

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS, 10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENT

Haywood speaks in Milwaukee tomorrow, at Pabst Park.

We note with interest that His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons is in favor of confiscation.

HAYWOOD SPEAKS IN MILWAUKEE SUNDAY, AT PABST PARK (Third Street).

And the Alton road will not be used in the trust busting game. It was promised immunity, it is alleged.

The opening of the telegraphers' strike will tend to show both the public and the telegraphers how important to the modern world the knight of the key really is.

Under capitalism labor saving machinery takes the job of the worker. Under Socialism it would come as his best friend, for he would share in its ownership and consequently its product.

Select your literature according to the man you wish to convert. In this issue you will find books advertised that will allow of a proper selection. Getting the other fellow to read usually brings results.

Now Collier's says Haywood had a fair trial. Which is only another way of confessing that the stuff Collier's printed about the case before the verdict came in was an interminable mass of untruths.

An exchange refers to the Rev. Gov. Buchtel of Colorado as "a sanctimonious old fraud." Somehow we haven't the heart to rebuke the writer of the epithet for indulging in personalities. We must be plain spoken sometimes.

And these telegraphers, whose importance to the world has been instantly shown the moment they dropped their keys, have been getting less pay in these times of brutally high prices than they received twenty-five years ago. Not very creditable to their patriotic employers, we must say!

Mayor Busse's chief of police announces that one Chicago telegrapher caught picketing during the strike will be arrested for vagrancy. How convenient it is for the employing class to also control the powers of government! It is worth the slight sacrifice that campaign contributions call for.

Have you ever stopped to contemplate the fact that under the capitalist system prosperity and poverty go hand in hand and that there is usually more poverty than prosperity! This fact alone ought to show that the system has outlived the period of its usefulness. It will soon go to the scrap heap to make way for a brighter era and greater happiness among the people.

One of the oddest newspapers in the world is one named the Wochenblatt, which is published in Gruningen, a small town of some 1,200 inhabitants in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is the only newspaper in the place and is at one and the same time the organ of the Liberal Conservatives and the Social-Democrats. Pages one and two belong to the Liberals, and pages three and four to the Socialists, and the two parties abuse one another heartily in its pages.

"English literature has been singularly deficient in the history of social theory, and it is especially in the domain of social reform that this gap has been most evident," says Prof. Seligman in his preface to Prof. Guthrie's History of Socialism Before the French Revolution. Is it not possible that there is an economic explanation of the fact complained of? Capitalism has not readily agreed to extend knowledge touching its own defects and the manner in which it is likely to be supplanted by a better system.

The Miners' Magazine of Denver points out that the capitalist government of Colorado has enacted a law by which divorces may be had within its borders for 30 cents. The descent from the 30 pieces of silver of old to the 30 pieces of copper of the present is simply an indication of the fact that the more modern commercialism has to provide bargain-counter inducements. In fact, the modern theory of capitalism is to make small profits but plenty of them—and there are plenty of homes to be sacrificed under the present system.

Haywood will be in Milwaukee Sunday. We have a suggestion to make to the editor of the Free Press, who went out of his way to give a good character to the Standard Oil governor of Colorado. Let the aforesaid editor prevail on the city department of his paper to send an interviewer to see Mr. Haywood and get some information from

him in regard to the Rev. Gov. Buchtel, from a non-Standard Oil standpoint. It will tend to atone to working class readers for certain editorials that have appeared in the paper in the past months.

A well known writer, who applied and secured a job as strike breaker on a street car line in order to write intelligently on the subject, says that he had no difficulty in getting work and having a car entrusted to him, although he was utterly ignorant of the work. The company did not care how many lives were thus put in jeopardy so long as it could beat the strikers and prevent their bettering their living. Private ownership never does truly serve the people.

HAYWOOD SPEAKS IN MILWAUKEE SUNDAY, AT PABST PARK (Third Street).

It now transpires that the Citizens' Industrial association, the Parry-Post-VanCleve outfit of prominent capitalists, sent a letter of protest to Judge Wood during the Haywood trial, asking that Haywood's relatives be excluded from the courtroom, as their presence there was simply for the old time criminal lawyer's trick of "working on the sympathies of the jurors." And, funny enough, the letter forgot to also ask that the widow and son of ex-Gov. Steunenberg be excluded for a like reason. The fact that such a letter was sent at all is a good indication of the class lines on which Haywood was being put on trial for his life.

The international Socialist bureau reports the following number of Socialist representatives in the national parliaments of the several countries mentioned: Germany, reichstag.....43 Argentine, congress.....1 British Columbia, deputies.....3 Finland, chamber.....80 France, deputies.....50 Holland, second chamber.....6 Luxemburg, chamber.....7 Servia, chamber.....1 Switzerland, national council.....2 Austria, reichsrath.....87 Belgium, house.....30 Denmark, folketing.....24 Denmark, landsting.....4 England, commons.....31 Italy, chamber.....25 Norway, storting.....10 Sweden, second chamber.....15

"Yes," said a talkative old lady, "I used to be very active in the D. A. R., but I have rather dropped out of it lately. It isn't the distinction it used to be. When we formed the society, it was our idea to get together ladies whose ancestors were men of eminence in the Revolution, like General — and General —, from whom I am descended; but now a lot of people have come in, descended maybe from lieutenants, or even privates." "So these disappointed ladies had thought to serve an aristocratic motive by celebrating a democratic revolution! Well, their disappointment is the gratification of a much larger number. This business of being daughters of the old revolution is a rather paltry kind of activity, after all; how much better to be mothers of the next revolution!" —Rufus W. Weeks.

State Sec'y Nash of our party in Minnesota writes in regard to the "outbreaks" the newspapers have had so much to say about on the Mesaba range, that "the miners are as quiet as church mice, except in the papers, where the indications are made to look as if everything was on the ragged edge and liable to go up in smoke at any minute. All the comrades are trying their best to preserve order and keep things quiet, while the mine owners are calling loudly for troops, and when unable to get them employ detectives and thugs they have armed with rifles and keep them patrolling the roads between Hibbing and Chisholm, bent on the usual mischief these cut-throats enjoy making." When you read the news now-a-days you cannot always mostly tell how much is straight and how much invention.

Says the editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel: "Here's richness. The Socialist candidate for governor of Rhode Island thus opens his letter of acceptance: 'While the chances of success are seemingly remote, there is much for which we must be thankful; everywhere there prevails a widespread discontent. Apparently widespread ruin is all that is needed to fill that eminently frank Socialist's cup of gratitude to overflowing.' Since when were discontent and ruin one and the same thing? Discontent makes for progress, but ruin does not. When the workers of the wage class hug their chains, it means ruin for the working class."

When they become discontented with economic oppression they force up the average of good citizenship, and bring nearer the day of their emancipation. If that Rhode Island candidate had said he was thankful for the discontent of the patriots of '76, the Sentinel would have smiled approvingly.

"Employers, more than any other class of citizens, receive the largest percentage of protection through the national guard," says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Correct, that's what the state soldiery, as at present organized, is for: To intimidate workmen struggling to raise their status of citizenship. And that new law passed by the Wisconsin legislature making it a misdemeanor for labor unions to put restrictions in their by-laws against members serving the capitalist owned state as guardsmen will offer little to repress a righteous opposition to the present military system. You may drag the trade union nag to the water but you cannot make them drink, gentlemen. Give us a real citizen soldiery, with every able-bodied man a member and on a basis where the soldiers represent the people and their liberty and are not the tools of the interests of a marauding class thereof, and you will not be forced to the pitiful extremity of passing any more such tell-tale laws.

HAYWOOD SPEAKS IN MILWAUKEE SUNDAY, AT PABST PARK (Third Street).

Haywood had a tremendous reception in Chicago last Sunday. The day was blistering hot. Luna park gave up all the space left around the carousel, the roller coaster and other concessions, and the Chicago Daily Socialist claims there were 35,000 people in the jam. Enthusiasm was at a high pitch. Many lost control of their emotions, and before it was over Haywood had been liberally Hobsonized by many of the ladies. When his speech was over and he was finally extricated from the almost frenzied crowd, it is said there wasn't a dry rag on his back and he looked as if he had been having a rough and tumble such as even an Idaho cow could not give him. This Sunday Milwaukee will have its chance at him, but our comrades will try to be as merciful as possible. At Chicago he plainly showed what the long suspense and the torture of a trial for life had done with even the nerves of one so stout-hearted as he. His hand trembled when he made his gestures, and it was plain that he needed a long rest from his recent experience to be fully himself again.

