

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

LOCAL YEARLY RATE 75 CENTS, IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

"Great" is Sam. Gompers!

By Victor L. Berger.

ONLY six months ago, at the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, as chairman of the convention, ruled a discussion of Socialism out of order.

But a debate on Socialism is not necessarily a discussion of politics at all. It may be merely the consideration of an economic theory or an economic phase.

Yet Mr. Gompers ruled the discussion of Socialism out of order, because it was contrary to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor to "have politics in the union."

And now Mr. Gompers himself brings politics into the trades unions. He urges the trades unionists to defeat certain candidates and to elect their opponents.

But the constitution of the American Federation of Labor has not been changed since the Pittsburg convention. Politics in the trades union are still forbidden.

So the inference is that either Mr. Gompers and his executive board are above the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, or that politics really never were forbidden in the trade unions.

As a matter of fact, the trades unions were always in politics. And they will stay there. Only they are in capitalist politics.

But this last order of Mr. Gompers and his executive board is supposed to have been influenced by two facts.

First, for twenty years, Congress has laughed at the humble supplications of the American Federation of Labor and its leaders. For over twenty years, Gompers has been begging for an eight-hour law, which, by the way, would govern federal institutions only.

Second, the English trades unions of late have gone into independent labor politics and elected over 50 members of Parliament. And Mr. Gompers who never had an original idea in his life and who has always slavishly aped the English trades unions believes that now he also must roll up his trousers because it rains in London.

But Mr. Gompers carelessly overlooks a few things. Everybody knows that the English workingmen for many years had special labor members of parliament, not many, but always at least half a dozen or so.

How about America? The national House of Representatives has 386 members. How many of them are workingmen? Not one. The United States Senate has 88 members. How many of them are workingmen? Not one.

And Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley deigned to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back, and called him a "good fellow."

Gompers in his pronouncement now tries to tell union men to vote for those candidates for congress who are favorable to labor.

What does that mean? If it really meant anything at all, it would mean that they would have to vote the Socialist ticket.

In America, the Social-Democratic party is the only party representing labor. A vote for any of the capitalistic parties, Republican or Democratic, is unfavorable to labor.

But of course Sam Gompers does not mean that trades unionists should vote for Socialism. If organized labor voted the Socialist ticket, then Sam Gompers would soon be out of business.

A congressman representing the Republican or Democratic party could not be favorable to labor even if he tried.

It is easy to foresee that the candidates of both capitalistic parties will declare their love for labor, particularly for organized labor.

And Gompers is satisfied that this should be so. Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalist system against the economic system of labor—against Socialism.

But he wants something to blindfold the organized workmen a little while longer.

"Après nous le déluge," after us the flood. Or possibly some miracle will happen.

And that is all. Some of the capitalist leaders who began to look askance at Mr. Gompers, now again call him a great labor leader.

Of course, if it is promises Gompers wants, he can get them. He has got them for over twenty years, and he can get them for another twenty years.

In fact they will make promises in every district. Why not?

And now I ask Mr. Gompers as the high priest of capitalistic politics in labor ranks—how are these workmen to decide between the promises of one candidate and the promises of the other?

Or are they to take the promise of the one who promises the most? Or are they to follow the one who promises the loudest?

Or, when all these candidates make promises, are the workmen to follow a hint given out by the sly Sam and vote for the man who has the best chance of being elected?

That would mean to vote for a Republican in Republican districts and for a Democrat in Democratic districts.

Outside of Milwaukee, it would mean to vote for capitalistic candidates all the time, because so far they have the best show of being elected.

And that would mean to leave everything exactly as it was before.

Oh, great is Sam Gompers. Every "general organizer" receiving two hundred dollars a month or more will say so. And the small fry—

There is only one possible result of this new departure of Gompers—

which in fact is not a new departure at all, only a new form of his old humbugging.

Yankee commercialism continues to get savage jabs in the ribs, and if the trade rascality that is being uncovered does not mend it would be well to recall the missionaries from converting the heathen in Africa and other benighted continents and turn them loose on our American barbarians.

A pure food commissioner in Harrisburg, Pa., has already turned over to the state treasury several thousand dollars taken in as fines from dealers selling poison food products contrary to the state laws.

Now the same kind of abominable and dangerous food is sold everywhere and yet nothing is done. The activity of the Pennsylvania officials SHOWS THE MEASURE OF THE CRIMES OF THE OTHER AUTHORITIES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IN WINKING AT THE VIOLATION OF THE FOOD LAWS.

But you cannot expect much from capitalist politicians in office, who have to respect the elements that get them their jobs.

An American plutocratic cub, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, killed a little girl with his automobile in France recently, and the French court, according to its traditions, refused to see the young murderers dollars and sentenced him to prison the same as it would an ordinary human being.

And please notice that "our" government has a deaf ear for the case of three poor devils who are denied their constitutional rights in Idaho, but can busy itself to help out a rich "angel" who gets in a scrape way over in another country!

It will mean that the corruption in trades unions, which is even now exceedingly bad in spots, will be increased a hundredfold.

Independent nominations of trades union candidates will of course be the exception. Sam Gompers in spite of his brag and bluster and appalling ignorance, knows that even he himself could not be elected a dog-pound keeper in any of the large cities.

And as for the labor union vote in the small towns, where they are naive and really believe that Sam Gompers is somebody, the trades unions are weak there.

So there will be simply endorsements of candidates of the old parties.

It is easy to foresee that the candidates of both capitalistic parties will declare their love for labor, particularly for organized labor.

Under Samuel's new order, it will become the general rule almost everywhere outside of Milwaukee, and it will be done wholesale.

So the only beneficial result we can expect from this new departure will be the bankruptcy and the final breakdown of Belmontism in the labor movement.

Corruption will no doubt be so great that a good many of the weaker unions will succumb. But those which survive will have learned a very expensive and valuable lesson.

But for the progressive elements in the trades unions, there are hard days coming—especially outside of Wisconsin—when they will be between Belmontism on the one side and the I. W. W. on the other.

It will be the duty of all our comrades who understand the situation to stand class-consciously for the solidarity of labor against the endorsements of candidates of capitalistic parties under any conditions, no matter how much they may promise.

And furthermore, it will be their duty to so strengthen the moral sense of their brothers as to bring home to them that the trades union is here for another purpose than just for paying dues, possibly getting a few cents more a week after a strike, and being used as voting cattle for the benefit of August Belmont and his friends.

SIGNS OF CHANGE!

Lord Avebury, a member of the British House of Lords, said in a speech a few days ago:

"The unrest in Europe, the spread of Socialism and the ominous rise of anarchism, are warnings to the governments and the ruling classes that the condition of the working classes in Europe is becoming intolerable, and that if a revolution is to be avoided some steps must be taken to increase wages, reduce the hours of labor, and lower the prices of the necessities of life.

The gross "morality" of capitalism, its base "ideals," still find expression in the capitalist daily editorial column, in spite of the now clearly recognized rise of a new morality in society inspired by the movement toward Social-Democracy and social and economic justice.

Here we have a newspaper editorial, for instance, that says "Good times do not last forever. Now let every man dig in and get his share of the prosperity. We may theorize all we will about political economy and industrial systems, but no social condition has ever been devised, or ever will be devised, which can honestly put as much money in a man's pocket as can his own hustling."

What fine morality! Look out for No. 1 with your boots on! Live by your wits. Which means to live by outwitting others, getting as much as you can away from others by all the foxes, "legitimate" cunning you can school yourself into.

"Dig in and get your share"—does this apply to the wage earners? His limitations have been set by capitalism. This leaves a minority to which the advice to hustle can only apply, as most of the professions must be counted out.

"We have before us the great problem of Russian history, we have now to take the decisive step which must be inevitably taken by the Russian people. I speak of the taking back of all the land by all the workers on it.

"There was a time when the proprietors of slaves asserted their rights over the lives, the deaths, the happiness, the suffering, the very souls of other men whom they called their serfs.

"We want the land for the laborer. We do not want it as private property. No, No and again No. No private property in land.

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scramble and strife. But, anyhow, get both feet in the trough! You only live once and the only way to succeed is to get ahead of others!

The Wisconsin Social-Democratic picnic at Schlitz park, Milwaukee, July 15, again filled that popular park to full capacity, and all afternoon and evening there was great sociability and enjoyment and the utmost good order.

The great attraction was an address by Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson, ex-Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, and to say that his remarks took the crowd would be putting it mildly.

The newspapers estimated the crowd at from eight thousand to twenty. As a matter of fact a cursory count of the tickets showed an increase of several hundred over the paid admissions of last year.

In closing his address, Comrade Patterson quoted Anakin's great speech before the Russian Duma and in referring to it said: "Russia is on the verge of a bloody revolution; far bigger and bloodier than the one of the Napoleonic era, and the imperial family will do well to escape before the Socialist hosts' march to freedom, keeping step to the strains of the famous battle hymn of 100 years ago, the 'Marseillaise'."

The attendance from outside Milwaukee was large. There were comrades from Chicago, from Madison, Racine, Kenosha, Manitowoc and other points in the state.

The vaudeville show was a great hit, the Zim-Zim illusion being thoroughly mystifying, and the songs and acrobatic work of an entertaining order.

Following is the ringing speech of Anakin before the Russian Duma, which Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson quoted in his Milwaukee address:

"We have before us the great problem of Russian history, we have now to take the decisive step which must be inevitably taken by the Russian people. I speak of the taking back of all the land by all the workers on it.

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Printing Plant Fund. Previously reported \$2337.27

Some Editorial Comment.

The International Bureau has received information of the organization of a Socialist party in Mexico.

The Socialists in Salt Lake City are having a conflict with the police authorities over their constitutional rights of free speech and peaceable assemblage.

Word comes from the East that there is a plan afoot among several recent new converts to Social-Democracy who are possessed of means to found a chain of Socialist dairies.

The United States consul at Athens writes to this government that gas mantles are about to be introduced into Greece.

All those things upon which the people in common depend should be owned and administered. If you believe in this you belong with the Social-Democrats, no matter who you are now training with.

Kewanee, Ill., claims to be the banner union city in America. Every store in the city is a union store, the policemen carry union cards, and so do the street cleaners.

"My revolver benefitted mankind," declares Harry Thaw. Nonsense! There are so many benefactors of stage-struck girls in New York that the said stage-struck girls will be able to go the usual course even though Stanford White is dead.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, will spend one hundred thousand dollars to wrest the clutch of the book trust from education in her city. And she will do it in the practical way of providing a library set of books.

There's a Mrs. Paul Picard, a society leader of Chicago, who says it is "cruel extravagance" for Giulia Morosini of New York to spend one hundred thousand dollars a year on dress.

Two members of the Italian party, D'alberti and Nani, have been arrested for carrying on anti-militarist agitation in the barracks, and were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

When we began to print the selection of poems "For the Socialist Scrap Book," we supposed the supply of material would be soon exhausted.

My! But "The Jungle" is a seller. We began by trying to keep a copy or two in stock in this office, and then got 'em by dozens, and then doubled the orders—and now we get them in drygoods boxes a couple of hundred at a time.

Capitalism is utterly without conscience. It will exploit anything and everything in sight. Just now one small segment of it, known as the Woman's Home Companion is exploiting the anti-child labor movement, not from purely philanthropic motives or unselfishness, but in order to screen itself from ill favor on the part of the public.

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A bombshell was thrown into the camp of the Independence League (Hearst Independents) of New York last week when J. G. Phelps Stokes sent in his resignation as a member of its executive committee.

Herbert N. Casson, in a letter in the N. Y. World says: "To the editor of The World: So far as Socialism is concerned nothing is strange to us but the word itself.

Socialism is coming. It is forty per cent, here, not because of the propaganda of irresponsible theorists, but because our strongest and ablest men have destroyed the old competitive system and organized industry on a solid national basis.

Our foremost Socialists are Rockefeller and Morgan. They have almost abolished the filthy and wasteful methods of our fathers. They have overcharged us, but that is incidental.

As to Socialism becoming a political factor, that matters little. We do not take politics seriously, as they do in Germany. With us Congress is a society of impertinent busy-bodies.

In spite of elections the people rule. They rule through the newspapers and magazines—through the conversation of the home and the street—through the innumerable compulsions of civilized life.

And we are to take any interest in it at all. Socialism is coming because everybody who knows anything at all, knows that we cannot and do not want to destroy the progress of civilization which is based upon the modern implements of production.

But as long as these implements of production—land, machines, raw material, railroads, telegraphs, etc., remain private property, only comparatively few can be sole owners and masters thereof.

