biedel, Chas., 328 Florida St. Bauer, A., 416 National Ave. Boos, Geo., 291 Grove St. Brockmann, J., 504 11th Ave. Brotherton, I., 732 National Ave. Burkhardt, Emil, 350 National Ave. Conway & Cole, 380 Florida St. Dreesen, Albert, 141 Lincoln Ave. Frank, M., 682 Scott St. Friedrichs, A. J., 584 National Ave. Gatz, J., 285 Kinnickinnie Ave. Gauer, J. M., 865 Kinnickinnie Ave. Henning, A. C., 914 National Ave. Hines, Ch., 285 Mitchell St. Hoffmann, M. G., 310 Reed St. Jegg, Joe, 672 Greenfield Ave. Jones, R. A., 535 11th Ave. Kammerer, Phillip C., 432 Reed St. Klein, John, 611 Clinton St. Lamora, Tony, 331 Clinton St. Melnick, C., 309 Grove St. Pernich, S., 272 Reed St. Roth, Joe, 479 Clinton St. Sent, W., 335 1st Ave. Smith, William, 525 Kinnickinnie Ave. Thomas, C. C., 1235 Kinnickinnie Ave. Unger, J., 119 Clinton St. View, J., 319 Florida St. Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnie Ave. CUDAHY, WIS. Piseker, Wm., Puckert Avenue. SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS. Boyle, F. J. Loffer, A., 119 Clinton St. Kalb, W. J. Stielberg, August. SHEBOYGAN, WIS. Bahler, Fred., 724 South 14th St. MANITOWOC, WIS. Kaufmann, John, 1204 Washington Ave. WATERTOWN, WIS. Block, S., 117 3rd St. Block, Ben., 603 Main St. Tecumseh, W. J. Zoltis, Geo., 101 Main St. PEWAUKEE, WIS. Clark, Sherman. IRON MOUNTAIN, WIS. Islek, J. E. HARTFORD, WIS. Ahrendt, A.

Waukesha Beach.

Milwaukee's Favorite Resort for Outings, Picnics, ETC. GRAND CONCERT AND BALL GAME Sunday, July 9th. FISHING SEASON NOW OPEN. THRO. M. TOLL, Exc. Agent, 314 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee.

Blue Mound Garden

Large Park, Dance Hall and Two Bowling Alleys. Splendid Opportunity for Picnics. WM. ZASTROW, Blue Mound and Hawley Road, R. F. D. No. 13, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

\$1.00 TO CHICAGO.

Round Trip \$1.50. For Chicago and Racine, daily, 9 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 7 P. M. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily except Monday & Saturday, 9 A. M. For Kaukauna, Algona and Starport Bay, Sunday, 7:30 A. M. For Marinette and Menomonie, Sunday & Thursday, 9 A. M. For Green Bay, Escanaba, Fish Creek, Sister Bay and Ripon, Thursday, 9 A. M. DOCKS: Foot of Sycamore St. Tel. Main 985

PERE MARQUETTE LINE STEAMERS

\$1.50 to Manistee and return. \$1.50 to Ludington and return. Saturday Nights at 8 o'clock. Docks 68 W. Water St. Phone Main 717.

75c BARRY LINE STEAMERS

Daily for Chicago at 8 p. m. FARE. Phone Main 521

STATE OF WISCONSIN - CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

By order of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County of May 29, 1905. Hugo Dumke, plaintiff, against Martha Dumke, defendant. The State of Wisconsin to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the Court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you. A. H. BRAUN, Plaintiff's Attorney. P. O. Address, 549 21st Street, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis.

CLEARING SALE

TAN SHOES AND OXFORDS. Must be sold during the next two weeks, in order to make room for the new fall goods.

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

WAY ON TOP.

THAT'S WHERE PUBLIC FAVOR HAS PLACED WIRTHWEIN'S Ice Cream. All up-to-date dealers sell it. Ice Cream and Cake furnished for private parties and picnics. L. WIRTHWEIN, 1623 Walnut St. PHONE WEST 492.

W. C. LUEBKE COAL CO.

WOOD, COAL & COK. Phone So. 123 657 Clinton St.

HY. F. SCHMIDT'S HALL

Saloons, Sample and Wine Room. Hall for Parties, Weddings, Entertainments and Meetings. Feats every Saturday and Sunday Evenings. 21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis. GOOD ADVICE. Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safety Deposit Box" at home.

