

ELEVENTH YEAR

No. 17

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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

FOR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

WHOLE NO.

525

And Springfield was getting ready for a Lincoln centenary celebration, too!

The case of Thomas F. Lawson shows over again that the leopard does not change its spots.

The Hains shooting at Bayside, Long Island, simply brings to light a little more of the immorality of the capitalist system!

A correspondent refers to this government as one "operated" by capitalist managers. Operated is certainly a more fit term than "administered."

We do not blame Mr. Gompers for his desire to evade a debate on the merits of the Democratic anti-injunction plank. It would be pretty hard to defend such a fishy plank in a public debate.

A man who would accept a working card in a union that he knows he has no moral or technical right to belong to is not a scrupulously honorable man. The least that can be said for him is that he is a politician! Nuf sed.

"Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platforms seem to be altogether applicable to contemporaneous conditions," says the New York Times, in discussing the subject of labor injunctions. There you have it.

Shall the common good rule, or private interest? This is the question back of the social struggle. Your manhood will not allow you to hold aloof from such a contest as that. Your place is in the forefront of battle!

That turn-down of Bryan at the Boston convention of the printers of the United States was a proper rebuke of the Lincoln, Neb., printers, who played into the hands of the Democratic capitalists by giving Bryan a union card.

Who need wonder at the contempt capitalism feels for the labor unions when the labor unions are ready at shortest notice to fit out the most unpopular of capitalist presidential candidates with union cards for campaign bunk purposes!

It's the people against their despoilers—the age-long struggle out of which has come whatever of liberty and rights the people now enjoy. It is a struggle that cannot end. A struggle in which true men cannot falter and in which they must never lose courage.

"A purchased voter is a disfranchised voter," says Ray Standard Baker, in a magazine article. He does not vote his own will, but surrenders the same to another. The corruption of the ballot is a big problem on the hands of the American people, but they will not rest until they have solved it.

Milwaukee's mayor made another "six bottles more" speech in New York last week. It was at a banquet, of course. The chairman introduced him by saying, "everything comes his way, even the ladies." This reminds us of a speech Dave is said to have made at a swell stag banquet in a Wisconsin city some time since.

The Republican and Democratic townspeople of Springfield, Ill., have been woefully misbehaving. With murder in their hearts and no regard for law and order, they have turned the city into a churning pit of riot and bloodshed. Worse yet, the subsidized capitalist press has been absolutely unable to charge it to the Socialists, as they like to do in cases so disputable. Had Springfield been filled with Socialists, such a race riot would have been possible. There is a vein of anarchy running through the make-up of most Republicans and Democrats, due to the utterly anarchistic morals of capitalism and its motto: "Every fellow for himself and the devil get the hindmost." And that anarchy broke all barriers last week and Springfield's streets were splashed with human blood, while the municipal vistas were "beautified" by the addition of swinging cadavers, the gruesome remains of human beings whose lives had gone out to satiate—or rather, to whet—the passions of the uncontrollable lynch mob.

The public mind has associated lynch law with southern lawlessness, but this is unfair. Lynchings are not uncommon in the north, and Springfield is a northern city. And in this case so desperate and passionate did the mob spirit become that some of Springfield's Republicans and Democrats made the Lincoln monument a target for

For President EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD

What a miserably garbled account the newspapers printed of the motion in the International Typographical Union convention over the attempted Bryan endorsement. It is a good illustration of the reliance that can be placed in the average capitalist newspaper reports, especially where there is a class motive for distortion.

Where yet was ever found a mother, who'd give her boobey for another? reads an old fable. This truth was testified at the "bankruptcy" proceedings of Harry Thaw in Pittsburgh, where Harry's escapades amidst chorus girls and the lure of the Tenderloin in New York was shown to have cost his mother over \$200,000. She helped him "sow his wild oats," all right!

The man who can make two Socialists grow where one grew before is a true patriot. Don't miss any chance to drive home the logic of Socialism in your intercourse with friends, shop-mates and neighbors. There are Socialists voting old party tickets—it is always that way, for many men cling to the old habit for a time or two even after being converted. Get after these fellows, too!