The big telegraphers' strike now almost paralyzing the county is naturally stirring up the public ownership idea in connection with the telegraph service. Even some congressmen admit that if the government owned the telegraph the rates would come down more than half. Messages that cost a dollar in this country are sent the same distance in Australia, where the government owns the telegraph system, for 30 cents. And it now turns out that the government in this country started out by owning the telegraph, but later decided to turn it over to private hands, over the protest of men like Clay and others. During the war a law was passed giving the government the right to take over the system if it wished to, and this law was never repealed, it is said.

But in connection with the talk of government ownership there comes a report that there is a wish on somebody's part—whose is not stated—that Roosevelt be called in to settle the present strike. It is pointed out ingeniously that Roosevelt settled the big coal strike "with success," and doubtless could have equal "success" in the present instance. But how did Roosevelt settle the big anthracite strike! There was a growing feeling in favor of the government taking possession of the coal mines, and the public temper was such at the time that actual or prospective government ownership might have grown out of the situation. But just then the president came to the rescue of the coal barons and fixed up a "settlement," as a result of which the barons were secured in their wholly possession of nature's store of coal and have been taking revenge out of the people for the strike ever since, and without the least molestation from the government. We are paying today a price for coal that actually means that that anthracite strike was a godsend to the coal barons. If Roosevelt were to settle the telegraphers' strike with the same success, it would mean that hereafter messages now costing a dollar would cost a dollar and forty cents!

This is the way the Chicago chief of police comes to the aid of the interests that keep political control

Bad Citizens' Day!

Lobster Bay, I. I., Aug. 12.—President Roosevelt issued an executive order today making Labor Day, Sept. 2, a holiday for government employes and laborers who are employed by the day. The order is as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that all per diem employes and other day laborers in federal public service wherever employed, whose employment extends through and by the first Monday in September, commonly known as Labor Day (undesirable citizens' day), and set apart as a national holiday for certain branches of the public service by the act of June 28, A. D. 1894, be excused from work on said day and the said day is declared to be a holiday for all purposes for said per diem employes and laborers."

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in order to use the "peace" authorities: "I consider even peaceful picketing against the best interests of this community. I have ordered the same stopped by this department."

This is in connection with the big telegraphers' strike, a strike for living wages. Many of these telegraphers in Chicago, the same as in other cities, as we personally know, have been in the habit of voting their sanction on election day to government by the capitalist class, and now they are reaping the result. It ought to be an eye opener to them, and if doubtless will be to many of them. The capitalist parties are their friends so long as they do not step on the toes of the big corporations, but as soon as they do, as soon as they are goaded into rebellion for better conditions, they have the pleasure of seeing the very men they, some of them, whooped it up for election day, turn against them in the most brutal way. The authorities in Chicago (who could not possibly be in authority unless they succeeded in getting enough working class votes) have even gone to the lengths of setting aside the law in order to permit the telegraph monopoly (owned by the Goulds, Astors, Morgans and Rockefeller) to set up boarding houses in their down town offices to house strike breakers. But this is not much worse than the action of the chief of police, for even the courts have held peaceful picketing legal. But the policeman's club controls the situation just the same.

LABOR DAY ISSUE!

On page four is printed a blank order form for the Labor day edition of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. We hoped to print the prospectus of the special edition this week, but it is not quite ready, and will appear in our next issue. It will be something prime, a paper you can do good execution with for Socialism among the men who toil. It will carry with it the inspiration of the Milwaukee movement, where the labor movement is composed largely of Socialists. Out of the Milwaukee experience comes the ability to prepare an issue that will do propaganda work among unionists by being in entire sympathy with their struggles, their heroisms and their sacrifices. Cut out the blank and send for a bundle of the special edition. Place the papers where they will be read by the toilers. Do not neglect, for Labor day is only a few weeks off.

The printers' convention at Hot Springs—well named for this time of year, and a crazy place to hold a summer convention of workingmen—has finally gotten down to business in its crusade on consumption. This fearful malady, until recently supposed to be fatal beyond any chance of escape, has been mowing the printers down these many years and with yearly increasing numbers. Next to the bakers the printers are the most misused. They have been expected to work in any old hole the employer might provide, to breathe foul gases, move about in unswept rooms filled with the abrasive dust of the leaden types, and full also of the dust of dried sputum by which one consumptive provides enough germs to infect all the others working around him. The printers are now happily in revolt. They demand sanitary work rooms, with pure sunlight, pure air and freedom from the fumes of chemical and metal pots, and the like. The printer has stopped ungrudgingly throwing his lungs into the bargain when he hires out. It were high time.

Let the International Typographical union go at the thing thoroughly. Let it not only correct the abuses from the employers' side but from the men's side as well. Let it enlighten them and caution them against such practices

as tend to fill the dust of the printing office with disease germs. Let the printer be shown that the practice, for instance, of spitting on type and leads to make them adhere to each other when making up forms or an advertisement, is simply one of the ways by which germs are started on their fell work, and that by this practice alone dried sputum is given off by the type in dust and becomes a danger where containing germs. If the printers will go at it thoroughly and planfully and in an educational way, their trade can be made one of the most healthful of the indoor trades.

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Here is what the operatives complain of according to the signed official statement of the striking telegraphers:

"The causes of the strike are of long standing, and have been the subject of serious and extended negotiations between the employes and the two telegraph companies. To call this a sympathetic strike, due to the little trouble in the Los Angeles office, is to insult the commercial telegraphers of the country, a class of men as conservative, intelligent, and high minded as can be found in any walk of life. It is the veriest nonsense to ask the ordinary commonsense man to believe that a great organization like this would precipitate a trouble of such magnitude, and so widespread, and so serious in its effects upon the business of the country, on account of a trivial affair.

"Since 1883 the Western Union company has persistently and strenuously sought to disrupt the telegraphers' organization. The men in the employ of the company have never been accorded the courteous treatment given by employers in other lines of business, and instead of being treated as manly men, high minded, intelligent, and quick of thought and action, such as his profession demands, the telegrapher has been considered by the company as on a par with the old style wandering printer or tramp mechanic.

"In the matter of wages a criminal injustice has been done the telegraphers. The first-class wage of 1883 was \$90 a month. Today it is \$65, and the necessities of life have increased 40 and 50 per cent. In addition the service has improved and the men along with it, so that today the organized telegraphers are, as a class, a much more able and better trained class of men with a maximum wage of \$65, than they were twenty years ago at \$90."

Up in Houghton, Mich., some local capitalist "statesmen" have just passed an ordinance to the effect that no person or assemblage of persons "shall carry or exhibit... any flag or symbol... teaching against or toward the destruction of the organized government of the United States... or any foreign government, king, prince, potentate or officer thereof," under penalty. This amusing legislative enactment becomes all the more funny when placed by the side of a certain paragraph of the immortal Declaration of Independence, which reads as follows: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, AND WHEN ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, AND TO SUBSTITUTE SUCH FORMS AS SHALL IN THEIR OPINION BEST SECURE THESE ENDS."

And it becomes funnier still when the last words of the Hancock law are fully digested. Think of some liberty-loving American citizen dropping into Hancock and displaying a paper in which appeared in black type something disrespectful about the good czar, for instance—think what would happen to him! And on American soil, too! Of course, that part of the state of Michigan belongs to the steel barons, but still it was politically under American jurisdiction at last accounts.

The people of Hancock have something to blush for, and the local lawmakers who put such a piece of legislation on the local book of ordinances will doubtless be the butt of ridicule for many a day to come.

The occasion for the passage of this funny ordinance was the carrying of a red flag by Finnish Socialists in one of their parades. Now the red flag has been christened the "age-long flag of labor." Its his-

ONLY A "SHAM KILLING!"

By Victor L. Berger.