As long as that is the case, we shall have Rockefellers and Morgans and Vanderbilts and Goulds.

But as long as we have the Rockefellers, the Morgans, Belmonts, Ryans, etc.—they will naturally use this private ownership for their private advantage.

There is but one deliverance from the rule of the people by capital—and that is the rule of capital by the people.

There is no ultimate goal in civilization as long as humanity exists.

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Additional Editorials on Last Page.



# Now the Farmers, too, Have a Labor Union!

### IT PROPOSES TO STAND BETWEEN THE FARMER AND CAPITALISM SAME AS THE CITY UNION STANDS ON GUARD FOR THE WAGE WORKER.

It has been said that the farmers can not be organized. But there are many instances in the past and there are certainly some very strong evidences at the present time to prove that they can.

There is now in existence here in America an organization based almost exactly upon the same principles as the labor unions of the wage-workers in various crafts, a farmers' organization. At the present moment it has 280,000 members in the United States. It is only three years since it really started but it has local and state organizations in every state in the Union except Nevada and five of the New England states. It publishes a national official organ called "Up-to-date Farming" which is printed upon presses owned by the organization at Indianapolis, Ind., 227 West Washington street. There are 78 employees at this headquarters, and the plant is said to have put out twenty tons of literature bearing upon its objects already. And the membership is increasing at the present time at the rate of 600 per day.

The name of this farmers' union, as it may be called, is "The American Society of Equity."

There are 25,000 members in Wisconsin, its own state.

The object of the organization as stated in the literature of the society is,—to establish equity as a guiding principle in all business transactions. It teaches and promotes the principles of co-operation and applies them to all business actions. It affirms that competition in business is destructive, and that it obstructs the best interests of the general public. It recommends co-

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By Allen L. Benson. At the time he wrote this book, Comrade Benson was editor of the "Detroit Daily Times." The present edition has been improved and brought up-to-date. It is a great Socialist primer. Cloth, 158 pages, \$1. Paper, 15 cts., post paid.

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## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

- To improve our highways.
  - To irrigate our land.
  - To prevent the adulteration of food.
  - To promote social intercourse.
  - To settle disputes without recourse to law.
  - To promote farmers' insurance, life, fire and crop.
  - To establish similar societies in foreign countries.
- Here, then, is an organization of the workers of the farm, based frankly and distinctly upon the economic interests of the class, in almost identical the same manner as the labor unions are organized upon the basis of the economic interests of the wage working class.
- The intelligent and thoughtful Socialist will see in this a hopeful sign, and a fulfillment of some of his hopes. The toilers of the world,—in this case, of the agricultural world—are becoming conscious of their class interests and are organizing to protect them. The struggle is one of the earlier phases of what the Socialist hopes to see later on. It is partial. It does not embrace the economic interests of the whole of the working class, in the same way that the labor union does not. But in the very nature of the case neither of them could. Both must first see and organize for their own interests and from that standpoint. Later on, it is to be hoped, both will see the great common, world-wide, economic interests of the whole working class.
- And there are already signs of this both upon the side of the wage working and the farmer class. Both already begin to realize more or less clearly that back of all the apparent antagonism of interests which appear at first upon the surface, and with regard to certain matters of cost of farm products and wages, there is a wider, a deeper and much more fundamental basis where the interests of the farm and the industrial worker are identical.
- The groping of the thinkers among the farmers for this common ground already manifests itself in this so-called Society of Equity. They put the union label on their goods and encourage their members to ask for the union label upon all their purchases. On the other hand, these farmers have adopted a union label which they also put upon their farm produce. And now they ask the union laborers of the wage-working class to ask for the farmers' union label upon their eggs, butter, potatoes, etc. This label they say, (using the identical argument of the trades unionist) is a guarantee that our products were put upon the market under "fair" conditions. And besides, they say, if you will ask your merchant for the farmers' label, it will help us to stimulate other farmers to join our union.
- I suppose we will soon hear the farmers shouting, "Don't scab on us when you buy your eggs." And later it may happen, as Dooley prophesied,—"Ivery hin, has gined a union, and ivery hin has agreed not to lay any more eggs, thin the most reluctant hin iv the bunch."
- The labor unions of Indianapolis not long ago had a strike in the city. The members of the Farmers' union at once gave the wage workers their support and assistance by distributions and specially by supplying them with farm produce from their homes. This is only a suggestion of what might be done along these lines when once the workers of the city and the workers of the country begin to work together.
- Of course, this is a new movement. It seems promising. But thoughtful persons will recall that there have been almost innumerable movements of this kind that have started up, in this country, had a short and spectacular career and soon vanished. But we cannot but regard this most recent effort on the part of the agricultural section of the working class with the utmost interest, and hope with them that it may succeed in finding a sound and successful basis. We shall watch it with interest.
- Carl D. Thompson.

## Can You Guess It?

Once there were two lads, Paul and William, who entered the employ of a great manufacturer at the same time.

Paul devoted himself assiduously to his work, and so did William; and in time they were familiar with all the operations of the concern by which they were employed.

Paul had the interests of his employer at heart, and after many years of thought and experiment he devised a plan for bettering the product without increasing the cost.

William also devoted several years of time and thought to the product, and at last he invented a process by which it could be made 40 per cent. cheaper to the manufacturer by means of undiscoverable adulteration, and the price to the consumer could be kept at the same figure.

Ten guesses will be allowed each. Which of the boys is now a partner in the concern?—Judge.

"The nearer any government approaches to a Republic, the less business there is for a king." Thos. Paine.

THIS PAPER FOR TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS. 9

# INCENTIVE UNDER CAPITALISM--By a Business Man.

## THE PHYSICIAN.

The normal state of man is that of health. He should be well and happy and withal be but for his inhumanity to his fellow-man, and his ignorance of the laws of his being.

As it is man's right to a system of laws, customs, and institutions out of harmony with his economic development, and as a result, disease and insanity, and accident, and butchery of all kinds is on the increase, therefore the physician, and plenty of them. He is here in great numbers because capitalism demands him. The incentive that moves many of them is making a living, making money, making a fortune if they would like to be, certainly nearly all the people would be sick, and it is not the fault of many of the doctors that they are not; for as one explains, my success as a physician is due to my ability to keep up the treatment a long-time without the patient becoming disgusted. So we see the incentive of the physician may be grounded in the misery and misfortune of the people.

They belong to the parasitic class, and under a Socialist system, where cooperation, and mutual helpfulness were the rule, and where people had time to keep well, and were free from corroding worry, probably nine-tenths of them could be put to useful work.

The people are made sick today by anxiety, fear, and unrest. The uncertainty of making a living. The lack of employment, fear of tomorrow, all keep the mind in such a perturbed state that there is no time nor will power left to think health, strength, and happiness. This question of health is one of mind, and the surrounding conditions. When these are not normal the people will become sick or insane. To add to the horrors that capitalism is forcing upon the masses the physician prescribes some noxious drug. Others overcome with the awful state of human misery, advocate the killing of the insane, the crippled, and the hopelessly diseased, forgetting that such a sentence of death would still further increase insanity and disease. And now comes still another and advocates the chloroforming of all the

children of the poor and still another who advises the passage of a law preventing the poor from marrying, all of which measures show how depraved and how ignorant the capitalist mind is, for these persons forget that the very measures they advocate would increase the classes they are trying to get rid of. They are making the same mistake that another physician made who advocated emasculation of criminals in order to stamp out the criminal class. They forget that crime, insanity, and disease are the result of environment and conditions, and are not inherent in men themselves. Well has the late Sir Morrell McKenzie declared, "If there were no doctors nor drugs in the world, the rate of mortality would be less."

Yet these physicians are a self-sacrificing lot of men. One of them declared to the writer that although he made plenty of money, he could not enjoy life for he could never leave his office to take a trip or to enjoy other pleasures because as soon as he did some other doctor had his practice. This is true of all men confined to offices under the competitive system, and as a result, this condition creates a class of parasites living on parasites,—office boys who spend their time simply looting about keeping offices. The writer has seen a negro boy, strong and active, sitting from day to day from early until late in such an office simply to hold callers.

How much better it would be for the municipality or the neighborhood to employ medicinal and sanitary advisers to keep the people well by making healthful conditions than to keep all these doctors and their office help at their offices all the time. It is not likely however, that this plan would work under any other organization of society except the cooperative commonwealth, for as we have seen before, even city physicians, and health officers under capitalism do not hesitate to enrich themselves, even if an epidemic of the most loathsome disease, small pox, is threatened upon the entire community.

Among the class called physicians, there are many who are mere quacks, who humbug suffering

humanity for no other purpose than to extract dollars. Many, instead of relieving suffering and restoring to life and to health, use their knowledge to take it, not only the life yet unborn, but of others, for the purpose of realizing on an insurance policy. Their profession being used as a cloak, as has been proven in a number of cases. These facts have been mentioned only to show the incentive that is at work among men and women of every calling and profession under our capitalist system.

How encouraging it is, that there are already many physicians, who have investigated Socialism, and have espoused the cause. It is believed, that none of these will take any exception to what has been here written.

recall, by the expressed wish of three-fourths of their constituency.

**Eighth**, that no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that in cases where existing laws and public necessity make a franchise unavoidable, it shall be granted only upon such terms as will guarantee justice to the people in the matter of rates, and fair treatment of the workers in respect to hours of labor, wages, etc., and especially shall provide for the transfer of the utility to public ownership at the earliest possible hour. Or, provided further, that the granting of such franchise shall first be approved by general referendum of the respective city or township.

**Ninth**, Every city in Wisconsin shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise values; and every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unlimited franchises now in existence to be declared null and void.

**Tenth**, complete self-government for cities and townships. They shall have the right to erect public slaughter houses, cold-storage plants, elevators, coal and wood yards, ice houses, stock yards, and manufacture commodities and sell them to the citizens at cost.

**Eleventh**, the state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the pupils of the public schools. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation for the children to and from school.

**Twelfth**, that no further water rights shall be given away to individuals or private corporations, and those that have been given away, shall be recovered as rapidly as possible. All mineral rights reserved in private contract shall be abolished. No land belonging to the state shall be sold, and all lands now belonging to the state shall be kept for state purposes.

**Thirteenth**, that steps be taken to protect the head waters of our rivers. We demand also the reforestation of denuded tracts suitable for reforestation, so as to provide wooded land for future generations who have been robbed by the timber thieves.

**Fourteenth**, that laws be enacted, limiting the working of youths under 21 years of age and women of any age employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in any factory, store, workshop or mine, also for the strictest protection of life and limb in workshops, factories, mines, stores, railways and boats. Also the removal of the principle of contributory negligence from our statutes, and the enactment of laws to compensate workmen when injured while employed. All wages to be paid weekly in lawful money.

**Fifteenth**, that a graduated income and inheritance tax be enacted, small inheritances and small incomes to be exempt.

**Sixteenth**, that fire and accident insurance be established by the state.

## Wisconsin State Platform.

**T**HE Social-Democratic party is the American political expression of the international movement of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under the present system, society is rapidly dividing into two classes: the rich and the poor, the capitalist class and the proletariat. The one toils without enjoying, the other enjoys without toiling.

In the wage earner of the cities and the farmer, we recognize the types of the producing elements of this country. Under our present economic system, both are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer on the sale of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products. Both are again exploited in the purchase of practically all the necessities of life.

The final aim of the Social-Democratic party is the emancipation of the producers and the abolition of the capitalistic system. For that purpose, we organize the producing classes in city and country into a political party to take control of the powers of government.

The most characteristic expression of the present economic system is the trust and the monopoly.

Electricity, steam, and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Competition has wiped out competition. Production on a large scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. The trust and the monopoly are here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether they shall be public or private monopolies.

Private monopoly is a curse to the nation. Thus we see the coal trust making untold millions out of the sufferings of the poor, the oil trust piling up the greatest fortune the world has ever seen upon the ruin of innumerable small dealers and in defiance of all laws and courts of justice, the meat trust sending thousands of unsuspecting human beings to an early grave by selling diseased meat simply to make dividends and heap up millions. Similar statements could be proven against all the other trusts.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare.

There is no relief to be expected from any of the old parties.

Formerly, the Republican party was the favorite political organization of capitalism, while the Democratic party stood for the middle class. But since the trusts have bought the Democratic party, there is no difference between the two. They both stand for capitalism and the present economic system.

With this in view, the Social-Democratic party of the state of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party adopted at the convention in Chicago, and pledges itself at the present time to the following measures:

That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated,

**First**, to bring about the nationalization of all the trusts, notably the coal, the meat, the oil, the sugar, the farming machinery trusts, and others of the same kind.