You cannot make people good by legislation, says a capitalist exchange. This is true and at the same time it is not true. You can make people better by legislating in better living conditions for them. And you can even improve their morals by legislation within certain limits. For instance, the government drove the Louisiana and other lotteries out of the country and there is no question but that the people were the moral gainers by it.

The war against adulteration of foods and other goods is still on. The manufacturers and purveyors of this country seem to have no moral sense that can be appealed to, they are ruled by the capitalistic code of business morals. Being in competition with each other, all have to play the game alike, and when competition has ceased and privately owned monopoly has taken its place, the combination is so much master of the situation and so powerful and so greedy that it has to exact "all the traffic will bear" out of the business, and this forces it to also produce dishonestly. Old John Bright, the British statesman, pronounced adulteration simply another name for competition. In the sense that the trusts have to wring every penny they possibly can out of the people, they are still exemplars of the competitive system.

Mr. Gompers is having the experience of his life with his attempt to round up the labor vote for the capitalistic Democratic party—a party that every intelligent man knows to be every bit as rotten as the Republican party. Mr. Gompers tries to make it appear that the anti-injunction plank engineered into the Democratic platform by the corporation judge, Parker, is really "straight goods," when on the face of it it is plain that it is pure "bunk." And it is worthy of remembrance that Mr. Gompers went to the Republican and Demo-

cratic conventions begging for an anti-injunction plank, but that he neglected either in spirit or in person to visit the convention of the Socialist party, which has always been an anti-injunction party anyway. But since he has laid so much stress on the worthiness of the Democratic anti-injunction plank, Presidential Candidate Debs has invited Mr. Gompers to a show down, and has offered in a debate to show that the Democratic plank is the thinnest kind of bait for gudgeons. The challenge was taken to the Gompers headquarters, but Mr. Gompers promptly remembered, that he had other engagements that would make it impossible for him to debate. The plain truth of the matter is, however, that he did not dare to meet anyone in debate and attempt to defend the Democratic plank line by line.

David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee by virtue of the usual methods of Democratic "practical politics," was in New York last week and spoke before a "prosperity" congress. Some of the things he said were funny. Said he: "In my cosmopolitan city, 24,000 votes were cast last spring by Socialist, not the Socialists of Germany, but the Nihilists of Russia." We reprint this so that our Social-Democratic exchanges in Germany may have a good laugh, and also to show a very large fraction of the people of Milwaukee what Dave thinks of them.

This is a presidential year, and candidates are in the field for the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, and for the most humble office in the gift of the people of the township. From the minor position to the

greatest in the world, all are of importance, and all in their wise administration have a bearing on the good and welfare of the people and the country. Many platforms are before the electorate for its consideration, and these platforms, and the previous professions and manner of their fulfillment at the various parties, should have the most careful study and analysis. It is not sufficient for candidates through parties to tell us what they will do when we know what they have failed to do. It is not sufficient to promise good things for the future when we turn to the paucity of performance in the past. It is not sufficient to point to the candidate, when we know that in the past the candidate made office holder by the people has been trampled, influenced and controlled for class privilege by the party that placed him in office. Professions and party platforms are empty and meaningless, unless they are afterward made effective by the party that has been placed in power. All of these facts should be borne in mind by the wage earner of the country before he determines how he will cast his ballot. BETTER BY FAR AN INTELLIGENT BALLOT CAST WITH A MINORITY PARTY THAN AN UNINTELLIGENT BALLOT RANGED WITH THE VICTORIOUS BANNER.

Stand for Labor Rights. "We affirm our demand for the enactment of laws, state and national, for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, except where there is no other adequate remedy at law. With the American Federation of Labor, we say that the injunction must never be used to curtail personal rights; must not be used in an effort to punish crime; must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury, and we assert with that organization that injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. That these injunctions are an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury; that it is an effort to fasten on us an offense when we are innocent of any unlawful or illegal act. With the American Federation of Labor, we say that 'we ask no immunity for ourselves, or for any other man who may be guilty of any lawful or criminal act, but we have the right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right to be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.'