THE Standard Oil company—or rather a subsidiary company of the trust in Indiana—has been fined \$29,240,000. The capitalist papers (not only the Republican press but also most of the Democratic papers) yell in unison, "Allah il Allah, il Mohamet il nabi Allah," which means in American, "Great is trust-killing, and Roosevelt is its prophet," especially since right after the fine had been imposed by Judge Landis, the commissioner of corporations severely arraigned the Standard Oil company for its methods.

And we say the easiest dupe in the universe is the average American citizen.

He actually likes to be humbugged. All great business men in this country from P. T. Barnum down to John D. Rockefeller knew this, and they do business accordingly.

And all the great politicians from Mark Hanna down to David S. Rose also knew it, and they act accordingly.

And even really great men like Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln had at least sometimes to act according to the motto of Pope Leo X., "Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiat" (The world wants to be deceived, therefore let its deceive it).

But this trust-killing humbug of Roosevelt and his crowd is such a transparent humbug that one can almost grab it.

Why, there is the steel trust, one of the biggest trusts of all, the existence of which is felt down to the last farm-house. Roosevelt is hunting trusts, but nothing ever happens to that trust.

There is the meat trust, which has been dissolved several times by order of several courts. But the result of the Roosevelt hunt so far is only that we pay more for our meat than we ever paid before, while the cattlemen claim that they are getting less for their cattle.

Then there is the paper trust, which was dissolved about two years ago by order of the courts. It is just now merging all the paper mills into one company, and is openly boasting that the companies which do not join in the merger are simply going to be wiped off the board. Now, how about the trust-killing?

We challenge either the Democratic or the Republican papers to name a single trust that has in any way been really harmed by the procedure of Teddy Roosevelt, by his government, or by the courts.

And this last clownish piece of court business by Judge Landis is probably the most stupid humbug of all.

In the first place, the Indiana company is capitalized only for \$1,000,000, and all the Standard Oil company would have to do is to let the entire Indiana company go to the wall.

But, of course, the Standard Oil trust will do no such thing. The constitution of the United States expressly forbids excessive fines and unusual punishments. And the Standard Oil trust, which has for its motto "In God we trust—everybody else cash" can safely trust its case to the Supreme court trust of the United States. They will, of course, find that the fine is both unusual and excessive.

And it is.

It is the common practice in every court of the land in all criminal cases, and particularly with indictments, that when the culprit is found guilty on one count, the others are simply quashed by the state. Otherwise some of our little grafters in Milwaukee who have been caught by McGovern and found guilty, might have to serve fifty years and over for the different counts of the same charge. This practice seems to have been changed entirely in the Standard Oil case, simply for the purpose of having the trust "butchered to make a Roman holiday" for the petty bourgeois mob in New York, Chicago, Oshkosh and Kalamazoo. But, of course, it is a "sham-killing."

If our ruling class really meant to punish the trustocrats, and particularly that saintly man, John D. Rockefeller, from whom "oil blessings flow," and who gives so liberally to churches and missions and universities—and if they wanted to punish that other great man, H. H. Rogers, who does not give anything to anybody, but keeps it all, because, with his measly \$150,000,000 he imagines himself a poor man beside John D.—if they want to punish that crowd, why don't they send them to prison?

Fining a stock company is nonsense in itself. No one feels it directly. It goes in with loss and profit; if worse comes to worst, the dividends are a little smaller that year.

Besides, it has been figured out that if the oil trust reduces the price of crude oil 8 cents a barrel and increases the price of refined oil 1 cent a gallon—even without raising the prices on the hundred and one articles which, like gasoline, benzine, stearine, etc., are by-products of petroleum, and have become necessities of daily life—then the Standard Oil company can get the \$29,240,000 from the people of the United States within two years, without even being compelled to diminish its dividends one cent.

But the Standard Oil trust might raise its prices on the by-products also, or keep up these higher prices for three years longer, and thus fine the people of the United States double and thrice the amount that the judge fined the trust.

Catch on!

The beef trust has been fining the people most severely since the meat inspection began. The meat trust is now getting the cost of the inspection, and a good deal more.

Anybody who doubts this is an idiot.

Now, we Social-Democrats have said it repeatedly—and we cannot repeat it too often—the trusts are the natural outcome of the capitalist system.

Capitalist government cannot fight the trusts without the people paying the penalty.

The trusts are a good thing for those who are in the trust. Therefore it would be a good thing for all the people to get into the trusts.

There is only one way in which the trust can be abolished as a private trust and as a curse to the nation. There is only one way by which the trust can be made a blessing and a benefit to all. And that way is not to try to smash the trust nor to fine the trust—but it is simply to own the trust.

We all, that is, the people collectively, must own the Standard Oil company and every other trust.

Victor L. Berger

tory extends into the days of the ancients and it was always the flag of hope to the oppressed of earth. These Finnish Socialists, like all other members of our party, are not enemies of the republic at all, and certainly not when compared with the class that is seeking to legally scourge them. Socialism is revolutionary, not in the sense of being violently "agin the government"—indeed, we propose to capture and be the government before we get through—but it is revolutionary in the sense that it stands for the next higher phase of society, the Socialist republic, and intends to make it as easy as possible for that higher state to develop out of the present one. And the efforts of puny politicians to make it appear otherwise will avail them nothing in Hancock, or anywhere else.

A man down in Massachusetts writes that he wants a book to give his neighbor, a graduate of Amherst college, who leans to Socialism, but is afraid it isn't practical. We sent him the "New Emancipation," by Politicus. This new pamphlet shows how practical Socialism is, and just how easily it might be introduced. Have you a neighbor like this Amherst graduate? Get a copy of the "New Emancipation" and give it to him. And while you are about it, buy a copy for yourself, too. You think you know all about Socialism, but this little book will give you some new ideas. Send to this office, and get a copy for 5 cents, or 25 copies for a dollar.

The telegraph trust declares fat dividends at the rate of 30 per cent., but is "too poor" to pay its men living wages.



# CAPITALISM CAN'T PROVIDE

## LEAVES WORKERS AT MERCY OF "FASHION."

Styles Changed for Business Reasons and Workers and Their Families Must do the Suffering. A Non-Elastic Industrial System that Keeps Industry in Uncertainty.

Consul Thomas H. Norton of Chemnitz writes the United States government that all trades dependent more or less upon gratifying the demands of taste and the esthetic sense are liable to fluctuations following the variable whims and caprices of fashion. He furnishes these German examples:

The glove trade of this section is an example of the latter class. The recent fashion of short sleeves in woman's attire has led to a hitherto unexampled world-wide demand for long gloves of all materials and designs. This involves more work in the preparation of the individual glove, and manufacturers have been forced to increase the number of their machines, to enlarge the staff of operatives, and to issue greater orders for raw material. Should the popularity of the short sleeve cease, it would mean, here in Saxony, a host of costly machines lying idle, and a multitude of workmen without employment.

Such a condition is now being faced by another of the distinctively Saxon industries, that engaged in manufacturing the minor accessories of the upholsterer and house decorator; and several closely connected trades, wood carving and turning, plaster decoration, etc., are

likewise suffering from the same cause. A very marked change in the general character of interior decoration has occurred during the past few years in Germany.

The change is so marked that it has seriously affected several well-established Saxon industries so seriously that the government has felt compelled to carefully consider the situation and ascertain whether any measures can be taken to relieve the stagnation in the group of trades directly involved. The minister of the interior recently called upon the Chemnitz Chamber of Industry for a full report upon the matter, with recommendations. (Chemnitz, like other German cities, has in addition to its chamber of commerce also a chamber of industry—Gewerbe-Kammer—directly representing, in the productive industries, both labor and capital.) The chamber has just communicated its report to the minister. The following is a summary of its conclusions:

In regard to such upholsterers' accessories as are produced by a branch of the so-called passementerie manufacture, there is no question on the part of the trade but that the tendency of modern art is completely opposed to the further utilization of their creations. This is strongly marked in the costlier forms of furniture, less so in the cheaper forms. The chief cause is the demand for smooth, even surfaces, in harmony with the prevailing canons of taste. In the category of less expensive furniture the unwillingness to pay present prices for trimmings of good quality has limited the use to some extent.