**Second**, to bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and express companies and steamship lines.

**Third**, to enact a law, granting every wage worker over 60 years of age, who has earned less than \$1,000 a year and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than \$12 a month for the rest of his life.

**Fourth**, to bring about the enactment of a national law by which the government of the United States shall lend the cities and townships money on bonds issued by said cities and townships. Such loans shall be made in legal tender and without interest, the refund to take place in twenty years in equal shares. The money shall have its intrinsic value secured by the bonds and the assessed valuation of the city or township that receives the loan, and it shall be canceled with the bonds as fast as the loan is refunded.

**Fifth**, to amend the United States constitution so as to abolish the United States Senate, which is a bulwark of capitalism and trustocracy,—the general referendum of all the people to take its place as a check, under proper provisions. Furthermore to elect the United States judges by the people of their respective districts, for terms not to exceed six years,—instead of having them appointed by the president,—this in order to make an end of government by injunction.

**Sixth**, to establish life-insurance by the national government.

We also demand,

**Seventh**, that all elective officers, national, state, and municipal, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a

The Social-Democratic party also stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture, and more security to the masses of the people. But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are not a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialist measures. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives, capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The peep out even under the present conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present system for one which will secure to the people collectively the ownership of the means of production and distribution and thereby the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

This is the program of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:—

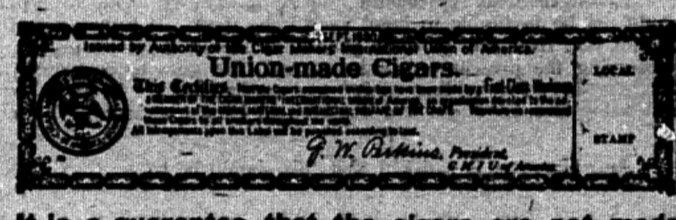
Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

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# Patterson's Straight Talk!

From his Address at the Parry Picnic in Milwaukee.

Let me talk about myself a little while—not about myself the individual but myself the type of the idle, rich young man. In the last five months I have not done a particle of productive work. I have not added one jot to the wealth of the community. Yet in my pleasures and necessities and in those of my family I have consumed a great deal of the wealth of the community. I have travelled in the fastest and most luxurious trains; have lodged in the costliest hotels; have had the best things to eat; have gone to the highest priced doctors and dentists; have always been willing to pay theatre speculators a little extra in order to get good theatre seats; I keep saddle horses to ride and harness horses to drive; I employ domestic servants to minister to my wants.

And I haven't done a lick of work. There is the point. Some people have been producing the wealth which I have consumed. I was not even one among many of these producers. Therefore I must have been depriving some people of the wealth that they have produced in order that I might live in idleness and luxury.

Or, rather, I can put that better. Some people—working people—have been depriving themselves of the wealth which they have produced in order that I might live in idleness and luxury. And they haven't been doing this because of their affection for me. They are willing to do the same thing indiscriminately for every member of my class—the capitalist class.

I say—they are depriving themselves of the wealth they produce because they can stop doing so whenever they want. They are too stupid to want. This is a country of universal ballot. Without the firing of a shot or the building of a barricade, the workingmen can say this hocus-pocus business whereby idlers who produce nothing live in the extreme ease of luxury while the working people who produce everything, even in the height of prosperity, are awarded merely with a living wage, shall stop. And when the working classes get enough sense to say this hocus-pocus business shall stop, IT WILL STOP. But not till then. For the capitalist class will never say the word.

I am a member of the capitalist class—the slave-holding class of the twentieth century. You are members of the working class—proletarians, the dispossessed—the slaves of the twentieth century. You ran the train which brought me here. You raised a steer and killed him and dressed him and cooked him and served me with steak this morning for breakfast. You take his hide and make it into shoes for me. You grow cotton and make it into shirts and underwear for me. You build for me a far better house than you can afford to live in yourselves, and you equip it with every modern improvement—porcelain bath tubs, electric lights, the newest heating apparatus. It requires a good deal of money to run such a house. So you supply me with the necessary money.

This is part only of what you do for me. There is the work of the mental workers. You have served me all my life and unless you wake up to the situation, you may continue to do so all my life and when I am dead, you will construct a handsome marble headstone over my grave to keep me down. But keeping me down will do you no good. For, when I die, if I die capitalist, my children will at once come to the front and order you to begin a like service for them. And you will have to obey.

All these things you have done and are now doing for me. And what have I ever done for you? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It is true that I, the individual have now and then offered you a bit of lip service. But I, as typical of my class, have not even done that. Only a slight bit of lip service have I given you—and what has been the result?

The result has been that I am so firmly convinced of the fact that this is a class struggle that nothing can ever shake me out of that conviction from this time forward. You might as well be an abolitionist in the South before the Civil war as be a Socialist in a capitalist community to-day.

The influences of his environment will gradually compel any man in such a position either to recant his Socialism or else withdraw from the capitalist community. Of course I believe that if ever I recant Socialism I lose my own soul—for in my soul I know it to be but the plainest justice.

And yet to withdraw from the capitalist community is difficult. I was brought up as a parasite and have always lived as one. I was educated fairly well in Latin, Greek, French and literature. But I couldn't lay a brick, shoe a horse, drive a straight furrow to save my life. I know nothing about electricity or machinery. The idea of my running a locomotive for instance is screamingly absurd. Yet after all perhaps a future generation will hold it no more absurd than the other idea, that I derive a comfortable revenue every year from the fact that other men run locomotives. My whole education has been for the purpose of teaching me not to do any work myself but at the same time to get the money away from those who do the work of the world.

However, since the choice seems to be put up to me to recant or at least to greatly emasculate my Socialism, or to go to work, I guess I'll have to go to work and try to produce hereafter at least a portion of the wealth which I consume.

I rather dread going to work—I mean real work—I do not consider capping for a high-class gambling establishment to be real work, though, of course, the broker gets the quickest and easiest rewards—nor does a man add to the wealth of the community by showing a great corporation how to disobey the law legally. But real work—the producing of something useful—I have always until lately thought rather vulgar. Besides I am too uneducated to be of much use as a worker for some time to come.

Of course, if we were living in a Socialistic state I should have been educated as a child and taught to do some kind of work. That would have been a mighty good thing for me and for all my class. Idleness is becoming more and more the bane of my class, little as it recognizes the fact. It would be a fine thing for all young capitalists if they had to do some useful thing in the world. It would tend to keep them out of mischief.

I presume if anybody had proposed Socialism to old William Thaw he would have become ferocious at the idea. Yet now that he is dead, if he knows, do you think he considers the present arrangement is a good one. The present arrangement is that thousands of men on the Pennsylvania railroad and in various coal mines and steel mills give up every year a large part of their earnings to the Thaw family. This yearly stream of gold has pushed Alice Thaw, old William's daughter into the arms of a drunken, fortune-hunting Englishman and has pushed Harry, old William's son, after a dozen years of profligacy and debauchery, into murderer's row in the Tombs.

Wouldn't the Countess of Yarmouth have been better off if she had not had that money to attract the noble earl—and wouldn't Harry Thaw have been better off if he had to go to work—as he would under Socialism? Socialism, though it can only be brought about by the working class, would be the best thing in the world toward saving the rising members of the capitalist class from slothfulness, worthlessness and ruin.

government in Ireland than the fact that such a man as Gladstone could fling such a man as Michael Davitt into jail?

Think what it must mean to a sensitive temperament to pass sixteen years of life's fullness in captivity; to expose a mind demanding a wide world for its activities, and be cramped in a dungeon; to love high converse, and have to snatch what talk one may with thieves, swindlers, and murderers, toiling in a gaug among them.

Fortunately, Michael Davitt's nature was so richly sympathetic that where others would have found vile criminals only, he discovered fellow beings.

He saw, what most of them did not, that the Irish people could never be truly free, though the face of Ireland were covered with Parliaments, till they shook off the rule of one mightier and bloodier than the Sassanach, and gave Capitalism its quietus.

That is why Michael Davitt strove always, even in the bitterest days of his persecution, to bring the English and Irish peoples together. That is why he threw his burning zeal and his moving eloquence always on the side of the working classes, irrespective of nationality. That is why he was a convinced and heart-whole Socialist-Democrat.

His entire being craved Liberty; he breathed it in at every pore even there in Portland Jail.

On the day that the gates were flung wide for him, he liberated a blackbird that had been a loved companion in confinement.

"I opened his door with a trembling hand, when quick as a flash of lightning he rushed from the cage with a wild scream of delight, and in a moment was beyond the walls of the prison. The instinct of freedom was too powerful to be resisted, though I had indulged the fond hope that he would remain with me. But he taught me the lesson, which can never be unlearned by either country, prisoner, or bird, that nature will not be denied, and Liberty is more to be desired than fetters of gold."

Brave old Michael Davitt! I love and revere his memory. His stormy, strenuous, self-sacrificing life, full of hardship and struggle for the sake of his fellow man, teaches us, too, how great a thing is Liberty, the inspirer and the sweet consoler of so noble a nature. —"Touchstone," in *The Worker*, Australia.

### The Truth about Cananea.

*Miners' Magazine*: Colonel W. G. Greene, the copper king of Mexico, whom Tom Lawson once branded as a "liar," has charged the Western Federation of Miners with being responsible for the revolt of the peons in the mines at Cananea. The Associated Press dispatches contain the following:

"Washington, June 18.—In a letter filed with the state department, and dated at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, June 11th, Colonel W. C. Greene, president of the copper company at whose mines in Cananea the rioting occurred early this month, charges that agitators from the Western Federation of Miners had been through the mines inciting the Mexicans, and tells how he was warned of a plot to dynamite the bank and to inaugurate a revolution against President Diaz. He reviews details already published, and says, among other things:

"On the night of May 31st I was informed by a man working in the Cobre Grand that a Mexican working there had told him that trouble was going to start in Cananea on the morning of June 1st at 5 o'clock; that a Socialist club had held three meetings at midnight on May 30th, at which a large number of agitators of Socialistic tendencies were present; that agitators of the Western Federation had been through the mines inciting the Mexicans, and that they had been furnishing money for the Socialist club at Cananea.

"Their program included dynamiting the bank, where it was reported we had \$1,000,000, breaking open and getting firearms and ammunition, and with them starting a revolution against the Diaz government."

Greene, who has become a professional and veteran liar through his business of bulling and bearing stocks, is anxious to unload the responsibility of the revolt on someone and he concluded that the shoulders of the Western Federation of Miners were broad enough to carry the responsibility. The fact is, that discontent has prevailed among the Mexicans for many months, and this discontent assumed at last a demand for an increase of wages. The demand for an increase of wages was met with a volley of bullets from the guns of Greene's hired murderers, and now that the Mexican government is making an investigation Greene is anxious to dodge the music.

Again, the revolt of the Mexicans is but the first chapter in a plot of several multi-millionaires of America to bring about international complications, that will eventually annex this rich mineral territory of Mexico to the United States. If Greene knew that there was a plot on foot to dynamite the bank, it is strange that Greene did not even place an extra guard around the bank to protect the treasure of \$1,000,000.

The latest brazen lie of the copper king of Mexico will only add

# TRADES UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

BY AUGUST BEBEL

(Translated from the German by E. H. THOMAS.)

In order to live, the workingman is compelled to sell the only ware he has, his labor power, to the employer. He requires a wage which will satisfy his customary needs and the needs of his family, if he has one. But since the workingman sells his labor power for a definite time, he sells himself with it, figuratively speaking. Unlike every other seller of wares, he is not free. On the other hand, the price of his ware, like the price of every other ware, is regulated by the law of supply and demand in the branch of industry in which he seeks employment. It is the interest of the employer to keep wages as low as possible and make labor time as long as possible. It is in the interest of the workingman to get the highest possible wages and the shortest possible labor time. The interests of the two are therefore opposed.

In fact, not high wages and long labor time, but high wages and short labor time, go hand in hand. The longer the working time in any trade, the lower are the wages, and vice versa. This is a social law, the proof of which can be given by a multitude of examples from daily life. The reason for it is this:—The shorter the average working time of the workingman, the more of a man he is, and the more of a man he is, the more he can do; and the more he can do, the more he demands.

But the individual workingman is powerless before the employer. Every attempt singlehanded to better his condition, as a rule, ends in his submission and often in his discharge from employment, unless he prefers to yield. The only way for him to better his conditions of labor, and thus the conditions of his existence, or to resist their deterioration, is union with his mates, with his fellow craftsmen. Therefore membership in a trades union is a necessity of life for every workingman.