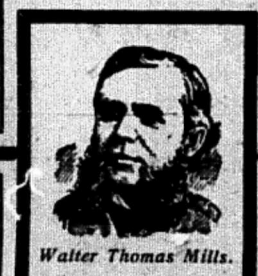
FOURTH ANNUAL MONSTER Picnic, Concert and Ball

OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

The Whirlwind Orator, WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., will make the principal address

\$125.00 in Prizes for Games

It would be worth your while to come clear across the continent to hear Walter Thomas Mills, the Whirlwind Orator of Chicago. Mr. Mills has a most enviable reputation as a speaker and writer who is thoroughly versed in the science of socialism.



Walter Thomas Mills.

If you have ever heard Walter Thomas Mills speak, it will not be necessary for us to urge you to hear him again; if you haven't had the pleasure, you should take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Mills has a remarkable strong voice, which has been properly cultivated. His audience is thus enabled to hear every word, and his forceful method of delivery commands attention and arouses enthusiasm.

A more magnetic speaker than Walter Thomas Mills is, would be hard to find. As soon as he begins to speak he gains the entire sympathy of his audience, and no fault is ever found with the length of his speech.

You can't afford to miss this - Remember the place and date

SCHLITZ PARK, Milwaukee Sunday, July 16, 1905

THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE SEASON IN WISCONSIN

Reduced Rates on All Railroads!!

An open rate of a fare and one third for the round trip from points in Wisconsin, from which the local one-way rate to Milwaukee is \$3.00 or less, has been secured; excursion tickets to be sold on July 15th and 16, good to return, leaving Milwaukee until and including July 17th, 1905.

ADMISSION TO ALL INCLUDING BALL.... 15c

Not a single reader should fail to attend. It will be a memorable demonstration - one which you will be proud of having attended your whole life long. Hundreds of comrades from every part of Wisconsin are coming. And why not? It is run for the benefit of the Socialist Press and the Campaign Fund. It is not a local but a State Picnic. By the way, that reminds us of the tickets sent you. Have you paid for yours? Many comrades have. Why not do your duty and send in the money now, even if you haven't sold all the tickets. Let every one give the Monster a Boost. Advertise it. Talk about it. Bring your friends.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Delegations to our monster picnic will arrive from Kenosha, Racine, Beloit, Manitowoc, Waukesha, Port Washington, Whitewater, Watertown, Lannon, Sheboygan Falls, Two Rivers, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Chicago and other places.

Several of the branches are making preparations to distribute literature this fall.

Do not forget to hear Walter Thomas Mills speak at the 12th Ward basket picnic to be held in Huelsbeck's grove, foot of Howell avenue, Sunday afternoon, July 23, at 2 p. m.

The branches out in Milwaukee county are doing nicely.

You can't waste your vote if you cast it for yourself and your class.

The County Organizer spent several nights last week visiting different branches.

The 14th Ward Branch held a very successful basket picnic last Sunday at Heim's grove.

The West Side Socialist Women's club will hold a meeting at Peterson's hall, Thursday afternoon, July 13th, 1905. Thousands of tickets have been sold for the monster picnic at Schlitz park Sunday, July 16th.

Always remember that Walter Thomas Mills will speak at the joint picnic of the 5th and 8th Ward, to be held at National grove, 3rd and National avenues, Sunday, July 23, at 4 p. m.

Liedertafel hall has been leased for one week next February from the 12th to the 18th inclusive, for the purpose of holding a big Social-Democratic fair. Unions and branches will please keep the dates in mind when renting halls for dances, entertainments, etc.

Comrade W. E. Acker dropped in at the office last Saturday and left \$15.00 for the printing plant fund. Same was realized at a rinch party, given by the Socialist Home Club, held at the Home, 382 Washington St., June 6, 1905.

Thank you, comrades! It's a good gift. We soon will get our linotype if this is followed up by others.

How patiently the women of the working class bear humanity's burdens. Boys, don't it make you put your heart into the work when you think that under Socialism the mother will have to sit up most of the night darning holes in stockings and making new clothes for the boys out of daddy's old ones? Well, things will change as soon as we get the women started.

Gesangverein Vorwärts held their regular annual meeting Tuesday, June 27, 1905, and elected Richard A. Beyer, president, Martin Plehm secretary, Adam Schaefer vice-president, and Gust Bestian treasurer. At the same meeting \$25 was voted to the printing plant fund, which has since been turned over to the publishing company. It is hoped the other societies will do likewise. Many thanks, comrades.

The Kenosha comrades are holding some good open air meetings at that place every Saturday night.

The Racine Branches are gaining in membership.

The City News Notes Man.

Carnival Tickets. Previously reported \$2,295.17

- F. Meixner 50 Paul May 50 Art. Busse 25 Frank Seifritz 25 Adam Kaufman 1.25 Karl Bruhn 50 Hilmar Heuer 25

\$2,298.67

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