Upholsterers complain that heavy fringes, tassels, and similar accessories, which formerly gave them much remunerative employment, now are completely banished or are replaced by modest, inexpensive edgings. Until recently they were frequently called upon to undertake complicated designs of folded stuffs in the interior decorations of rooms which involved preliminary sketches and a high grade of artistic ability in the execution of the plans. The present style of decoration calls for simple materials, free from fold, with limited amount of embroidery, which are found ready made in stores and involve no special ability in arranging.

Plaster decorators and wood carvers and turners state that their trades have all suffered seriously from the prevalent fashion for

smooth surfaces on furniture and in decorative architectural features. The chamber has appointed a special commission of experts to study the case, and the opinions of the members of this commission are worthy of note. One member, an architect and professor in the technical college, declared that from the hygienic standpoint he was strongly opposed to any return to former styles and in favor of extreme simplicity in all furnishings. The older styles were dust collectors and breeding places for disease germs.

The commission was, however, unanimously of the opinion that the tendency toward simplicity was being overdone and was in danger of becoming a fad, rather than a genuine, healthy, artistic development. Symptoms of the reaction are already visible.

Projects for intervention on the part of the government, by offering prizes for designs in harmony with the older fashions, and by influencing the courses of instruction in the schools of industrial art, were rejected as unwise and useless. It was regarded as entirely outside the province of an administration to attempt to stem or guide fashion and to intrude into the domain of esthetics. This recommendation will undoubtedly be followed by the Saxon government.

### A Kind (?) Remembrance.

"The diary of an amateur waitress," by Maud Younger, in one of the magazines, contains a rather pertinent restaurant anecdote: "One of the girls told me about a restaurant where the customers paid the funeral expenses of a waitress who had no relatives. 'She got muscular rheumatism from standing,' said Number 3, 'and she died in the hospital. The firm sent her a grand floral piece with a star and a heart and crescent.' 'Well, that was good of them,' said Number 25. 'They'd better have paid her decent wages while she was alive,' said Number 12. 'She worked steadily at that house for five years and she worked thirteen hours a day every day in the week, Sundays, too. And all she got was \$6 a week. I used to work there myself.' At the restaurant with which the diary is concerned the wages were \$4 a week, and among the texts on the wall was, 'I am the Lord which exercises loving kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth.' To say the word 'union' was to be fined.

### A Sunday in Berlin.

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer of St. Louis, now on a European trip, writes to St. Louis Labor from Berlin as follows:

Berlin, July 15, 1907.—During my week's stay in Berlin I had many interesting places to go. On July 12 I attended a large meeting of striking masons and bricklayers at Freyer's Fest Malle, a place more than twice as large as Concordia Turner hall in St. Louis. The hall was packed to the doors and the galleries were crowded. Comrade Silberschmidt, one of the officers of the Masons and Bricklayers' union, was the only speaker, but in his address he handled the situation so thoroughly that no one wished to have any more said. The meeting closed with every one in the vast audience rising and waving their hats with three cheers for the strike. Although the strike has been on for seven weeks, the men were as enthusiastic as if the strike had just been declared by unanimous vote. The losses have a few scabs, but these people are nearly all imported, and many of them are invalids, as the *Vorwarts* calls them. It was interesting to listen to the speaker's remarks about the scab hotels where the strikebreakers were given beer, cigars and everything they wished for. The speaker asked: "If they can give this to the invalid strikebreakers, then how is it that they cannot afford to give us what we ask for?"

On Sunday morning I attended a similar meeting of the striking carpenters, in the same hall. I noticed that every one who spoke at this meeting had a good word for the Socialist press, i. e.: for the *Berlin Vorwarts*. These meetings were open only to members, but as I was an American they gladly admitted me when I presented either my Socialist party or Garment Workers' union membership card.

In the afternoon I attended one of the four big summer picnics the Socialist party was holding in the Berlin suburbs. You will notice; four big picnics in one day! I had hardly entered the park when one of the striking bricklayers sold me a ticket for the prize bowling contest. This comrade had worked in St. Louis during the world's fair and he was as much delighted to meet me as I was to meet him. We enjoyed the afternoon together; he was an excellent worker. The picnic park was the most beautiful place of its kind I ever saw; both as to size and beauty, there is nothing like it in or about St. Louis.

Our comrades at the *Berlin Vorwarts* office were very kind to me; they showed me their entire plant and took much delight in giving me advice and information. I shall remain in Berlin until July 16, when the Socialists will hold six big party meetings, one in

each of the six parliamentary or congressional districts of Berlin. At these meetings the delegates for the International Socialist congress in Stuttgart will be elected and the important questions discussed which will come up at that congress.

I am glad indeed to have reached Berlin at such a favorable time as this. I expect to leave Berlin on July 17. From here I shall go to Stettin, on the Baltic sea, from where I intend to go by steamer either direct to Helsingfors, Finland, or to Stockholm, Sweden. From Helsingfors or Stockholm I expect to make a trip to St. Petersburg, Russia.

The comrades at the *Berlin Vorwarts* office warned me against going to Russia, but that only makes me more anxious to go there.

If you do not hear from me again after I reach Russia then you can be right certain that the czar has got me.

### The Curse of Illiteracy.

One of the most deplorable of the many evil consequences of child labor mentioned in the recent census bulletin on that subject is the fearful illiteracy which it fosters. Almost one-fifth of the children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are compelled to labor are totally illiterate—can neither read nor write! The person who attains the age of fifteen years amid the conditions which surround child labor, without knowing how to read or write, is unlikely ever to acquire those requisites to civilized existence.

Growing up to the physical stature of manhood with his moral and mental qualities neglected and blunted, unable to read books or newspapers, unable to write to friends or to read letters from them, such a person in this age of the world, and in a civilized country, is as helpless in many ways as a brute animal, and is likely to be treated no better than a mere animal—or even worse—by heartless employers reaping the fruit of his labor. All doors are closed to him, and he has no hope in any direction.

And to this terrible situation child labor, especially in mills and factories, where it assumes its cruelest form, is in thousands of cases a sure introduction. These children are simply exploited, like so many cattle, for the physical force that lies in their meager arms and their emaciated frames, while their brains are remorselessly suppressed or allowed to atrophy, until the light of intelligence itself fades from their eyes, which see year after year only fluttering bobbins, whirling machinery and the foot-paths that lead from the wretched cabins where they sleep in utter exhaustion to the picketed gates of the factories, wherein they are herded during their waking hours.

### THE SECOND SOCIALIST POSTER IS NOW READY.

It is the same size as Poster No. 1, 10x20 inches, and GIVES THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, AND SHOWS WHAT THE SHARE OF THE WORKERS IS IN THEIR PRODUCT. These figures are absolutely reliable, being prepared by a former statistician employed in the census bureau.

This is the second in a series of SOCIALIST POSTERS prepared by Lucian Sanial, with the utmost care, from the Census of 1900 and other official documents, supplemented by reports of Manufacturers, Merchants and Bankers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Commercial and Financial organs, and other recognized capitalistic mouthpieces.

EVERY COMRADE should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 2 folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have it framed (or pasted on wood or card board), for display on the walls of its meeting rooms or at its open air meetings.

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Poster No. 2 shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which they make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

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

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

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

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

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge ourselves to the principles of the International Socialist Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

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

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

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

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

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than

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

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

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

Social Democracy means that a those things upon which the people commonly depend shall by the people be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employer shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to a man.

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

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

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

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practical importance equal to that of economics, or the harmony and discords of life.

Panics come in cycles, or periodically. The why of this cyclic feature is interesting, but the limits of this paper do not permit its analysis.

That the distress attendant upon panics is directly due to the lack of means in the hands of the consumer or people with which to purchase supplies, already abundant in the warehouses, is so evident as to bar discussion.

To prevent the evils of panics, then, two things are necessary: First.—Sufficient means must be kept in the hands of the people to purchase all the supplies their wants demand; and

Second.—That wages may not be stopped by closure of shops, an injurious accumulation of goods in the warehouses must be prevented.

To accomplish these necessary ends, many schemes based upon various theories as to the cause of the glut are proposed. Some assert the glut comes because of too many laborers and urge the necessity of wars to diminish their number.