The aims of the trades unions are:—The raising of wages in proportion to the condition of the labor market, the shortening of working time, abolition of overtime or higher pay for it, wherever it is unavoidably necessary, the introduction of human conditions in industry, the right of free legal defense, a traveling benefit fund, and assistance for the unemployed. The trade union fights moreover against decrease of wages and lengthening of working hours, in one word, against the deterioration of conditions of labor. It moreover strengthens the feeling of solidarity, without which no great aim can be attained. It manages the collection of necessary funds for the offensive and for the defensive and for the different benefits. It calls for strikes and boycotts when there remains no other means of obtaining its end.

The stronger the trade union is, the more thoroughly will its tasks and aims be accomplished. That is, the more fellow workers from the same craft belong to it, the more skillful its leadership will be, and the fuller its treasury. Then also its moral power is so strong, that many exactions on the workingman are dropped which otherwise would be attempted. The mere existence of the trade union is a warning to the employer not to draw the strings too tight.

Moreover, since in the factory and in the respective industry, workingmen are employed without regard to religious and political conviction, often also of different nationalities, the trade union therefore must accept its members without respect to religious and political opinions and national descent.

To weld together all existing fellow craftsmen into one organization must be its foremost policy, for unless this principle is followed, it cannot accomplish its mission, or will only accomplish it very imperfectly.

To this first policy for the trades unions, however, is opposed the present division of the German trades unions. Independent trades unions, Hirsch-Dunker trades societies, Christian-Catholic and Protestant workingmen's societies stand in opposition. The printers' union besides stands as a peculiar organization, in opposition to which, moreover, a part of the employers have organized a dual union of their workingmen.

These divisions are a great weakening of the trade union movement and must be counteracted—a view which is continually gaining ground in the various camps. It is only through ignorance and

one more gem to his crown as the king of liars. As further proof that Green is a liar, we quote the following from the columns of the *Denver Post*.

"The trouble in Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, was not due to any revolutionary movement, as has been reported, but is directly traceable to the fact that the Mexican miners were paid only half as much as the American miners for doing the same amount of work," says A. J. Ortiz, Mexican consul, who has returned to Denver after a trip to the City of Mexico.

"If Colonel Greene had used a little tact the complications would never have arisen, or would have been smoothed out before they became serious. The Mexicans thought that if they did the work they should be paid for it the same as the American miners; in fact they were glad to see them get the large salary, as it shows the work done was worth more than Colonel Greene was paying his Mexican laborers.

"The Western Federation of Miners had nothing to do with the movement. All these explanations given by the mine owners and others are given with a bias to keep the real facts of the salary matter from becoming too prominent.

"The action of the governor of Sonora in accepting the services of American volunteers has not met with the unqualified approval of the Mexicans. He thought he was acting for the best and accepted the services of the Americans as he would have accepted the services of Mexicans. They were to be strictly under his orders and were to remain in Cananea only as long as he thought their presence necessary. Mexican troops would have been at the scene of the trouble earlier only for the fact that the shortest route was over United States territory. They had to take the longer way around, but arrived in time to quiet the trouble."

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short-sightedness that the workingmen allow themselves to be abused to the damage of their interest, by divisions and mutual slanders—divisions and slanders which could never be dreamed of among the employers. Far different is the example of the employers. This ought to open the eyes of the narrowest workingman, and in fact has already opened the eyes of many.

The class of employers, aided by the trades accident associations, to which the accident insurance laws of the German empire compelled them, have formed themselves into an organization far surpassing the workingmen's organization as to solidarity. A large part of these employers' organizations embrace the employers of their industry to the last man, which cannot be said of any workingmen's organization.

These employers' organizations have a well-paid staff of officers, a press unscrupulously subservient to their interests and means usually far surpassing those of the workingmen's organizations.

Furthermore, these employers' organizations understand how to make the best use for themselves of the power of the state and its legislation. And thus they form a power superior, as a rule, to the best workingmen's organizations.

If there was once a time when the workingmen's organizations and the feeling of solidarity among the workingmen served the employers as an example worthy of imitation, the employers on the other hand have now surpassed the workingmen. Therefore if the workingmen's organizations henceforward want to secure for themselves an authoritative influence over conditions of labor, they can do this only by unitedly and firmly resisting the employers, and by this unity and firmness winning over those of their fellow workingmen who hold aloof either through opposition or indifference or because they are undecided where to stand. Such unity and firmness are doubly necessary in view of the change which soon may come in our industrial conditions.

In this world of capitalism, a period of industrial depression follows a period of industrial prosperity. The signs are multiplying that the period of industrial prosperity, which in Germany began in 1895, has passed its zenith and that industrial depression is now beginning. With this will come hard times for the workingmen especially, for they are the first to feel the depression, as they are the last to profit by the revival of industry, and then usually through struggles, fights and privations.

But while it is comparatively easy to gain concessions in a time of business prosperity, provided the workingmen show a compact front through their organizations, it is very hard in time of industrial depression to keep what has been gained or to limit their wants to the lowest possible degree.

Even more than in time of industrial prosperity, the trade union in hard times is the protective weapon of the workingman. Without it he is lost and at the mercy of the employer. In such cases, unity and solidarity in the trade union are doubly necessary.

But to attain this solidarity, that which hitherto has separated them must be removed, and that must be put in the foreground which is common to them all—the struggle for the improvement of the material and social condition of the workingman.

This, therefore, requires the cessation of bitter discussions about religion and party politics on both sides, and also the removal of those elements which by occupation and social position do not belong in the trade union.

For the trade union is a special workingmen's organization. And therefore it should contain only workingmen, or those who have been workingmen and through the struggle for the cause of labor have been thrown out of work, or have been called to the front by the confidence of their fellow craftsmen.

So long as the trades unions do not understand that they mutually must make the above mentioned concessions, there will be no unity, but then they will never become what they might be. It is not to be expected, in the nature of things, that this solidarity can be brought about overnight. But then in place of unity and solidarity should come at least an alliance. Every thing else, time will bring with it. Under what conditions such alliances shall be concluded, is not the problem of this treatise. These conditions the parties concerned can best decide. [A further installment of this timely translation will appear in next week's *HERALD*.]

\* In the Hirsch-Dunker trades associations, there are many lawyers and other professional men.

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## Socialistic Miscellany.

**Michael Davitt.**  
Died May 31st—Age 60.

Lovers of Liberty in every land will in spirit cast a blood red flower of regret upon the grave of Michael Davitt.

A noble heart is stilled. When the storm raged it quailed not. In the hour of trial it beat bravely. Caged within prison walls, it never drooped; never lost the sense of freedom, stoutly withstood all.



held its own kingdom unsubjected, kept within its impregnable sphere the sunshine that tyranny excluded from its cell.

In these days of cheap patriotism it is refreshing as dew to dwell upon the memory of one who suffered in the cause of justice, who dared and "never grudging the throes."

Michael Davitt loved Liberty so dearly that he spent sixteen years of his life in jail. He hated slavery with such ardour that nearly half the years of his manhood were loaded with chains.

It is curious to reflect that the country which above all else prides itself upon its encouragement of patriotism could find nothing better to do with Michael Davitt in the days of his prime than clothe him in the livery of infamy, and set him breaking stones as a common criminal.

What could more powerfully exemplify the awful tragedy of mis-



Social-Democratic Herald

Published every Saturday by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. Board of Directors - E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Hummel, Emil Sedel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Broekhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistonia, Chas. V. Schmidt.

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 HEATL, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. 1888 2,000; 1892 21,000; 1896 36,000; 1900 122,000; 1902 230,000; 1904 408,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Now it is a "settled fact" that Rockefeller is to be arrested and found guilty and actually punished instead of being let off with a money fine—the question of what sort of punishment comes uppermost.

Ohio. The state office desires that special efforts should be made to push the "ONE DAY WAGE LISTS." The campaign depends upon the size of the lists.

LATEST Socialist Books. The Positive School of Criminology, by Enrico Ferri. The World's Revolution, by Ernest Untch.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XLVII. FOR A' THAT A' THAT—Robert Burns. Is there for honest poverty / Who hings his head, an' a' that? / The coward slave, we pass him by; / We dare be poor for a' that.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum.

Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only. As to "Unity" Foxes. To the Editor: This letter is written with particular reference to the report of the "Soc. Unity Conference of New Jersey."

To my mind there is not a resolution of the aforesaid conference that is worthy of acceptance; and some, particularly those on the party press, are, if possible, more dangerous than those pertaining to the labor organizations.

The labor unions, of whatever type, have their own problems to face, and we have ours; theirs to better conditions by industrial tactics, ours to abolish wage-slavery by political means; and we have the right to consider ours as vastly the more important.

IN YANKEE LAND. Father McGrady is lecturing in Louisiana. The national convention of the Finnish Socialists will be held at Hibbing, Minn., August 1 to 5.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

ACROSS THE POND. A "History of the Socialist movement in Hungary" by a party member, contains the following points:

IN YANKEE LAND (continued). The national convention of the Finnish Socialists will be held at Hibbing, Minn., August 1 to 5.

IN YANKEE LAND (continued). The state convention of the Socialist party of Utah will be held in Salt Lake City, July 24, in Federation hall.

IN YANKEE LAND (continued). The Socialist state convention of California will be held Monday, September 3, beginning to A. M., at Oakland.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dep't.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 60 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.

Weekly Bundles. 100 copies, more or less, per copy .01; Ten copies, more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee) .75; 200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for) .60.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent. futility of preaching Socialism in the face of such difficulties, most of the members of the S. L. P. either gave up or came over to the ranks of the S. P., leaving only a handful of fanatics, dashing their brains against the stone-wall.

But to have such a union it is necessary to make Socialists of our fellow workers, and that is the proper work for the S. P. We cannot do it by knuckling to a small fraction of the labor union movement and antagonizing the majority, nor even by reversing the situation, but by maintaining the respect and good will of all, though neutrally.

MOYER'S NEW "Songs of Socialism" With music—Enlarged Edition. One hundred and twelve pages of rollicking Socialist songs. Only 25 cents.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW A SOCIALIST PARTY WAS ORGANIZED IN PARADISE... PLATON BROWNOFF'S new story:—"MOSES, JESUS and GEORGE WASHINGTON VISIT THE UNITED STATES."

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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 on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Frick Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

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YOU NEED GLASSES. Dr. S. R. ROSENBERG, 222 N. WISCONSIN ST.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The Label Section reported that Bros. Schmidt, Wolfjaeger and Boek were appointed to answer the letter of Painters No. 227.



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

Weber's Report.

An exhaustive and comprehensive document is the annual report of Organizer Frank J. Weber to the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

On the subject of organization work in general, he said that the growth of the labor movement had been satisfactory during the past year, in spite of organized resistance to the work and principles of organized labor.

The Fair committee reported to Board that Sheet Metal Workers No. 24 and Electrical Workers No. 83 still owed for tickets.

Local Labor News. Local union No. 188 has elected Charles Felsh delegate to the Niagara Falls convention.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Wisconsin machinists in Madison, Sunday, it was decided to form another district in the state.

Bro. H. C. Raasch, of the Tile Layers, has been re-elected international president of the Ceramic, Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers.

Union men should poke into the engine rooms at the factories where they are employed and see if the engineers carry union cards.

The newly elected officers of the Carpenters' No. 188, are: Pres., Herman Mengler, 532 20th street.

HAT HOSPITAL. HENRY WIERBUM, 182 - 6th St. Phone South 798. Lady Assistant Evert Voth, Undertaker, 425 Grove St.

eyes to the fact that through the division of their votes between the Republican and Democratic parties their influence in governmental affairs is practically nothing.

"Today, after fourteen years of agitation and education in the principles and demands set forth in the preamble and platform of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the wage-earners are beginning to realize that there is something radically wrong with the present system of society.

On the subject of organization work in general, he said that the growth of the labor movement had been satisfactory during the past year, in spite of organized resistance to the work and principles of organized labor.

Referring to Labor's Bill of Grievances, he says: "On March 21, 1906, the organized labor movement presented a 'bill of grievances' to President Roosevelt.

Without giving synopsis of each of the various items contained in this bill of grievance, it is sufficient to say that the rebuke and rebuff the representatives of the American Federation of Labor received from President Roosevelt.

A WINNER!—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain."

FORM OF WILL. I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY, INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF \$100.00 (OR IF OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY).

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: FRANK GAUTHER, 115 Fifth Ave., E., Ashland, Wis. WALTER W. BRITTON, 25 Grogan Street, Lenoira, Wis.