Advocate Progressive Measures. "With our Colorado Springs convention, we stand for the improvement and the enforcement of laws relating to child labor, compulsory education, the eight-hour day, prevailing rate of wages, contract labor in prison, and the sanitary inspection of mines, tunnels, workshops and tenements. We should also demand the enactment of laws,

state and national, providing for postal savings banks and postal express; ownership and operation by municipalities, the state or nation of all public utilities; municipal ice plants; municipal abattoirs; ballot reform; direct legislation through the initiative and referendum; abolition of the electoral college and direct nomination and election of president, vice-president, United States senators, judges, and all elective officers.

Candidates for office should be pledged to support the reforms and progressive measures outlined herein, and where these candidates are up for re-election their records should be carefully examined, and if found by their acts to be wanting, then our ballots should be cast against them. "We recommend that efforts be made in California to prove to the party with which Harrison Gray Otis is affiliated that he, on account of his hostility to organized labor, is not a valuable adjunct. To the end that this sentiment may be made effective we recommend that the executive council support it, morally and financially, as in its judgment is necessary.

One on "Sammy." "The International Typographical Union is not attempting, nor will it attempt, nor does it believe that an officer of a labor organization is attempting, to deliver the votes of the membership. We believe we are safely within the limits of our rights and acting in the interests of good citizenship when we ask our members to give careful attention to the political situation as it exists today, make minute examination of platforms, pledges and candidates, and then cast their ballots for the best interests of the wage earners of this country, for we assert the best interests of the wage earners of the country are the best interests of the country itself."

At the same time that the above report was adopted the convention took up proposal 69, upon which the committee gave an unfavorable report, and by unanimous consent allowed Bro. West of Birmingham, its mover, to withdraw it. A motion was also made to expunge it entirely from the minutes. The expunged proposal read as follows: The Turned-Down Proposal. Proposition No. 169—By Delegate West (Birmingham): Whereas, United political action is being used by all labor organizations; and Whereas, Samuel Gompers, the Napoleon of organized labor and a lifetime Republican, has lost faith in his old party and is now supporting the Democratic ticket in the hope of securing labor's needed reforms; and Whereas, Through Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, William Jennings Bryan and others who are known to be the friends of trade unions and the masses of the people, we have secured promises of fair legislation and fair execution of law; be it therefore Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in fifty-fourth session assembled in the city of Boston, state of Massachusetts, this the day of August, 1908, do endorse the national democratic platform adopted at the Denver convention, and urge all trades unionists to use every honorable effort to secure the election of the Democratic nominees.

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DISTURBING THE "PEACE" AGAIN!

There will be no war between Holland and Venezuela. When possible war was discussed by the politicians and nobility of Holland the Socialists in Parliament and the trade unions in their meetings said emphatically: No! That settled it. As the politicians and nobility would do no fighting, and as the working people, who are always expected to become food for cannon, refused to stop bullets for the plumes, there could be no war. Cleveland Citizen.

When Pettibone, in the Western Federation of Miners kidnaping case, was suddenly pounced on and spirited out of Colorado, shackled to a car seat in the mineowners' specially chartered train, the man who arrested him was the sheriff, named Nesbit. It was an illegal arrest, and the sheriff did not have to officially participate, but did so because he was in the game. Last week Pettibone, who had died of an operation for cancer, a trouble augmented by his long incarceration in Idaho, was buried in Denver, by representatives of the Western Federation and the Elks. And there stood this self-same Nesbit as master of ceremonies for the Elks! He was there to lovingly help bury the man he had helped to hurry to an untimely grave. Simply one of the conventional hypocrisies of the capitalist era we live in, nothing more. The Elks is a fraternal (brotherly) organization, but there was about as much true brotherhood in Nesbit's last hypocrisy as in his first!