Others believe the poor, or cheap labor, should be excluded from the country, hence the Chinese exclusion act and kindred movements.

Either, or both of these movements combined, can never accomplish the end sought. High wages must produce high-priced goods.

Nearly every one insists that machinery is the most potent of all causes of the condition known as over-production.

In none, nor in all these agencies taken together, can the cause of panics be found. And yet, it is when the accumulation of goods in the warehouses occurs the shops close, wages stop, money ceases to circulate, business comes to a standstill, and want begins.

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by many, and that as the panic continues the demand for goods is ever increasing, and so, these declare the cause of panics is not over-production, but under-consumption, and that due to a lack of means with which to buy.

The truth is, both conditions obtain. A moment's thought, however, shows that over-production, whatever the condition of the warehouses, cannot be the cause of panics.

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The situation, now, is this: The goods you have previously purchased are wearing out. Your demand is daily increasing. But, because getting no wages, you are helpless.

To Brew the Best Beer The brewer must first have, make or buy perfect Malt, for malt is the soul of the beer.

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business. These people need many things. You have skill, but no tools. Let us, labor and capital, join forces and supply the trade.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Recent HERALD callers—T. Mathers, Vancouver, B. C.; George Koop, Chicago; Frank Heuer, St. Louis; Miss A. Shubert, Sheboygan, Wis.; Dr. H. C. Kibbe, Oshong, Ills.

Shakespeare Up-to-Date—in Milwaukee

'Mayor Sherburn M. Becker was held up by two bold highwaymen on the Whitefish Bay road last night, while the mayor and his chauffeur were speeding along in the big red auto toward the Milwaukee Country Club. The mayor FLASHED HIS STAR and, so far as is known, the bold highwaymen are running yet.

Speaks more or less than truth, he is a villain and I will not pay his wages this month. Sheriff—But, as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves in electric blue trousers came in from behind, for it was so dark, Charlie, that thou couldst not see thy hand.

CHARIE—What, fought you with them all? Sheriff—All! I know not what you call all; you fat lobster, if they were not two or three and fifty upon your poor boy wonder, then am I not a two-legged creature.

CHARIE—Pray God you have not murdered some of them. Sheriff—Nay, that's past praying for; I have peppered two of them; two I am sure I have paid, two rogues in dark blue flannel suits. I tell thee what, Charlie, if I tell thee a lie, spit in my face.

CHARIE—And will have it written up in the Sentinel, too. Sheriff—Do so, for it is worth the drunks. These nine in dark blue flannel suits that I told thee of—they saw my star—"Boy Mayor."

CHARIE—O monstrous! Eleven dark blue flannel suits—why, they in Switzerland, but they are not safe there, as the Swiss government sends many Russian Socialists back. They will move their headquarters to London.

CHARIE—Print his story in, of course, for we are friends now for a little while. Sheriff—Ah, Charlie, I see thou lovest me! (With best regards to Shakespeare's "Henry IV," part 1, act two, scene 4.)

CHARIE—Very well, but what am I to say in the Sentinel tomorrow? Sheriff—Do so, for it is worth the drunks. These nine in dark blue flannel suits that I told thee of—they saw my star—"Boy Mayor."

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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WISCONSIN OFFICIAL STATE OFFICERS. E. H. THOMAS, Sec'y, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. CHAS. B. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD. The state executive board met in regular session Aug. 4, with all resident members present except Comrades Thompson, Rummel, Berger and Gardner.

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# Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

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# Organized Labor

Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Aug. 7, 1907—Bro. Emmet Healey in the chair; Bro. Max Grass, vice chairman. Minutes approved.

New delegates seated from Carpenters No. 522, Carpenters No. 1519, Steamfitters No. 18, Electrical workers No. 494, Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 25, Printing Pressmen, Shipwrights and Joiners No. 30, Painters No. 160, Steam Engineers No. 139, Commercial Telegraphers, Horse-shoers, Cement Workers No. 95, Railway Machinists' Helpers No. 12548, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters No. 1748, Leather Workers on Horse Goods and Carpenters No. 1447.

Bro. E. T. Melms reported as delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention at Racine, detailing the large amount of work done there for organized labor and the labor cause.

Mrs. M. U. J. Crowley, for the two delegates to the National Women's Trade Union League convention in Chicago, reported on the work done there and the people met. The meeting was held at Hill house. The organization will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

On motion the report was adopted and secretary instructed to send the thanks of council to the officers of the league for the kindnesses shown the two Milwaukee delegates.

Moved by Delegate Meister that Cooper and Beer Bottler matter be taken from table. Lost. Division demanded. Ruled that two weeks' notice of such motion had not been given.

Delegate Meister gave notice that he would move to take the matter from table at the next meeting.

The final report of the old executive board was read. The board reported finding the books of council correct except a slight error in the books of the Building Trades section, which was afterward corrected and found a mere clerical error. The board recommended that hereafter all orders, receipts, vouchers, etc., be written in ink, also that all old books, vouchers, etc., be turned over to executive board at the end of each term. Also that secretary-treasurer be instructed to stamp date on each voucher. The report of the old board was approved and recommendations concurred in.

The new board reported having elected Bro. Fisher as secretary for the ensuing term. Communications read and referred to proper committees and sections. The board recommended that the surplus from school board election be turned over to the secretary-treasurer. Bids for printing the constitution were read as follows: Keogh Press, \$51; Co-operative Printery, \$51; and the board recommended that contract be awarded the Co-operative Printery. A letter from state commissioner of labor, stating he had sent a box of department reports, was read to council. A letter from the Coopers' International of Kansas City, asking moral support in the war on the Finsch Distilling Co., which uses non-union barrels, was read to council. Report of board approved and recommendations concurred in.

The special committee on Labor day tickets reported on further sales, the total to date being 6,661 tickets. Bro. Feeley asked that council donate 500 tickets to be given to the 400 striking molders that are still out. Carried.

Bro. Weber reported seeing the Mitchell street merchants, and some had already signed the agreements proffered, and the outlook was good. The merchants had conceded the hours asked by the employees. Report received.

The special committee to see the baseball management as to non-union bus reported that it was found that the driver was a member of the Hack, Cab and Coupe Drivers' union. Report received. Complaint of Electricians as to

the wiring at Palst park. Bro. Weber reported seeing the park management. The man that looks after motors was not an electrician. The electricians had tried to get the man in the union but no report had been made, and he was left in the dark in the matter.

Moved that the electricians be asked to give the man at Palst park the chance to take the examination for a journeyman.

Notice was given by delegate from Electrical Workers that if the man did not pass and was allowed to remain at the park the Electricians would not march Labor day.

Question called for. Motion put and carried.

Bro. Melms, as secretary of meeting of unions to consider a Farmers' Equity exchange reported that another meeting would be held at 318 State street, Tuesday, Aug. 20, and each union was asked to send delegates.

Bro. Melms moved that the council reimburse the women delegates to the Chicago convention for their incidental expenses, an expense account to be asked.

Moved that Mrs. Crowley be paid \$5. Carried.

Second reading of amendment to constitution.

Receipts for evening \$82.02, disbursements \$195.52.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

**Engineers' New Officers.**  
The newly elected officers of the Steam Engineers, I. U. S. E., No. 311, are as follows:

Pres., C. W. Dencker.  
Vice Pres., J. Regan.  
Sec., Mark S. Leonard.  
Fin. Sec., C. Heistekamp.  
Treas., Jos. Brad.  
Conductor, Fred. Siebelfick.  
Guard, S. Yoss.

Trustees—P. H. Neumer, Theo. Heunricks, F. W. Neumer.  
Auditors—G. Arnold, S. Yoss, F. Burghardt.

The W. S. F. of L. executive passed the following resolution at its meeting last Sunday:  
Whereas, The fine of \$29,000,000 against the Standard Oil company cannot afford any relief to the people, because under present business principles and rules the fine must fall on the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reiterate our demand for government ownership of the oil business and all other public utilities that have become monopolized.

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The price of hard coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes, is the cheapest during the month of Aug. We therefore advise making your purchases now. It will raise 10c a month.