GENERAL OFFICERS: FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 215 State Street, Milwaukee. FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas, 155 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE COUNTY. COUNTY COURT - IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of WILHELM WOLFF, Deceased.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PROBATE. STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss. Milwaukee County.

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Warning! It has been repeatedly brought to our notice that certain solicitors for coal are calling on our readers, and representing themselves as being in our employ and claiming that the party and the papers will get the benefit by placing orders with them. Pay no attention whatever to the claims of anyone, but order your Coal, Wood and Coke direct from our office, 344 Sixth street. It is the only way you make sure that the Social-Democratic movement will get the benefit. Comrades F. Koll and J. C. Kramer are our only authorized solicitors. H. W. BISTORIUS.

Victor L. Berger ARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURED? Four dollars for Five Hundred for three years in an ordinary frame dwelling is a small charge considering the protection furnished. Can you afford to take the chances of fire when protection is so cheap? A postal card or telephone call will bring all the facts at once. PHONE GRAND 2394. 344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WIPE OUT THE DEFICIT ON THE Social-Democratic Herald. COAL WOOD COKE HERMAN W. BISTORIUS Phone Grand 2394. 344 Sixth Street.

WISCONSIN.

Gaylord for governor. More trouble! Melms organized a local at Thiensville and the Ozaukee county comrades are putting up a ticket. Make a noise like a millionaire once, and contribute to the campaign fund.

Circulate the nomination papers; there isn't a moment to lose. All papers must be sworn to and filed before the 4th day of August. You have less than ten days.

RACINE: The Ninth Ward Branch, N. P. Nielsen, secretary, gets into the game with \$25.00 on the campaign fund and \$14.00 more for dues. The daily papers say that the Socialist movement is going backward, too bad. All together Racine has put \$52.50 into the state campaign fund already, more than any other local in the state. The capitalists can depend on one thing—there'll be a real warm Social-Democratic campaign in Racine this fall.

Sixteen counties have their tickets in the field—and still they come in every day now. Read the instructions in regard to nomination papers in another place in this issue.

WAUKESHA: The comrades are arranging for a big picnic on August 5. Special cars will be run out from Milwaukee. There is a full ticket in the field.

You'll have to hurry up those nomination papers. MENOMONEE FALLS: Comrade Miss Lillian Steichen, a graduate of the Chicago University, now a teacher, will spend her summer vacation on her farm. She called at state headquarters recently and arranged to help in the work of reorganizing and propaganda in Waukesha county. Comrade Chas. H. Kerr of Chicago spent a few days resting at the Steichen farm recently. Miss Lillian speaks and reads German and has translated one of the Kerr books. She has taken some of our German pamphlets and will translate them.

Comrade William Bowman, one of the national organizers for the Finnish comrades called at headquarters this week. He says that every Finn in Milwaukee who has a vote will vote the Social-Democratic ticket this fall.

GAYLORD'S TOUR: Comrade Gaylord will finish his tour this week in Richland county. It has been remarkably successful, and has resulted in calling the locals throughout the state into action. At least a half dozen county organizations have been aroused and will put tickets in the field that otherwise would not have done so.

Several new locals have been organized and a number of very promising fields opened. Gaylord will retire from the field for a month—he and State Organizer Thompson will spend that time in Chautauqua work. Both will return September 1, and will pitch into the fall campaign. If you want the governor to speak to your people next fall you'll have to make arrangements early.

GOEBEL: National organizer Goebel will begin his two months tour of Wisconsin at Green Bay on Friday, July 20. His dates are as follows: July 20, Green Bay; 21, Suring, Oconto Co.; 22, Claywood, Social-Democratic picnic; 23, Mountain; 24, Lakewood; 25, open; 26, Sturgeon Bay; 30, Kewaunee. Further dates will be announced next week.

WILWAUKEE. Comrades of the Waukesha Local Branch have arranged for a grand trolley excursion and picnic at Griffin's grove, Waukesha, Sunday, Aug. 5. Comrades of Milwaukee will attend this picnic in a body. Cars will leave Milwaukee at the terminal station, 3rd and Sycamore sts., at 12:30 P. M. sharp. Will return about 9:15. Round trip tickets including a free admission to the park only 50 cents. All comrades of Milwaukee county are urgently requested to attend this picnic without fail. The Waukesha comrades are going to use the entire proceeds of this picnic for literature to be distributed in the 5th Congressional District, Waukesha county.

Do You Use MAGNETIC? It does MORE work. Does it EASIER and QUICKER than any other soap.

ELMWOOD: Gaylord spoke here July 13. Comrade Smith of River Falls was over and after the meeting the following county ticket was selected: Sheriff, C. D. Bryant, of Elmwood; Treasurer, Thomas Kelly, Town of Spring Lake; Clerk, W. H. Webb, Elmwood; Register of Deeds, J. M. Gunnison, Elmwood; Assemblyman, George D. Smith of River Falls.

GREEN COUNTY: Comrade Stuart has been rustling things over in Green county. As a result the comrades selected the following ticket: For State Senator of the 17th District, comprising Green, Lafayette and Iowa counties, Carl Masty, of Brodhead; Assemblyman, A. A. Teneyck, Brodhead; Sheriff, Ed. Bake, New Glarus; Clerk, E. H. Stuart, Brodhead; Register of Deeds, Greek E. Ellis, Monroe; Clerk of Court, R. J. Holcomb, Brodhead; Coroner, John Snow, Brodhead; Treasurer, M. Barney, of Monticello.

CAMPAIGN FUND: This week the fund has grown from \$236.69 to 271.94. One or two Milwaukee comrades have found out there's something doing and have insisted on turning in a few dollars even if we haven't asked them. Milwaukee will butt in! Comrade Piehler of Holcomb, Chippewa county, sends in \$1.00 and says he will do it every month. Comrade Bruins of Manitowoc drops in \$5.00. Spevacek raises it 25c and the Ninth Ward of Racine starts a run on the bank by sending in \$25.00. Comrades, all this is splendid! If you keep this up we will wage the mightiest fight for humanity and Social-Democracy Wisconsin has ever seen.

ASHLAND COUNTY: Comrade Gauthier hands us the following as the choice of their local for a ticket in Ashland county: Congressman, 10th District, James I. Cox, of Rhineland; Assembly, J. E. Miles, of Ashland; County Clerk, to be filled by the locals at Glidden or Butternut; County Treasurer, Frank Gauthier, of Ashland; Clerk of Court, James Mol, of Ashland; Sheriff, F. Albert, Seibensohn; Coroner, to be filled by Glidden or Butternut.

KENOSHA County Ticket: Senator, Walter W. Button; Assembly, John Burns; Sheriff, Henry Anderson, Pleasant Prairie; District Attorney, O. E. Chaney; Reg. of Deeds, Edward Goringser; Coroner, Florence E. Harvey; Co. Clerk, Dewey Shannon; Clerk of Court, Joseph Beaver; Co. Treasurer, Edward Lindenstrom.

POLK COUNTY: Gaylord's tour has resulted in splendid meetings and the comrades have decided to put a full ticket in the field. The names will be given next week.

WAUKESHA: Comrades should not forget the big Social-Democratic picnic to be held in Griffin's grove at Waukesha, Sunday, Aug. 5. Special cars will be run from Milwaukee on the inter-urban, round trip 50c. The proceeds go to the campaign fund. Tickets on sale at headquarters in Milwaukee. Beloit: Comrade Thompson spoke here July 17. Twenty-three names were added to the list, a full ticket will be put in the field in Rock County.

The labor unions are preparing for a big labor day celebration, Sept. 3.

MILWAUKEE.

Comrades of the Waukesha Local Branch have arranged for a grand trolley excursion and picnic at Griffin's grove, Waukesha, Sunday, Aug. 5. Comrades of Milwaukee will attend this picnic in a body. Cars will leave Milwaukee at the terminal station, 3rd and Sycamore sts., at 12:30 P. M. sharp. Will return about 9:15. Round trip tickets including a free admission to the park only 50 cents. All comrades of Milwaukee county are urgently requested to attend this picnic without fail. The Waukesha comrades are going to use the entire proceeds of this picnic for literature to be distributed in the 5th Congressional District, Waukesha county.

The East Side Woman's Club will hold its next meeting at Washington Park next Thursday afternoon July 24th, in the boat house. In case of rain, the regular meeting place will be used, namely, Locke's hall, 504 4th st. The members are urgently requested to attend. Next Sunday afternoon will be a red letter day for the Second

You Should Always Mention

To the advertiser the fact that you saw his 'ad' in the Social-Democratic Herald when you or your family make your purchases. Always bear in mind that the advertiser wants to see some returns for the money he spends with our paper, and we can give that without extra cost, only a little thoughtfulness on our side, that's all. Now don't forget and make a firm resolution.

Ward Branch. They will hold their first annual picnic at Simon's Grove, Fernwood ave., south of the city limits. The Cudahy car to Fernwood ave. should be taken. During the afternoon games will be indulged in and dancing in the pavilion in the afternoon and evening.

From reports received at the Headquarters last week, the branches are hard at work circulating nomination papers for the fall election. Most of the branch secretaries have sent in the list of names of those comrades who are circulating nomination papers. To those who have not as yet sent in the list, we kindly urge them to do so at once. The nomination papers must reach this office not later than July 28.

Comrade L. Ritter of the 10th Ward Branch is one of the comrades who is selling the tickets for the first annual basket picnic to be held at Rack's Grove, cor. 37th and Lisbon ave., Sunday, Aug. 26. This comrade has sold about 200 tickets and no doubt at this rate, and as the comrades are working hard, success is assured.

Comrade Louis Baier reports that from present indications the 10th Ward Branch picnic is an assured success. All the comrades in the ward are hard at work making the necessary arrangements. Large number of tickets have already been sold. It will be held at Grunewald's Park, Sunday, August 12, 1906.

Comrade Emil Seidel reports that the 20th Ward Branch picnic is very well under way. One of the leading features of this picnic will be the base ball game between the South Side and the North Side comrades. 500 prizes will be distributed among the children. This picnic will be held at National grove, 38th and Nat'l ave., Sunday, August 12.

The 23rd Ward Branch has completed all necessary arrangements for its fifth grand annual basket picnic, which they have arranged for at Heim's grove, Sunday, July 29. The park is located at 30th and Lincoln avenues. Amongst other amusements there will be a base ball game, tug of war and games and prizes for the children. Good music will be in attendance and dancing will be indulged in at the pavilion. Admission \$1.00 per family, including refreshments. Everybody who wants to spend an enjoyable day will please make other arrangements for this day.

State Campaign Fund. Previously reported \$236.69. Jim Johnson .50, Carl Piehler 1.00, W. S. Grosser 1.00, August Farnow .25, Joe Luchsinger 1.00, H. Bruins 5.00, Joseph Spevacek .25, Stuart Heath .25, Peter Kuenzi 1.00, 9th Ward Branch, Racine, Nielsen 25.00, Wm. Paasch 2.00. Total July 16 \$273.94

Have You Your Shoulder to the Wheel?

About the really influential newspapers of this country are owned and controlled by corporation interests. This means that they have to serve the interests, not of the working class, but of the capitalists. The SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, on the contrary, is chiefly owned by the workmen and workwomen of Milwaukee. There are a few stockholders residing outside of the city, also members of the working class. But like all other papers it also is bound to serve its owners.

To be able to appreciate the real influence of the HERALD it is only necessary to take into consideration that despite seven or eight powerful dailies and a host of weeklies, over 17,000 citizens, or nearly one-third of the voters of Milwaukee, vote the Social-Democratic ticket. And this is achieved with only one English weekly—the HERALD.

But so long as the public press is privately owned by antagonistic interests, so long will Socialism fail to get the support of the public press. So the HERALD must be kept up at all hazards. It is today the most influential weekly published in Milwaukee, but to continue so properly, it must be supported and its obligations promptly met. Every Social-Democrat there-

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis. I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on and before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid up share-holder gets the Social-Democratic Herald for life.

Comrades, Take Notice!