COULDN'T SWING TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION FOR BRYAN!

Sanity and Fidelity to Labor's Cause Shown by the Action at Boston—Gompers Loses Out—A Bad Fall Down!

It is not generally known, but ought to be, that Samuel Gompers wrote personal letters to practically all the delegates to the recent convention in Boston of the International Typographical Union, begging them to help put through an endorsement of Bryan. Not only this, but John Mitchell was at the convention in person to do lobbying work along the same line. There is an old saying that you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. In this case the horse even refused to be led. For the introduction of a resolution to endorse the voluble candidate from Nebraska raised such a hubbub in the convention that the mover was implored to withdraw in order to save Mr. Bryan (and Sammy and John) from a bad turn-down. "It will never do to have it go out that this big convention defeated such a resolution," some of the Bryan workers said. Meantime, the committee on political policy was at work. The temper of the convention was not to be misunderstood. Labor could not afford to be made the tail to any corrupt, capitalist party kite. The committee consisted of Bros. W. H. Ellis, L. C. Shepard, J. H. McCann, E. V. Jones and Jas. A. Drury. The report it brought in was, under all the circumstances, a well prepared one. And it was adopted in short order. It reads as follows:

Report on Political Policy. "Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1908.—To the officers and members of the International Typographical Union: 'Gentlemen—Your committee on political policy respectfully presents the following for your consideration: 'Your committee in presenting its report for your consideration desires to quote from the report of its predecessor to the Colorado Springs convention, wherein that report said: 'We desire to close this report with the assertion that we are not seeking to control the political policies or political faith of any member of the International Typographical Union. 'We also desire to incorporate as a part of our report this sentence from the report of the former committee: 'But we do recommend to our membership that they carefully study this report and the political policy outlined herein, and we urge upon them an active participation in the political movement of the country, in order that their interests as wage earners may be safeguarded, and that they may not be used as appendages to any political party that seeks only their support for the time-being and forgets all about the interests of the masses as soon as the elections have been determined. 'This is a presidential year, and candidates are in the field for the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, and for the most humble office in the gift of the people of the township. From the minor position to the

greatest in the world, all are of importance, and all in their wise administration have a bearing on the good and welfare of the people and the country. Many platforms are before the electorate for its consideration, and these platforms, and the previous professions and manner of their fulfillment at the various parties, should have the most careful study and analysis. It is not sufficient for candidates through parties to tell us what they will do when we know what they have failed to do. It is not sufficient to promise good things for the future when we turn to the paucity of performance in the past. It is not sufficient to point to the candidate, when we know that in the past the candidate made office holder by the people has been trampled, influenced and controlled for class privilege by the party that placed him in office. Professions and party platforms are empty and meaningless, unless they are afterward made effective by the party that has been placed in power. All of these facts should be borne in mind by the wage earner of the country before he determines how he will cast his ballot. BETTER BY FAR AN INTELLIGENT BALLOT CAST WITH A MINORITY PARTY THAN AN UNINTELLIGENT BALLOT RANGED WITH THE VICTORIOUS BANNER.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee told a New York banquet that 'We of the West never knew of the hard times and lack of prosperity until the New York papers flashed the news to us.' The most that can be said of this is that it is a characteristic misstatement. Bunk, always bunk. Milwaukee has had an unemployed problem on its hands from the first. And Dave Rose at the beginning grossly insulted the committee for the unemployed! That asked the city to do something to relieve their plight. But your old party politician must be true to himself and not to the facts. Old party statesmanship, as it exists today, offers a "fine" field for the young man! If you aspire to such statesmanship you must absolutely prostitute yourself, and "like a scurvy politician seem to see the things thou see'st not," as Shakespeare has it.

The outrages against Socialists that take place in various parts of the country remind one strongly of the tactics used years ago against the Abolitionists. In fact, these persecutions seem to mark a forward stage of our growth toward success.