By placing your orders here you assist the labor press, and add to the agitation fund of the Social-Democratic party without one cent of extra expense to yourself.

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The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:  
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Fass & Nicolai, 730 Third st.  
L. A. Jung, 2425 Vliet st.  
M. A. Kohn, 800 36th st.  
Geo. Lepper, 506 Eleventh st.  
Dan Mahoney, 252 Highland Pl  
Sam. R. Miller, 539 Market st.  
John Nolan, 140 Detroit st.  
Chas. Rapport, 304 Eighth st.  
Rich. G. Strand, 1105 Fourth st.  
Wm. Tegen, 699 Tenth st.  
Geo. Woelfel, 429 24 1/2 st.  
Steve White, 726 Milwaukee st.

**UNION BREAD.**  
The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:  
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Moff & Thoney, East Water and Michigan streets.  
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.  
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.  
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Schubert theater.  
Walter's Restaurant, 269 Third st.

**DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.**  
A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his needs." (Standard Dictionary.)  
A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

**STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—**County Court—In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of William Brauer, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Brauer, late of the City of Milwaukee in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Gustaf Widale by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1908, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said William Brauer, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

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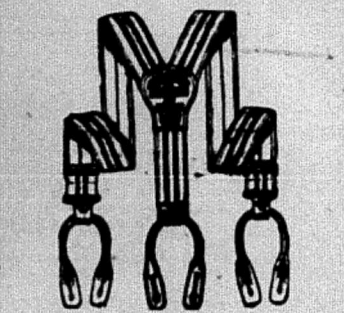
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Our full line of 75c and 60c Summer Shirts, in a complete line of the season's styles and patterns, plain and plaited fronts, choice madras and percale materials, all sizes, **39c**  
We also offer our line of \$1 and \$1.25 Summer Shirts, in all the season's popular materials and dressy effects, during this sale **79c**

### SOCKS

Heavy Rockwood Socks, regular 10c value—sale price, **4c**  
Men's Black and Tan Socks, strictly seamless, regular, 10c Socks, **7c**  
Men's Black Fancy Openwork Socks, regular 25c value, **12c**



### UNDERWEAR

Those who are wise will take advantage of these price reductions and "stock up" for next summer's wear. Men's Balbriggan Fancy Colored Summer Underwear, regularly sold for 25c and 30c, now, **19c**  
Men's Balbriggan Summer Underwear, the regular, 50c kind—sale price, each, **29c**  
Men's Fancy Balbriggan and French Ribbed Underwear, 50c and 75c val.—sale price **39c** per garment.

### Overalls

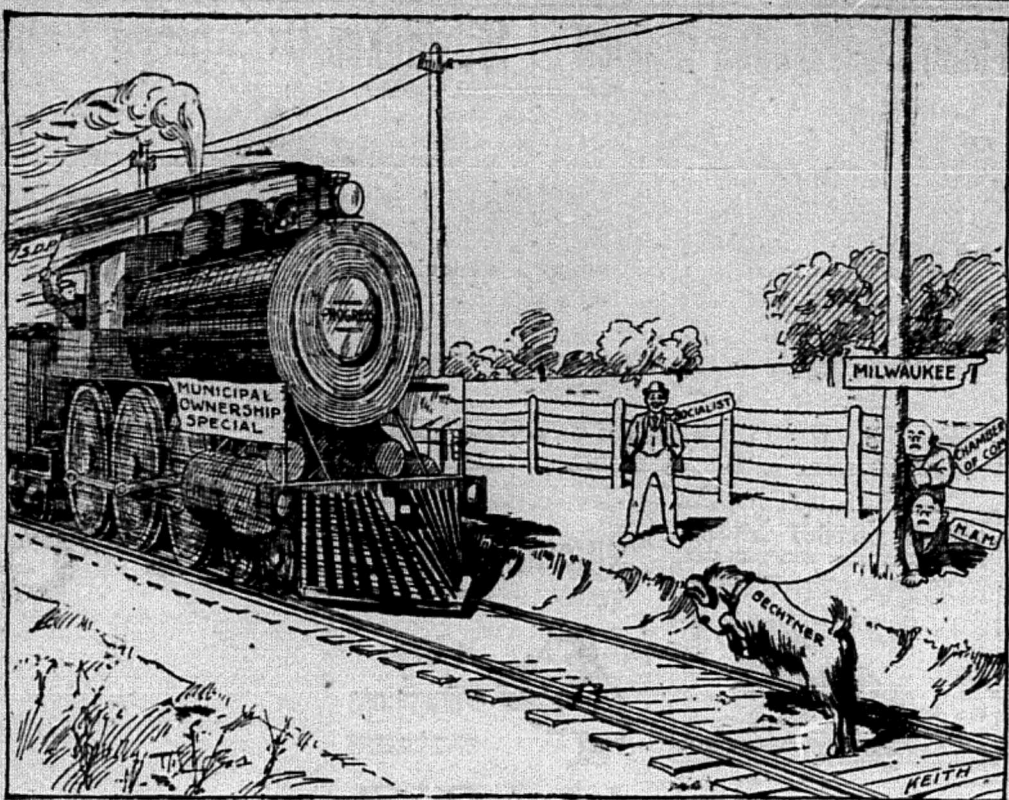
Men's Heavy Weight "Union Made" Overalls and Jumpers, up to 44 in. waist measure, **39c**  
Over 44 in. Waist measure, **50c**  
Only two pairs to each customer.

Don't forget that we include with all purchases, large or small, our good-as-money-premium-certificates. They represent the most generous profit-sharing plan ever inaugurated in Milwaukee.

369-371 East Water Street Third and Lloyd Streets

# The Stumpf & Langhoff Stores

National Ave. and Grove St. Eleventh and Winoquo Sts.



Well! We Can See Your "Finish!"

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Now it is hinted that Becker wants to go to congress. He must be spoofing, don'tcher-know.

Is it politics? yelled the *Journal* and *Free Press* in union last week when Ald. Seidel dared to look into the work of the electric light plant expert. Yes, we answer, politics on the part of the *Journal* and *Free Press*. That these sheets did not believe their own claim is shown by the fact that if they had thought Ald. Seidel was really trying to delay the light plant they would have effusively patted him on the back—for the city papers are now helping the board of trade gamblers and Merchants and Manufacturers' association tax dodgers in their warfare on the public light plant. Yes, it was politics on your part, gentlemen of the press, but so clumsy that the dullest citizen could plainly see your hand.

When the Kinnickinnic flushing works were about ready to be started in operation, Ald. Max Grass, who is a machinist, strolled into the plant and took a look about the place. Then he took a look at the main gate. City Engineer Poetsch was near and Ald. Grass beckoned to him.

"Before you start her up I'd advise you to move that pipe from above that gate," he said, "or you will never be able to get the gate open."

Mr. Poetsch saw the point in a second and threw up both hands in a gesture of disgust. "What do you think of that?" he said. "And we thought we had the thing about perfect."

A six-inch pipe had been put in over the gate, through some error in the specifications which had been overlooked by the city engineer's department.

The pipe was removed.

Pres. Lindemann has announced his standing committee for the new school board. Comrades Arnold and Raasch are on the committee on buildings and grounds, Comrades Welch and Arnold on the special committee to investigate the action of the former board in the Tiefenthaler matter; Comrade Arnold is also on the statutory committee on sites and plans, Comrade Welch on the complaints committee and the finance and supplies committee, and Comrade Raasch on the rules committee. Mrs. Whitnall is on the finance and supplies and the rules committees. It is probably no accident that the Socialist members were left without representation on the text book committee. Pieplow, of course, is a member. That was foreordained. But the Socialists cannot be squelched in that way. They mean to have a voice in saying what instruction the working class shall have in the schools and some voice in the way in which school books are foisted on the parents.

Will Mr. Bechtner, city comptroller, please "come off his perch"? The people of this city are in no mood for official tricks. They are in earnest that their demand for a municipal light plant shall not be sidetracked in favor of the Beggs interests by any politician, be he a Bechtner or a Corcoran. Get out of the way, Mr. Bechtner, or get walked on!