Instructions for Circulating and Filing Nomination Papers for the Social-Democratic Party. Read carefully and follow closely. 1. All papers must be filed before August 4th. 2. The papers for state officers, congressmen, senatorial and for such assembly districts as contain more than one county must be sent to E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth st. not a moment later than July 30th. 3. All papers for county officers and also for such assembly districts as comprise only one county or less must be filed with the county clerk in your own county. 4. Every candidate must sign a declaration that if elected he will qualify, etc. Blanks for this purpose have been sent out with the nomination papers. Have your candidates sign them. Send the congressional, senatorial and assembly (of more than one county) to the state office. File the others with the nomination papers at the office of your county clerk. 5. A paper cannot be circulated in more than one precinct except in case of the state officers—in most cases they require only a few names. 6. Only one person can circulate a paper, but each person can sign the nomination papers of all the candidates. 7. Every person who circulates a paper must go before a notary public and swear to it as provided by the form at the bottom of the paper. 8. The number of signatures and the number of precincts required on the various papers in your district has been sent to the secretary of your local in a mimeograph letter. If you haven't it send to the state office for another. 9. A candidate cannot circulate his own nomination papers but he can circulate the papers of other candidates. 10. Go over every nomination paper carefully, and—(a) insert at the top of the paper, in the blank space provided for that purpose, the name or number of the town or precinct and county where the paper is to be circulated; (b) insert full first names where initials are used; (c) see that all addresses, street numbers etc. are correct. 11. If you haven't nominated your ticket yet it is possible to do so in the few remaining days. Proceed as follows:—Get some of your comrades who are members of the party in good standing to accept some of the nominations. Enter their names upon the nomination papers and circulate them with the others. For further particulars address: E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 23. County Central Committee meets at Giljohan's hall, 274 West Water street. TUESDAY, July 24. 21st Ward Branch meets at Rader's hall, 1432 Green Bay ave. 7th Ward Branch meets at Grosse's hall, 526 E. Water st.

10th Ward Branch meets at Wisconsin hall, cor. 12th and Lee. WEDNESDAY, July 25. 10th Ward Branch meets at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. THURSDAY, July 26. 12th Ward Branch meets at Hof's hall, 961 Kinickinnic ave. 17th Ward Branch meets at Odd-fellows hall, cor. Kinickinnic and Pater aves. Polish Branch meets at Olsawski's hall, 777 7th ave. 11th Ward Branch meets at Mann's hall, cor. Mineral and 4th aves. 6th Ward Branch meets at Bauch's hall, cor. 3rd and North. SUNDAY, July 29. Cudahy Branch meets at Scheinbein's hall, cor. Layton and Halstaff.

Woman's Clubs.

THURSDAY Afternoon, July 26. East Side Women's Club meets at West Park Boat House at 2 P. M. West Side Woman's Club meets at Petersen's hall, 2714 North av. FRIDAY Afternoon, July 27. South Side Woman's Branch meets at Socialist's home, 382 Washington st.

Picnic Tickets.

Previously reported \$100.30. Otto Geisler 1.00, C. Spath 1.00, J. Ulrich 1.00, Adam Hilz 1.00, Fritz Koll 1.00, Alf. Wiese 1.00, Thos. Steward, Albuquerque, N. Mex. .05, Hy. Harbicht 1.00, R. Angelstein 1.00, H. Schmidt 1.00, P. J. Ramstack 1.00, E. Ebe, Superior, Wis. 1.00, Gordon Whitnall 1.00, J. E. Cordes 1.00, Nick A. Heim 1.00, Chas. Wuerdemann 1.00, Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72 5.00, J. Ulrich 1.00, Cash Sales 3.00, Rich. Siegesmund 1.00, Walter Fisher 1.00, J. Boruta .60, Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 11 1.00, Mike Branden 1.00, Louis John 1.00, Alb. Lexow 1.00, Cash Sales 3.00, Max Grass 1.00, Louis Baier 1.00, John Zintarski 1.00, Feeders & Job Pressmen's Union No. 27 1.00, Cash Sales 3.00, Frank Bauer 1.00, Fred. Rankel .50, Jac. Rummel 1.00, Chas. Rueckert 1.00, S. H. Gardner 1.00.

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Own a farm and be independent! We are selling 20-acre fruit and vegetable farms, just across the lake in Michigan for \$300.00. Forty dollars down, the balance in TWO YEARS. See or write our local representative: The American Home Club 32 Mack Block, Box B.

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Country Home: 10 acres with 5 room house on stone basement, also stone-basement barn; nice orchard; good soil; Village property; 1/2 mile from Catholic and Lutheran churches and schools; 1 mile from Saukville R. R. Station. Owner will consider some trade. WISCONSIN FARM EXCHANGE CO. Room 7 188 West Water St.

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Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST 1929 Villet St., Cor. 20.

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Doc's Place WINES AND LIQUORS Evans City Keg and Bottle Beer 261 Third St.

GUST. SCHMIDT, Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars. 1629 Villet Street, cor. 17th Street. \$145-45

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Are They Trying to Prostitute Justice?

Ordinarily it is no concern of ours whom the bourgeois parties put up for office, nor whom they elect, where our representatives fail of election. But just now there is a combination of all the elements that want the city misgoverned to push into the district attorney's office the young justice court lawyer, F. X. Boden, and the billboards round the city have become loaded down with great lithographic posters bearing the face of the young windbag and assuring the interests that if elected he will give them a "square deal," which, of course, means an un-square deal. The grafters want to breathe easy again. At the least these posters must have cost five hundred dollars. Besides this he has rented a large store on East Water street for a "Boden headquarters" and is putting out various kinds of literature, with money that doubtless comes from the corporations, since Boden, himself, even with his bastardy cases, hasn't such an amount to blow in.

Kind of a district attorney that is needed to give the Social-Democrats solar plexus blows of the law, whenever anybody whom they have exposed wants to get satisfaction. Social-Democrats ought to be well apprised of this fact, for we are not inviting trouble, although we do not fear it. Boden is a graduate of Marquette college, and we are told by a fellow classmate of his that at school he was looked on as not over scrupulous, at least in little things. His poster intimation that there has not been a square deal in the district attorney's office, under Mr. McGovern, seems to indicate that he is no less unscrupulous than formerly, as charged. All political views aside, no honest man can deny that the district attorney has done good and fearless work in exposing graft in Milwaukee. When a petty politician of the Boden stripe indicates the contrary it is time for honest men to keep their eyes open.

meetings at which he sprung his dirty stuff. Comrade Winfield Gaylord was in the audience ready for him, and he gave Boden one of the diabolical fifteen minutes the young shyster ever had, and Gaylord didn't lack for support from the audience either. The papers said very little about it, for it was then "anything to beat the Socialists," and fair play was out of the question. But young Boden was ordered to drop his attack for the rest of the campaign. Later on it developed that Boden ekes out a good share of the living he is able to make in justice court practice by illegitimate parentage cases, worked up through some alleged confederate among the County Hospital employees. Friends of Boden, while admitting that the firm of Boden & Beuscher make a specialty of bastardy cases, and a system in which they make use of the County Hospital, seek to excuse him on the plea that it is Beuscher who watches the hospital and works up the cases. Boden then works the court end of the practice. They try to put the blame of the scandal on Beuscher and want people to believe that he is the bad egg of the firm, that he got admitted to the bar by a trick, and all such stuff. But it seems a pretty thin whitewash for Boden, just the same.

Boden belongs to that element of dirty politicians who are trying to drag the Catholic church into politics—against the will of a large number of devout Catholics, as we are reliably informed—and one of the things he is boasting of as a candidate is that he will be just like

F. X. Boden, is the individual who sounded the one dirty note in the last city campaign, when, with jesuitical misrepresentation, he sought to get it into the foolish heads of the fellows who attend old party rallies that the Socialists were opposed to monogamous marriage and believed in the thing called promiscuity. At one of the

AT THE THEATERS.

WONDERLAND. The six flying Banvards have been such an extraordinary attraction at Wonderland during the past week, that the management of the park purchased their release from an existing contract for next week. Burgess, Daniels and Burgess, in an eccentric and grotesque comedy acrobatic act, will supplement them on the plaza stage. Clauder and his band will return to Wonderland Sunday afternoon.

The plot curdles when Jack, who has promised to bring home a real live Indian as an exhibit, prevails on a young friend to impersonate a redskin. The uncle, however, has also supplied an Indian, in order that his guests might not be disappointed. This Indian is the real article which has been brought



Colin Campbell. from the West by a Sagwa fakir. A Scotland yard detective has been assigned to watch and makes up as an Indian to facilitate his purpose. Thus there are three Indians in the plot, and confusion and fun to the drop of the curtain.

DAVIDSON. The absurd ideas possessed by the average Englishman of intelligence concerning America forms the basis of the plot of the rollicking farce "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which will be the bill presented by the Brown-Baker company during the week of Monday July 23. The piece is one of the most laugh-provoking comedies ever produced. Jack Thornycroft, a typical young Britisher, has been so captivated by the sights and sounds of New York that he neglected to explore the rest of the country, and writes home to his landed uncle telling him fairy tales about his hair-bread escapes from numerous tribes of Indians.

WHITE CITY. Among the surprising attractions at White City is the camera obscura, which gives a complete photographic view of all the surrounding country within a radius of five miles. This is the device that is used on the submarine torpedo boats to locate the enemy's warships. Nemo's Dream is another interesting play to visit. Prof. Eli Smith's Alaskan Mail Team will remain at White City for another week.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

- Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday morning at 602 Chestnut st. Otto Schultz, Sec'y. 950 Winnebago st. Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 8—Meets every Saturday at 602 Chestnut st. Oscar F. Schneider, Sec'y. R. R. No. 1. St. D. Brewery Engineers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Wine and 12th sts. Gust. Richter, Sec'y. 331 Chestnut st. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 8—Meets every Friday at 318 State st. W. E. Reddin, Sec'y. 120 1/2 Sycamore st. Broom Makers' Union No. 1—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Clark and Sixth sts. Mart. Strassburg, Sec'y. 97 1/2 Holton st. Brush Makers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franks, Sec'y. 318 First av. Building Laborers' Union No. 1—Meets every Friday, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Dieckrich, Sec'y. 705 22nd st. Building Trades Council—Jas. Daly, Sec'y. 490 27th st. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 222—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 16th av. Cap Makers' Union No. 16—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 526 Chestnut st. Jul. Burgier, Sec'y. c. o. N. W. Cap Mfg. Co. Carpenters' District Council—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Sec'y. 318 State st. Carpenters' Union No. 188—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at North and Teutonia avcs. P. J. Van Roo, Sec'y. 823 10th st. Carpenters' Union No. 522—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Sec'y. 1524 Grochling av. Carpenters' Union No. 1519—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12 and Wine sts. Rud. Kobras, Sec'y. 1012 Ring st. Carpenters' Union No. 1053—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Muller, Sec'y. 837 18th st. Carpenters' Union No. 1447—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, cor. Greenfield and 9th avcs. John Schallitz, Sec'y. 506 5th av. Carpenters' Union No. 1586—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Green Bay av. Jul. Wittke, Sec'y. 142 1/2 11th street. Carpenters' Union No. 1748—Meets every Friday, 209 Fond du Lac and North avcs. Wm. Griebling, Sec'y. 1242 20th st. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. A. Walz, Sec'y. 1168 5th st. Carvers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. Wm. Barmeister, Sec'y. 1381 5th st. Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Union No. 198—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at North av. and 3rd st. E.