One of the most reprehensible occurrences we have noticed in a long time has just taken place in Minneapolis. Under the auspices of the state party, and with the Socialist candidate for governor as chairman of the meeting, Comrade J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York was speaking to a large gathering on the

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street Monday night when, the street cleaning department water wagons were brought into play to break up the meeting. The foreman of the street cleaning department, a politician named Dan McCann, was personally superintending the outrage. The wagons passed up and down the side of the street four times, throwing a stream of water three inches in diameter, according to the Minneapolis newspaper accounts, full upon the people who were clustered about the speaker's stand. The people were badly drenched from the knees down, while some who fell were completely soaked. Naturally indignant the people voiced their feelings. Then the administration's police took a hand "to preserve order," and in the altercation arrested a Socialist wholesale grocer of Duluth, Minn., Comrade Morris Kaplan. He promptly gave bail and returned to the scene of the trouble and held a street meeting of his own, protesting incidentally against the administration's attempt "to make a prohibitionist of him."

Veterans of the political struggle of ante-bellum days will see no small likeness in these persecutions to those that beset the Garrisons, Lovejoys and others.

British Social-Democrats are jubilant over the result of their first parliamentary contest in Haggerston, a London district. There was only time for about a week's hard campaigning, and it was new territory for a canvass, yet when the result was announced it was found that the Socialist Democratic candidate, Herbert Burrows, had received only fourteen votes less than a thousand, while the Liberal candidate, Walter Warren, had seventeen hundred, and the Conservative candidate, the Hon. Rupert Guinness, twenty-eight hundred, and the election. The seat in parliament was formerly held by a Liberal. Burrows got the best vote yet given to a Socialist candidate in a London district.

Well! Well! What do you think of this?

"Just like the emperor of Germany, the czar of Russia and other foreign monarchs are haunted by the fear of Socialism, and order periodical searches in their armies and navies for the red spectre, so the Pacific squadron at Valejo, Cal., is being investigated to learn the spread of Socialistic propaganda and report the same to Washington. And the probing has revealed an alarming situation. It shows that the fleet is honey-combed with Socialism, that on the West Virginia alone there are 100 Socialists, and that fully 40 per cent of the enlisted men of the torpedo flotilla have become converts to Socialism. Nearly all the seamen are workmen, and they have been giving some study to the question as to

It begins to look a little as if the South was trying to get a conscience. The land of chattel slavery shamed by the North, which did not find it profitable to keep slaves, was later on to become the scene of the most extreme degrees of child slavery carried on by Northern mill owners exploiting the poor whites of the cotton districts. To this shame have been added others, among them the peonage system of exploiting convict labor. It is some years since we published our first exposure of this vicious practice and other papers have been at it. Now, it appears, the South itself is waking up to the iniquity, or is it a case of trying to shut it off because it is injuring Bryan's candidacy? Anyhow, the system is being fought. From a Greensboro, Georgia, paper we read of a meeting and resolutions against it. Note the following account: "Mayor Gheesling presided over the meeting. J. C. Williams was made secretary. "F. B. Shipp, Esq., was the first speaker, and made a ringing speech against the present lease system—that of trafficking in human misfortunes. "Captain Park offered resolutions and spoke in behalf of them. "Mr. B. F. McWhorter suggested that the resolutions should contain a section condemning the graft that had existed in the convict matter. "Mr. H. M. Spinks thought that the resolutions should impersonate some of the present and past high officials of the state, and condemn them for their connection with the graft and other wrongs. "Mr. Shipp was inclined to agree with Messrs. McWhorter and Spinks in their position: "Captain Park took the position that the meeting was called to 'protest against renewal of the present convict lease,' and that such resolutions as suggested should be separate and distinct from those offered by him. "Mr. Shipp withdrew any objec-