We do not blame Mr. Beggs nor Mr. Frost for striking while the iron is hot. The time to get franchises is while misrepresentatives of the people are still in office.

Business Agent William Schwab has returned from the Philadelphia convention of the iron molders' international, one of the largest and most successful conventions yet held. There were about five hundred delegates in attendance. The meeting was marred so far as the Milwaukee delegation was concerned by the untimely death of one of the local men, Bro. Peter Nelson of local No. 166. He was a plate molder, employed in the Brand stove works. He was stricken with

**DANCING SUMMER SOCIALS**  
Recreation Club Hall—Wed. Aug. 14 and 21  
Armory Hall—Thursday, August 22  
Fall Term for beginners will open the first week in September. Private Lessons.  
Phone Grand 1207.  
Prof. A. C. WIRTH, 114-12th St., Milwaukee  
Office Hours: 8 to 12 A. M. 1 to 5 P. M.

pneumonia shortly after reaching the convention and died soon after. The convention took several strides ahead in perfecting labor organization and putting it on a war footing in relation to the aggressive fight on unionism by the metal trades employers. Bro. Schwab's resolution for a close formation of the metal trades was again presented and was passed. This brings nearer a close alliance of the metal trades unions to more effectively oppose the strength of the allied metal trades bosses.

The convention passed a resolution providing for an insurance feature in the order, and raised the dues from 25 cents a week with quarterly defense stamp assessments to a straight 40 cents a week obligation. The usual Socialist resolutions were introduced and caused agitation. It was noticeable that this year's convention marked a decidedly larger number of Socialists, especially among the young men, the young blood.

The weather in Philadelphia was simply torrid, and it was finally decided, and very sensibly at that, to hold future conventions in September.

Milwaukee was chosen as the next meeting place. Also the Milwaukee molders were gratified that the old board went in for another term practically without opposition, showing that their strike policy was endorsed by the membership, so that the foundrymen who are trying to crush the organization will find cold comfort in that part of the proceedings.

\$5.00—Detroit and Return.  
Only \$5.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, Aug. 19 and 20. Tickets good for ten days. Dock, 68 West Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

### Love of Excellence

has crowned the efforts of all young people who have attended the



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Day or evening sessions. Call or write for particulars.

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## Classified Advertising

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WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO.**, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be filled from the original. **CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WANTED**—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This Office.

**BRANCHES:** We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 5c. **The Co-operative Printery**, 344 Sixth St.

**WANTED**—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their shirt and Beha's Knit Score Cards bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. **THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY**, 344 Sixth Street.

**EXPERT CHIROPODIST**  
CORN'S and Ingrown toe nails cured. H. SCHICKSWAY, 118 North Ave., near DuSane.

**FOR SALE**  
RECEIPT BOOKS, 20 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER**—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches 100 warrants in a book for 25c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.**, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

**FIVE NEW HOURS** on easy terms. CHANGE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME. Lot 3x120, with new house on Thirty-seventh St., near North Ave.—Nos. 923, 925, 927, 929 and 931—for \$4,000 25% down, balance \$15 per month. **OSCAR ALTPETER**, 109 Wisconsin St., Tel. M. 2142. Res. Tel. W. 771.

**UMBRELLA REPAIRING.**  
UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. 50c up. **Feldmann's Umbrella Store**, 146 W. Water St.

## WHO PAID FOR THE SLUGGING

### Sensational Testimony of Allis-Chalmers Manager in the Molders' Suit

Following is a portion of the examination of the manager of the Allis-Chalmers works in Milwaukee, just taken before a court commissioner in connection with the conspiracy suit brought against the Allis-Chalmers company by Peter Cramer, a striking molder. It tends to strengthen the facts already disclosed as to the company hiring the Burr-Herr detective agency of Chicago for slugging purposes during the still pending molders' strike. Mr. Forgeot's inability to answer some of the questions makes interesting reading:

Commissioner's office, Aug. 12, 1907, 2 o'clock P. M.

George C. Forgeot further testified as follows: Examined by Mr. Rubin—

Q.—Mr. Forgeot, I have before me a package of loose papers, numbered from 2 to 546 inclusive, and I will ask you if these papers here from pages 3 to 546 inclusive are all the papers containing reports of the Burr-Herr company to yourself as manager of the Allis-Chalmers company in your possession? A.—They are all I have.

Q.—I will ask you if you received any other papers from that agency? A.—I have received more, but they were destroyed; it is very remarkable that we got these at all.

Q.—The first paper here is dated Sept. 28, 1906; the last paper here is dated March 31, 1907. As I understand you say they were papers destroyed prior to September? A.—Maybe some prior; maybe some in between, and maybe some later.

Q.—How would it come that you would destroy some and throw them in the basket, and not others? A.—There was nothing in them of any importance.

Q.—But papers containing something of importance, that is if anything occurred, any disturbance of any kind, such papers wouldn't be destroyed by you? A.—Not unless done by accident.

Q.—You are pretty certain of that? A.—Pretty certain, yes.

Q.—How did these papers come to you, by mail or handed to you? A.—Came by mail.

Q.—Now, Mr. Forgeot, I show you a paper marked "1 7-25-07, A. K.," those being the marks of the court commissioner. Was this bill presented to you by the Burr-Herr company? A.—It was sent to me, the same as the rest of them.

Q.—And it was paid? A.—I presume so.

Q.—You remember what this bill is for? A.—It states on there.

Q.—I know, but you have independent knowledge of what this bill is for, it was for alleged assault by some of the guard upon a so-called union picket, isn't that right? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive a report from Burr-Herr company for Nov. 15, 1906? A.—I presume so; I don't remember.

Q.—That report contained information concerning the alleged assault? A.—I presume it did, it was in there.

Q.—If it did contain such information, would there be any reason for you to destroy it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Will you find me any report among these papers here reciting the assault for which this bill was paid by your company? A.—I don't know whether it is in there or whether it isn't; I didn't pick those out.

Q.—Mr. Forgeot, I have gone through all these papers very carefully, and I find that the report for November 15, 1906, is conspicuously absent. Any reason why that should not be there? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Was it destroyed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—But who destroyed the Clair fine? A.—We did.

Q.—Your company keeps on file all paid bills? A.—I presume so, I don't know; I have nothing to do with that department.

Q.—You O. K. the bills? A.—I O. K.'d that one seemingly.

Q.—You understand that Mr. Clair was assaulted or abused through our cause; otherwise we didn't. If anybody carried a revolver, or anything weapons? A.—I have heard of it.

Q.—Were fines paid for any of these men? A.—I think not.

Q.—Can you produce a list of all the fines and costs you paid for all the men? A.—I can't, no.

Q.—Can you get it for me? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Donovan defended a good many of Allis-Chalmers company men during this strike? He spoke to me and told me he must have a lot of his bills there.

A.—We have never paid Mr. Donovan a cent.

Q.—But you have always paid it to Burr & Herr. Whenever a man was arrested in which Burr-Herr company was interested, a bill for attorneys' fees and fines, and costs, if any, were presented to your company, were they not? A.—No, sir; they were not.

Q.—How comes it then that this bill, numbered "1," was presented?

A.—I say, there is one or two exceptions, which is that one and the Clair.

Q.—Why were they made the exceptions? A.—You can search me; circumstances.

Q.—What are the circumstances that made those assaults for which the company stood sponsor for attorneys' fees, fines and costs, the exception? A.—That was always my policy, to protect the men that were assaulted or abused through our cause; otherwise we didn't. If anybody carried a revolver, or anything

of that kind, we had nothing to do with it; that is their fault, not ours.

Q.—But you protected men that assaulted union men, do I understand you? A.—We did in the case of Beigel.

Q.—And in the case of Claire? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why were those made the exception? A.—Pretty hard thing to answer.

Q.—Now, Mr. Forgeot, you remember the assault that took place upon Cramer? A.—I have heard of it.

Q.—I will ask you if you received the report covering the Cramer incident? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember the date when some one of your men attempted to assault Mr. Hess, a union picket, and you took him away and told the policeman that you would take care of him? A.—I don't remember the date. I remember the occurrence, yes.

Q.—Mr. Forgeot, there were up to date some 38 men employed as strike breakers or scabs in the various shops—A.—Non-union molders.