- H. Hafemeister, Sec'y. 1025 Hadley. Cigar Makers' Union No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 602 Chestnut st. J. Reichert, Sec'y. 318 State st. Coal Heavers' Union No. 510—Meets every Thursday at 157 Reed st. Frank J. Weber, Sec'y. 318 State st. Cooks' Union No. 554—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 14 Grand av. (Empire hall), L. G. Reinhard, Sec'y. 606 Wells st. Flat 4. Coopers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 602 Chestnut st. John Ritzler, Sec'y. 1062 1/2 18th st. Coopers' Union No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Walnut sts. Samuel McGinnis, Sec'y. 860 12th st. Coopers' Union No. 84—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Schenkein's hall. Cudaby, W. E. Powell, Sec'y. Cudaby, Wis. Core Makers' Union No. 446—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Greenfield and Sixth avcs. C. L. Kuchinsky, Sec'y. c. o. 882 Garden st. District Board No. 46 of the International Association of Machinists, Meets 1st Saturday every month at 306 National av. (Schlitz Tivoli Bldg. room 8). E. M. Brah, Sec'y. Treas., 168 Ogden av. Dock Hoisting Engineers and Firemen's Union No. 328—J. H. McIntosh, Sec'y. 907 Hibernia av. Electrical Workers' Union No. 83—Meets every Saturday at 318 State st. G. G. Rehfeld, Sec'y. 228 8th st. Flat No. 10. Witters, business agt., 318 State st. Federated Trades Council—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 208 4th st. John Reichert, Sec'y. 318 State st. F. J. Weber, business agt., 318 State st. Federal Labor Union No. 8002—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 13th st. and Fond du Lac av. Peter Graf, Sec'y. 774 23rd st. Feeders, Helpers' and Job Pressmen's Union No. 27—Meets 1st Friday at State and 3rd sts. Geo. E. Brown, Sec'y. 653 6th st. Garment Workers' Union No. 71—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 118 State st. E. Hanke, Sec'y. 1615 5th st. Garment Workers' Union No. 101—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 809 1/2 Teutonia av. Anton Papez, jr. Sec'y. 648 14th st. Glass Blowers' Union No. 15—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday, A. M. at 961 Kinnickinnick av. Fred Jackson, Sec'y. 271 Graham st. Glove Cutters' Union No. 47—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 274 Third st. Fred. Kowelke, Sec'y. 704 Greenbush st. Glove Workers' Union No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Anna M. Egan, Sec'y. 381 Washington st. Hook, Cab and Coupe Drivers' Union No. 790—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday evening at 208 4th st. Emil J. Kasik, Sec'y. 101 Center st. Holmes Lodge No. 3, (Apprentices)

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- Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jaek's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield avcs. Hugo Herman, Rec. Sec'y. 506 2nd av. Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Beairie and 3rd sts. Wm. Jenns, Sec'y. 1110 Teutonia av. Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Brunner's hall, Eleventh and Washington. F. Bretzmann, Sec'y. 472 15th av. Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st av. and Mineral st. Fred Grundman, Sec'y. 500 Grove st. Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred. Braatz, Sec'y. 834 20th st. Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 107 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y. 1316 Booth st. Lake Pilot's No. 2, W. L. Fulston, Sec'y. 134 4th st. Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Martin Farrell, Sec'y. 173 Clinton st. Leather Workers on Horse Goods' No. 54—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 75 Chestnut st. W. Hayes, Sec'y. 528 Cass st. Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield avcs. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y. 557 3rd st. Licensed Tugmen No. 90—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewach, Sec'y. 748 Van Buren. Machinists' Union No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Oscar Pahn, Sec'y. 1207 Louis st. Machinists' Union No. 23—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand av. Wm. W. Grossett, Sec'y. 406 30th st. Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 396 National av. Edw. Balering, Sec'y. 354 Grove st. Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Grove st. and National av. Paul Stein, Sec'y. 940 Mound st. Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 12th sts. Otto Bocher, Sec'y. 782 14th st. Machinists' Union No. 432, S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. Q. Brown, Sec'y. Box No. 432. Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac av. H. A. Piening, Sec'y. 1123 Burleigh street. Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Krueger's hall, 6th and Chestnut sts. Fred. Hacha, Sec'y. 603 Union st. Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 52—John Egan, Sec'y. 317 Florida. Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Emil Preiss, Sec'y. 2208 Elm st. Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Jacobus, 208 4th st. Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9. E. H. Thomas, Sec'y. 344 Sixth st. Painters' Local No. 1066—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. W. C. Lang, Sec'y. 566 3rd av. Painters' Local No. 159—Meets every Tuesday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. L. Reisse, Sec'y. 612 3rd st. Painters' District Council—Meets at Painters' headquarters, 3rd and Chestnut sts. 1st and 3rd Wednesday. John Schweigert, Sec'y. 515 15th st. Painters' Local No. 160—Meets every Friday at cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. John Schweigert, Sec'y. 505 15th st. Painters' Local No. 222—Meets every Monday, 3rd and Chestnut sts. G. A. Lang, Sec'y. 274 36th st. Pattern Makers' Association—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 3rd and Prairie sts. R. Sauer, business agt., 396 National av. Chester Desing, 807 National av. Pattern Makers' Apprentices Association—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Tivoli Bldg. Grove and National av. Room No. 9. Fred. French, Sec'y. 276 Lenox st. Plasterers' Union No. 138—Meets every Wednesday, cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. Carl Meister, 1428 N. Pierce st. Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Chas. Canterbury, Sec'y. 263 8th st. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. E. Hambacher, c. o. Wetzel Bros. Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Schwarze, 658 27th st. Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Sec'y. 1346 Fond du Lac av. Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. J. Henie, Sec'y. 1700 Walnut st. Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. W. Rogge, Sec'y. 1259 Holton st. Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th avcs. Henry Wetzel, Sec'y. 208 Williams st. Hoisting and Portable Engineers' No. 130—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 520 Chestnut st. James Hanlon, Sec'y. West Allis, Box 257. Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st. Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Henry McNully, Sec'y. 665 Holton st. Steam Engineers' No. 311, M. G. Diek, Sec'y. 556 25th st. Sierocypers' Union No. 1—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at s. w. cor. 3rd and State sts. Geo. N. Mills, Sec'y. 530 29th st. Suspender Workers' Union No. 1053—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y. 546 20th st. Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 57—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Kofels' hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Sec'y. 1517 Green Bay av. Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway, H. C. May, Sec'y. 566 Newhall st. Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Academy hall. Chas. Joergensen, Sec'y. c. o. Academy of Music. The Lay Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, cor. 12th and Wine sts

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THIRD PRIZE A Sewing Machine. Large Full-Size Arm Drop Head Hand Lift. Swell Front Woodwork. The drawer fronts are rounded and fitted with special drawer pulls, with large attractive embossed base. The front of the table and pull drawer are serpentine and harmonize with the rounded drawer fronts. The rich, dark, golden oak color, with the modern French glass finish presents a very attractive appearance. For durability and satisfactory service it is equal to the best and highest priced machine made. It will last a life-time.

FIRST PRIZE A Schostak Bicycle. 22-inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one-piece Fauber hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires.

FOURTH PRIZE A Watch. Gold filled 14k. 25 year warranted case. Elgin movement.

SECOND PRIZE Standard Edison Phonograph. Equipment—Model C. Reproducer, 14-inch horn, camel's hair-clip brush, winding crank, antique oak cabinet. Option—14-inch Morning Glory and Crane. Size—Height, 10 1/4 inches. Base, 12 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches. Weight, net, 20 lbs.; gross, 45 lbs.

fourth largest number of subscription cards a GOLD WATCH. Only subscription cards purchased and paid for in advance will count in this contest. Just to make it worth your while, the following offers are made: Offer No. 1. Five yearly or ten six-months' Herald Subscription cards \$2.50 1 copy of "The Torch of Liberty" words by John Spargo, music by Playton Brounoff . . . . .50 1 copy "Songs of Socialism" by Harvey P. Moyer . . . . .25 1 copy "Promise of Peace" by W. R. Gaylord, song with music . . . . .25 1 copy "The struggle for Existence" by Walter Thos. Mills . . . . .2.50 Total . . . . . \$3.50 ALL FOR ONLY \$2.00 Postage, 5 cents extra.

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**CHIEF JANSSEN LOSES HIS LID!**

Chief of Police John T. Janssen has lost his lid. Under the Rose administration he posed as a good man who was at the mercy of a bad mayor, and gave out the impression that the wide-open town and the daily growing damnation and depravity of the downtown situation was a source of silent worry to him, because he was powerless to interfere—the mayor being really at the head of the police department, so he said. And when the chief didn't raid the gamblers for running so wide open that they put to blush the average frontier mining town, and the sheriff had to take matters in hand and do the raiding, he still kept up his posing.

His chiefest activity in those days consisted in laying awake nights trying to figure out schemes for salary raises at Madison, and he spent much of his time—when he wasn't hanging round the skirts of Pfister in the Pfister hotel—in lobbying on his own account for an increase of salary and for a nice little law by which he could retire on a NICE BIG PENSION after a few years.

He grew so adroit as a lobbyist at Madison and was so nicely entrenched with the police board and the mayor's machine in Milwaukee that he felt that he was entirely "it," and that feeling does not seem to leave him, to judge by the way he is now twisting the "insignificant, \$400-a-year aldermen" round his finger on the license question.

When the Rose regime "bit the dust" the police department was without its accustomed screen. The light of publicity was beginning to beat upon it, and something had to be done. People were asking what Janssen would do now, considering that he had escaped from the spell of Rose.

**A NEW POSE WAS NECESSARY TO BOLSTER UP THE OLD POSE.**

He would make a grand stand reform play. And he did, and the grumpy editors and the newspaper claque assured the people that at last Janssen was himself again. That there would be no longer any protected dens of infamy and seduction in the city, and all that sort of "combe for gullible readers. Then the chief swelled out his chest, as he used to when he led the police squadron down Broadway in the old days, and launched his blacklist.

Some of the aldermen felt that he was sincere, others had their doubts, but still felt hopeful that at last the city could clean up a bit and get half way respectable on its down town streets. The Socialist aldermen were pleased. The terrible stories that had come to them of the deliberate and systematic seduction of working women in down town semi-respectable dens, but for which there was naturally a dearth of witnesses, no one caring to be identified with such a nasty phase of life, seemed now to have an opening for official verification and abatement. And these places were not on the chief's blacklist, although much worse places than the others. Men and women knew where they were going when they went to River street, but many well-meaning girls, trusting their escorts, entered these other places not actually comprehending their true character until it was too late.

Although mistrustful, the Socialist aldermen decided to take the chief at his word and give him the council's backing for a more extensive and a more necessary cleaning up than he had himself proposed. Ald. Seidel therefore presented the following list of the most notorious bed-house dens and law-breaking places:

- Lewis Hotel, 201 4th street.
- John Slaughter (gambling joint) formerly police protected, 217 Wells street.
- W. G. Gleason, European Hotel, 602 Cedar street.
- Randolph Ewald, 431 Cedar State street.
- W. H. Cannon (bed house), 601 State street.
- Frank H. Dare (stall-saloon, rooming joint, and all-around house of seduction), 509 E. Water street.
- Robert Thorp, 211 Fourth street.
- Anton Krummen, 191 Second st.
- Max Freudenfeld, 270 West Water street.
- Joseph C. Bilder, 274 Fifth street.
- Jos. A. Henderer (notorious wine rooms), 529 East Water st.

And when Seidel asked for a police report on these places—a reasonable and proper demand—the aldermen all agreed with him, and unanimously passed the resolution asking for such report.

This list went to the chief, and last Wednesday the License committee and a large crowd of interested people gathered at the city hall to hear the chief's report. The "report" the chief submitted consisted of a few lines which politely told the aldermen to mind their own business and that the police department did not have to make such reports to the council. It said that the chief had already named the places that should be refused licenses and he indicated to the aldermen that they had better leave such matters to him. The report was received with immense satisfaction by the joint proprietors in the audience and with blank looks by the new aldermen on the committee who had supposed they were elected to stand for the citizens in all city matters.

When the names were taken up by the committee some damaging testimony was brought out, partly by witnesses and partly by the admissions of the lawyers who appeared for the dens. One of these, who appeared for the Gleason bed house, stood pat on the proposition, made no question as to the character of the place, and said that as long as there was no disturbance the city should be satisfied. One witness testified that the residents in the neighborhood of the Bilder bed house on Fifth street had finally had to raise a good deal of a row in order to get the proprietor to keep his upstairs windows curtained so as to shut out sights of naked men and women and young girls which were a scandal and an affront to the people who had their homes near by. Through all these recitals the chief sat with a red and stubborn countenance, and was having one of the most uncomfortable hours of his recent career. His sullen look said, as if in so many words: "This takes the lid off of my pretensions to wanting to clean up the city." And it did.

When the committee went into executive session the chief tried to square himself. He said Ald Seidel's resolution was "cute," that it was a trap set for him, but that he was too foxy to be caught napping. But if Ald. Seidel was "cute," as the chief alleged, then he won out in his little game, for never was a city official more badly put in the hole than Mr. Janssen. His pretensions at wanting to reform the red-light district were completely knocked out and he stood unmasked before the people of the city for just what he was.

But Ald. Seidel was not trying to be "cute." HE WAS SERVING HIS CONSTITUENTS AND HIS CITY. The chief of police, in conjunction with the punky youth that occupies the mayor's chair, had given it out with a flourish of trumpets in the claque organs that they were going to clean out the worst places in town. They brought in a small list of places on River street principally—places, which while undoubtedly bad, were really virtuous in comparison with certain other places, notably the bed-houses known as "European" hotels. Ald. Seidel sustained the chief in his little blacklist, and then put in his list of the more notorious bed-house joints, wine rooms for seduction purposes, and gambling dens which the chief had in previous years screened, and gave the chief and the mayor the chance of their lives to "make good." But they were not acting on the square and didn't want to make good.