tion to the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. They are as follows: "In view of the disclosures being made before the special committee of the present legislature in reference to the treatment, that the state convicts have received at the hands of many of the lessees and sub-lessees for many years: "Therefore, be it resolved: "1. That it is the sense of this meeting, that it would be unwise and inhuman to further allow the state convicts to be released after the expiration of the present lease contract. "2. That the empire state of the South, ought to take charge of her convicts and work them on the public roads and other similar works. "3. That there ought to be a general penitentiary in the state for the safekeeping of the state convicts when not needed on the public works. That as this place arrangements should be made to place them at such labor so as to make the penitentiary in a few years self-sustaining. "The plea that the state is not able to take care of her convicts is refuted by the colossal fortunes made by the lessees and sub-lessees since 1866, and by the 'sky-scrapers' that have been erected from the profits of convict labor. "4. That there should be a state reformatory for the confinement of criminals under twenty-one years of age, and this should be disconnected with the general penitentiary. "5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Representatives and senator, with the request that they present them to the senate and house of representatives, and also with the request that their best endeavors to carry the views into operation by suitable legislation. From the above it is evident that the lease system has a tight hold because it pays handsomely. Some of the exposures are fearfully shocking, and yet we note by the same paper that a presiding elder (South) says he thinks "the public's excitement is premature." How history repeats itself!

why they should be trained to kill or be killed by foreign workmen, whom they never saw in their lives, and against whom they could have no grudge simply because a few diplomats or other parasites fell to quarreling and neglected to kill each other off.

In 1776 it was the proud boast of the sons of liberty that this land was to be different from the monarchic-ridden lands of Europe.

This was to be a government of the people.

This was to be a land of instinctive detestation of kingcraft and all the things that went with it—yet how they would be undecieved were these sons of liberty to come to life again! They would see this land, not primarily a land of security and plenty and tranquility for the people, but a land of constant semi-famine for the people, with the few rolling in wealth, same as in Europe, and the government heel over heels in the game of nations, meddling in other waters and fearing wars of invasion in consequence. They would even see it sending ambassadors in court dress to abase themselves before sybilistic kings and soiled "courts," and in consequence of its going the same paths as other class-ruled countries they would see it hunting down every evidence of its servants' daring to think on the problems of government and political economy.

In point of fact, we have been traveling the old path so completely that it can today be said with a good deal of justification, that there is more real liberty for the people in many directions in the monarchies of Europe than in this republic.

But here's a tip to Uncle Sam. The monarchies have been trying to stamp Socialism out of their armies and navies these many years and have failed sadly. Do you think you can do better?

At the International Typographical union convention in Boston last week a resolution was proposed demanding that "all candidates for public office be required where practicable to have the union label on all their business as well as political printing." This was a center shot, for there is no capitalist hypocrisy worse than the unanimity with which capitalist candidates, open-shoppers as well as the others, resort to the union label when it comes to getting out campaign printed matter. And usually the candidate that makes the most spread of the label on his political printing is the worst and craftiest politician of the lot, who simply looks upon it as a part of the game to be played before election—and after election is found with the rest, actually snorting with amusement when labor has the audacity to demand anything in the legislative line.

tion to the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

"In view of the disclosures being made before the special committee of the present legislature in reference to the treatment, that the state convicts have received at the hands of many of the lessees and sub-lessees for many years: "Therefore, be it resolved: "1. That it is the sense of this meeting, that it would be unwise and inhuman to further allow the state convicts to be released after the expiration of the present lease contract. "2. That the empire state of the South, ought to take charge of her convicts and work them on the public roads and other similar works. "3. That there ought to be a general penitentiary in the state for the safekeeping of the state convicts when not needed on the public works. That as this place arrangements should be made to place them at such labor so as to make the penitentiary in a few years self-sustaining. "The plea that the state is not able to take care of her convicts is refuted by the colossal fortunes made by the lessees and sub-lessees since 1866, and by the 'sky-scrapers' that have been erected from the profits of convict labor. "4. That there should be a state reformatory for the confinement of criminals under twenty-one years of age, and this should be disconnected with the general penitentiary. "5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our Representatives and senator, with the request that they present them to the senate and house of representatives, and also with the request that their best endeavors to carry the views into operation by suitable legislation. From the above it is evident that the lease system has a tight hold because it pays handsomely. Some of the exposures are fearfully shocking, and yet we note by the same paper that a presiding elder (South) says he thinks "the public's excitement is premature." How history repeats itself!