Q.—Arrested and convicted for carrying concealed weapons and assaults, of which 18 were in your employ at some time or other; is there any reason why reports covering the dates when these men were arrested should be missing from those files? A.—I don't think they would be in their reports there unless it happened on the grounds.

Mr. Rubin—I will ask that all bills from Burr-Herr company to your company, from the beginning of their employment by your company, up to and including—well, say June 1—so there will be no mistake—1907, be produced. Every bill you have received from Burr-Herr company from the time of employment to the 1st of June.

By consent of parties hearing is adjourned to the 4th day of August, 1907, at 2 o'clock P. M.

**PICNIC NOTICE!**  
We advise all comrades and friends wishing to hear Comrade Hayward, to get to the park as early as possible to avoid the rush. The gates will be open at 1 p. m. sharp, so come early. Thousands of people will be easily accommodated if this is carried out. Comrade Hayward will speak, rain or shine, so be sure to come. We will also try to secure his service for a short time in the evening, if possible. In addition to the address of Comrade Hayward there will be a great many attractions at the park. Bellstedt's band and Holder's animal show. Thousands of people from all parts of the state will gather to get a chance to see Comrade Hayward at Pabst park, Sunday. So we say once more, get to the park early.

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**FOR MEN AND BOYS**

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**FURNISHING GOODS**

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FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS. \$4 CARRIAGES FOR WEDDINGS. \$4 ONLY UNION DRIVERS EMPLOYED OPEN DAY AND NIGHT



MILWAUKEE.

Social-Democratic Notes.

Comrade Barnes has canceled our dates for Comrade J. Cowen; he was to speak here Aug. 25 and 26.

Comrade N. Petersen has just opened up an up-to-date union clothing store. He has also with him Comrade Bauman.

Comrade A. Heumann is making arrangements to gather a number of other members of the United Socialist Singing societies to take a trip to Sheboygan, Wis., Sunday, Aug. 25.

Comrade Wm. Haack and several other brewer workmen have made good progress with their collecting banks.

Branch Meetings Next Week. SUNDAY, 2:30 p. m.—Finnish—Socialist home, 382 Washington.

2:30 p. m.—Petersen's hall, 2714 North ave. North Side Women's branch—2:30 p. m.—H. Lutz residence, 1248 Burleigh st.

County Organization Fund. F. Krueger, S. C. \$3.45 A. Mizel .10 L. Waetzen .20 H. Grantz .100

Pere Marquette Line Steamers Low Tourists' Rates. Charlevoix and return \$7.00, Petosky and return \$7.00, Traverse City and return \$7.00.

WISCONSIN.

The Banks and Pledges. Comrades—Remember that your donations are furnishing the sinews of war for the Socialist agitation!

Vacation Trips. Charlevoix, Petosky, Traverse City and return \$7.00, Mackinac City and return \$8.00.

A. W. Rich has just returned from Switzerland, which country he recommends highly as an ideal health resort.

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Sunday Matinee Wednesday and Saturday OPENING OF THE SEASON The Mammoth Melodrama The Mysterious Burglar

Be Competent Have a business education that will qualify you for success in life's work.

Way On Top WIRTH WEIN'S ICE CREAM

MAYR'S Military Band and Orchestra

KANITZ Popular Orchestra

A. M. JOHNSON'S ICE CREAM AND CANDIES

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FOR SALE Folding Bath Tube

Blatz Park on Upper Milwaukee River. The ideal spot for picnics, banquets and parties.

Try a Blatz Park Dinner Concert every afternoon and evening—DeBona's orchestra.

NEW STAR Commencing Sunday Matinee, Aug. 19th

LADY BIRDS

Burlesquers

CRYSTAL Daily at 2:30 7:45 and 9:30

The Alpine Family ENGLISH ACROBATS

Goodrich Transit Co. TO CHICAGO

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTHSIDE Green Tagged Summer Underwear

ANNUAL GREAT GREEN TAG SALE The annual recurrence of this Green Tag Sale is a trade event of such mighty importance that thousands look forward to it as a most important factor in their personal and household economy.

GREEN TAGGED Embroideries, Etc. Green TAGGED Knitting Yarns Green TAGGED Comforters, Etc. Green TAGGED Shoe Specials Green TAGGED Carpets, Etc.

ANNUAL GREEN TAG SALE In All Basement Departments Everything you are likely to need will be found listed in this GREEN TAG SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE.

FREE!—All Carpets Bought on Monday, August 19th, Sewed, Lined and Laid Free of Charge—FREE!

AT THE THEATERS.

BIJOU Endless speculation is being indulged in by the local police as to the exact nature of "The Mysterious Burglar."

STAR THEATER Alf. G. Herrington's Lady Birds company, which is this season flying on the wave of popularity, is to be the attraction at the New Star.

PABST PARK The monster Social-Democratic picnic will be held at the park tomorrow afternoon, and as a special attraction Mr. W. D. Haywood will address the crowds from a specially constructed platform on top of the shooting gallery.

CRYSTAL The Alpine Family, the great wire performers, English acrobats, head next week's bill at the ever popular Crystal theater.

PABST PARK Third and Burleigh Sts. 10 Acres of Fun—5 Acres of Shade

HOLDER'S TRAINED ANIMAL SHOW 3:00, 4:30, 8:00 and 9:30 P. M.

School Board Election The following resolution will be introduced in the common council Monday by Ald. Melms:

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin State Legislature, now in session, has just enacted a bill into law, which provides for a new school board of fifteen members at large for the city of Milwaukee, and which sets forth the methods by which said school board shall be created, and

WHEREAS, One of the provisions in said law requires that the first board of fifteen members shall be appointed by the mayor and other city officials, unless a majority of the members of the Milwaukee common council shall provide for and issue a call for a special election; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, That in the event of the calling of such special election by the common council of the city of Milwaukee the following questions shall be also voted upon:

Third—Shall exclusive street railway franchises be granted hereafter?

WHEREAS, The state legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act relating to the calling of a charter convention in cities of the first class; and

WHEREAS, Under said act, it becomes necessary to have an election for the purpose of electing delegates to said charter convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the proper officers be and are hereby instructed to call a special election for the purpose of electing delegates to said charter convention as provided by law.

Further Resolved, That said election shall be held in the city of Milwaukee the second Tuesday following the first Monday in the month of October, 1907.

Perhaps Beggs feared lest some of his tax money might go into a municipal electric light plant to run his own private plant out of business.

Printing that fits your purpose does double advertising. Get your next estimate from the Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth street.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE S. S. B. C. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

WIRTH DANCING SUMMER SOCIALS RECREATION CLUB HALL, ARMORY HALL

FALL TERM FOR BEGINNERS WILL OPEN Recreation Club Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8:30 P. M.

Badger State Business College



# **=TOMORROW=**

## **AT PABST PARK**

**THE POSTPONED**

**Third Street, Milwaukee**

# **SIXTH Annual MONSTER PICNIC**

OF THE

## **Wisconsin Social-Democratic Party**

**EVERYBODY OUGHT TO HEAR**

# **WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD**

**SPEAK—DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM**

**THE SAME  
BIG ATTRACTIONS!**

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- The Mystic Rill
- Figure 8
- Katzenjammer
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- The Last Flat
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Milwaukee of  
**H. Beistedt**  
The World's Greatest  
Cornet Soloist

**Singing by United Socialist Singing Societies 200 Voices**

**Holder's Trained Animal Show**

**ADMISSION TO PARK 10c**

**ADMISSION TO BALL 25c**

**Tickets of July 21 Are Good for TOMORROW**

# **DON'T=DON'T MISS IT!**

## **A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME**

*The Opportunity to Wear a Union-Made Summer SUIT—the Pick from  
\$10.00 to \$20.00 Values—for One-Third Its Actual Cost  
Is Given You by Attending Our*

## **GREAT AUGUST CLEARING SALE**

# **The AMERICAN CLOTHING**

**Corner Third and  
Chestnut Sts.**

# **COMPANY**

**Corner Third and  
Chestnut Sts.**

**The Home**  
.....OF.....  
**Union  
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**Clothing**