It is a strange position for the police chief to occupy. "If I reported that these were bad places," he confessed in effect, "then Seidel would ask me why I didn't close them up." Pretty sort of talk for a chief of police, truly. A fine confession of motives. But it exhibits the interior of the chief's mind. He is every inch the typical bourgeois police chief. He is there to send the workmen who get drunk on Sunday to the house of correction. The real law breakers are immune. Somehow or other, they have a pull, which the common, well-meaning citizen does not have.

The unmasking of the chief is but a preliminary step in the crusade against the bed-house evil. It will go on—and there are many law-abiding saloonkeepers who want to see it go on.

It is pretty near time to stand off so as to get a right perspective, and to size up the benefits and the damages that Milwaukee has sustained by reason of its new style school board and its imported \$6,000 beauty of a school superintendent. It may be that such an inspection will vindicate the new state of affairs, but we must confess frankly that we have some grave doubts on the subject. Of course, it is a fine thing to have a high salaried educator at the head of the schools, a man with hypnotic front and enough of the politician in him to achieve a national reputation or to appear brilliant to those he has official relations with, but it looks to us to be a toss-up just now as to whether the school board is the school board or whether the

superintendent is. There's a growing suspicion that the element of hypnotism pervades the school board chamber much as it is reputed to pervade the atmosphere when the Hindoo fakir makes a tree grow in sight of a circle of spectators and to put forth leaves inside of a few minutes and then pull its roots up after it and vanish into the thin air. It is even hinted that the hypnotic conditions are made right by an occasional dinner to a school director by the brilliant Mr. Pearse, after which the director is quite apt to see things as it is wanted he should see them.

But the question remains as to whether Milwaukee's schools are any better managed under the new style board and the new style superintendent than they were formerly. Somehow we are not impressed with the fact of any great change for the better. And we do know that the teaching staff never felt more uneasy than they do now, nor more mystified over arbitrary transferences and peculiar official handling. The recent taking off of the head of a veteran principal for old age and then the giving back to him of said head for the purpose of teaching German, is one of the queer things. The work of a German teacher, especially where not all children are of German parentage, is certainly more exacting and wearing than that of a school principal.

And certainly the new board is not an improvement over the old form if the teachers, the workmen and women of the school system, feel that they are farther away from headquarters and that they are more arbitrarily handled than formerly, or that they are under a greater tyranny than ever before. This is not the sort of feeling that adds to the efficiency and good spirit of teaching.

At just one alderman's door can the blame for the scandalous giving-away of Milwaukee's streets and alleys to the Beggs people for the Central Heating company be laid. The blame lies all at Ald. Stiglbauer's door, and by this one act of disloyalty to public interest alone Ald. Stiglbauer can be set down as the most expensive alderman Milwaukee has ever had.

Flagrantly and openly he served as a lieutenant of the promoters to get the franchise through and on the day of final passage, when the Socialists, small minority that they were, argued, begged and pled with the council not to sell out the city's streets and alleys in such high-handed proceedings. Ald. Stiglbauer left his seat frequently to go back to Tails and his attorneys in the rear seats for instructions how to engineer matters on the floor. In this he was assisted by Ald. Mallory, another city father whose activity in local legislation the people will long have occasion to remember to their cost.

**A MORE SHAMEFUL EXHIBITION OF CORPORATION WORK WAS PROBABLY NEVER GIVEN IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL.**

The startling admissions of Fails that we published last week, in which he admitted smilingly that the heating franchise was for the Beggs crowd all along, was printed in the HERALD alone of all the Milwaukee papers. This was not because the city papers did not know of it, for they all get the Detroit daily papers in exchange, but they had almost all of them helped on the shameful sell-out of valuable rights for nothing—at least so far as the city went,—and were afraid it would hurt their reputations and their "Greater" Milwaukee humbugging if they told their readers the truth. This is the way the capitalist press serves the interests of the Milwaukee people!

On Friday Ald. Melms called the matter up again before the Judiciary committee (Stiglbauer's own committee) and the Socialists will not rest until a clear court decision is had as to the legality of the franchise. It pays to have Socialist aldermen, and the Stiglbauer kind of aldermen cost money!

Members of the party in the state are urged to read carefully the instructions as to the formalities to be observed in making nominations, as shown on another page. Cut it out and paste it in your hat.

Gracious! Look at the office seeker cards in the store windows! And the reformers assured us the primary election law was for the purpose of cleaning up politics!

In one way the new primary election law is a snap for the fellow who would otherwise be ruled out as a weak candidate. He can put out his picture and stand a fair chance of being chosen by an indifferent poll, and then he is on the party ticket and the party has to carry him along through the campaign. Great, eh?

When Judge Peres assured the committee that Judge Jenkins thought Charley Toy ought to have a license, one bystander made a remark about Jenkins' old-time reputation in Milwaukee as a judge of saloons that furnished the best brands of booze. But he was ungenerous to refer to him as an ex-gutter drunkard. In the days when Jenkins was a cheap politician, gutter drunks were very much the rule.

Sheriff W. J. Cary, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District, must be a humorist. At least his campaign literature would lead one to suppose so. We have just received a little pamphlet sent out by him, bearing the title of "The Boy of 1882 to the Man of 1861," which title turns out to be a reminder of the fact that in 1882 Cary and another young fellow named Quinlan were in partnership as an amateur song and dance team. They used to get engagements, at so much per, to sing and dance at the Soldiers' Home theater in vaudeville shows, to entertain the veterans of 1861. And so Cary is after the soldier vote!

This is setting up a new standard in the game of vote catching! Next we may expect one of the divekeepers across from Soldiers' Home grounds to start a boom for Congress on the score of having provided entertainment for the old soldiers—also for pay!

**TROUSERS**

Are your trousers shabby from this spring's wear? If so, try us for a new pair. We have many patterns to pick from; superior quality is our first consideration, workmanship is first-class and there is style to every garment.

\$1.50 for a fine striped worsted.  
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 \$2.50 for all wool trousers.  
 Better grades at \$3.00 to \$5.00.

**J. Bruett & Son**  
 Men's and Boy's Outfitters  
 1725-1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave.  
 (Over, with and across St.)

We are informed that cash bets were made in sporting circles that Chief Janssen would not dare to tell the truth about the council's blacklisted dens of infamy. And he didn't. He evidently has no liking for "victories" like the Preiss case.

Costable Arthur Gardner, who was elected on the Social-Democratic ticket to serve in the district in which Justice Runkel's court is located, is getting some experience. Comrade Gardner left a good job as a machinist to take the constableness, and under normal conditions would not be a sufferer by the change; but these conditions, he says, do not exist, the fault appearing to be with the justice. Although the justice is always careful to exact from everybody who commences a case the justice fees, the constable fees, and where there are witnesses, the witness fees, he is alleged to have persistently refused to turn over the constable fees before the case has been tried, the reason being, it is said, that by so doing he protects himself in case the justice fees may be more than at first expected. Recently, after a dispute had arisen over the claim of the constable that he had not been paid in several cases where the justice claimed he had, Comrade Gardner made a demand on Runkel that he be paid his fees at the time they were deposited for that purpose, and Runkel in retaliation, he says, gave him to understand that he could have no more papers to serve.

Runkel, it may be remembered, had the habit some time ago of always posing in campaigns as a workingman candidate.

Judge Peres as the spokesman for Charley Toy did not appear to very good advantage. His bumps came when Ald. Grantz asked him point blank if he was talking for money, and he had to admit the "soft impeachment."

Ald. Stoetzer is the "gay old boy" of the License committee. But of that, more anon, as they say in the story papers.

Ald. Yunker said he thought Freudenfeld's joint was all right because some business men take their dinners there. But that doesn't say what goes on there at night. Does Ald. Yunker remember the case of the young girl that ran screaming out of Freudenfeld's place one night and dashing down the alley tried to drown her disgrace in the river?

Ald. Koerner put his foot in it when he handed Ald. Seidel the names of several alleged bed houses in the Twentieth Ward, which had been made out for him by Henry Adler. Ald. Seidel looked up the first place on the list and found it a respectable place on Teutonia avenue, where the proprietor lives with his wife and daughter on the first floor, and the owner, a respectable German, resides on the floor above. There is a bowling alley in the rear and the place is frequented by Twentieth warders and their families for bowling purposes. The proprietor told Ald. Seidel that all good saloon keepers believed in the vile places being weeded out, but he was much incensed at Ald. Koerner

**July Clearing Sale**  
**SHOES**  
 Commencing July 23 to 28

**Summer Footwear at 40 per cent. less than early season prices is what we are offering you. It is your chance to buy seasonable goods at a very reduced price, and you ought to take advantage of it. We must make room for our fall goods coming. Therefore this clearing sale, as we do not intend to have one pair of shoes left in our shelves that is not FALL-STYLE. Every assortment of seasonable footwear will be disposed of at this sale regardless of its cost or value.**

Ladies' Canvas Oxfords \$1.25 to \$1.50 values	98c	Baby Soft Soles, in all colors, at	19c
All Ladies' Oxfords, discontinued lines in all leathers, \$2.50 and \$3.00 values at	\$1.95	Bath room slippers for ladies at	15c
Childs' and Misses' Canvas Oxfords, all sizes	89c	Childs' and Misses' house slippers at	15c
		Men's Oxfords, all leathers, discontinued lines at	\$2.45

We have also on hand about 500 pairs of Ladies' Sample Shoes, made by Mayer Boor and Shoe Co., all leathers, sizes 3 to 4½, at **\$1.95**

Sample shoes are only made in small sizes, the values of these shoes are **\$3.00** and **\$3.50**; ask for them.

**THE IDEAL SHOE STORE**  
 A. A. PETERS  
 443 ELEVENTH AVENUE

for having brought a stigma upon his place.

As Chief Janssen will not be at the council meeting Monday. Ald. Smith can freely emerge from his temporary retirement.

When the landlord of Dive-keeper Bilder on Fifth street was telling about the orderly saloon kept by Bilder he very carefully avoided saying that there were bedrooms overhead and a "hotel" entrance. This place is the haunt of young girls, the neighbors say, young girls even going into the place the day after the License committee decided to help the chief give a whitewash. Respectable women in the neighborhood complain that they are frequently insulted in front of their own doors by men who come to the place in automobiles.

LATER—the watch reported lost at the Social-Democratic picnic, on another page, has been found and returned to the owner.

Pere Marquette Steamers leave Milwaukee for Racine every Sunday morning at 9.30. 50 Cents Round Trip. Docks at 68 West Water Street.

**Campaign Fund.**  
 Otto Dameran ..... \$2.00  
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**Fifty Cent Excursion.**  
 for Racine and return every Sunday morning at 9.30 via Pere Marquette Steamers. Dock at 68 West Water St. Phone Grand 717.

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 \$1.00 to Ludington and Manistee. \$1.50 round trip via Pere Marquette Line Steamers EVERY NIGHT at 8 P. M. Dock 68 West Water St. Phone Grand 717.

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**\$ SHOE SALE**  
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**TAN SHOES AND OXFORDS**  
 TO GO  
**\$1.00 BUYS A PAIR**  
 Mens'-Boys'-Ladies'-Misses'  
**LITTLE GENTS' AND CHILDRENS'**  
 AT **89c** PAIR  
 Sale Begins Monday, July 23  
**Lamers Bros. SHOES**  
 354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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It will be the right time to carry over summer footwear. But while we are waiting for this to happen, we will continue to believe the best time to sell our summer footwear is the same summer in which it is bought.

This is what we are now doing.

We have taken down every pair of these goods from the shelves, placed them on tables in the center of our store, and have marked them so low that there positively will not be a pair left in 10 days.

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**DAVIDSON**  
 Week of Monday, July 23.  
**Brown-Baker Co.**  
 ... IN ...  
**A STRANGER**  
 ... IN A ...  
**STRANGE LAND**  
 By Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent  
 One of the most successful comedies ever produced in New York.  
 Prices: Evenings 10c-15c-25c-30c. Mat's 10c-15c-25c-30c.

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 THE PARK BEAUTIFUL  
 WEEK OF JULY 22nd  
 5 BOUNDING BANVARDS  
 6 FLYING BANVARDS  
 BURGESS, DANIELE AND BURGESS  
 Comedy Aerobats  
 THE SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICH FARM  
 AND THE RETURN OF CLAUDER'S BAND  
 Admission 10c Children 5c Any Car

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 Opposite Washington Park Zoo  
 IS AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS  
 NO FREE ATTRACTIONS BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATIONS PEOPLE'S PARK  
 Twelve Interesting Attractions  
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 Come Early—Stay Late  
 Fun For Everybody  
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