Watch for Herald's Big Labor Day Edition September 5th. Special Rate: 100 copies for \$1.00, 500 for \$3.75.

FRENCH TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

By Mildred Minturn Scott.

The characteristic of French politics most striking to an English or American observer is the amount of philosophy about life in general that somehow gets itself mixed up in all practical questions. The Frenchman must have a theory, and he must fit every act into his theory; he entertains the gravest suspicions, moreover, of any other Frenchman who agrees that the act is advisable but who fits it into a different theory. This passion for abstract ideas makes the reports of political encounters in the Chamber of Deputies read like so many meetings of an English University Debating Society seasoned by Gallic wit and lively personalities.

The politics of the trade union world are no exception to this rule. Here also we have theory opposed to theory, logical deductions from general ideas opposed to other logical deductions, until the leaders of the respective parties have hardly time or energy left to give to the solution of the practical problems before them.

The Frenchman is seldom content to remain a good trade unionist only—in our sense of the word. The union must have an organic place in his scheme of thought, and as his scheme is generally more or less revolutionary, the union becomes a revolutionary organization. I remember reading, with amusement, the interview of a Socialist reporter with John Mitchell, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, who had come to Paris for an International Congress, and was staying, to the dismay of the reporter, at one of the best hotels.

The interview had evidently been planned with the object of giving Mitchell an opportunity to explain his views about the future organization of society, and the reporter was as much mystified as disappointed when, to his cleverly put questions, the great labor leader only answered with a twinkle:

"Oh, I'm far too busy organizing the miners to look more than ten years ahead."

The equal inability of the French leaders to limit their prophetic gaze to, say, the next century, has resulted in their regarding the labor

movement as a vast and profitable hunting ground for adherents to their different creeds—Socialist and Anarchist. The rank and file seem fairly amenable to this treatment. The leaders complain that they are neutral and sheep-like, but to an Anglo-Saxon the average French workman seems an independent and revolutionary sort of person. He is apt to have a general conviction that things are wrong and ought to be changed somehow, and is not averse to using his Gallic logic on philosophic schemes for bettering them.

These schemes are many. One can, however, see the same two main tendencies in trade unionism in Socialist theory—the revolutionary and the reformist.

The revolutionary leaders make themselves most prominent and noisy. They have captured the governing committees, and their manifestoes and speeches, May Day strikes and generally terrifying aspects have made bourgeois governments tremble and bourgeois citizens lay in great stores of ham and biscuits against the day when a general strike will cut off all usual sources of supply. Paris lit by candles in bottles, soldiers bivouacking in quiet Paris streets, and vast profits for the grocers and the sensational press are the chief manifestations of this school that appear to the ordinary onlooker.

The reformists do not, of course, always agree among themselves, but they differ broadly from the reformists in their social philosophy, and, as a deduction, from them in their definition of trade unionism and its scope and method. In general, one may say that they believe in revolution by economic means only—or "direct action" opposed to political action. Indeed, they despise the law, whether it has for its object the defense of property or the protection of labor. They do not want its help and they proclaim loudly that they will ignore it in their relation with their employers if it is to their interest to do so. This theory often leads to violence during strikes. They are anti-patriotic and violently anti-militarist, and they look to the general strike to alter the basis of society.

The reformists have left behind the hope of a catastrophic revolution. Their ideas are more moderate and positive. They try to enlarge and solidify their membership and build up respectable trade union funds for strike and sick benefits. They welcome laws for the regulation of labor conditions, they make collective bargains, and are willing to serve on joint committees with their employers. In other words, they adopt any practical method for the improvement of their state as wage-earners, while not at all accepting that state as permanent or satisfactory.

It is dangerous work, however, for an outsider, especially a foreigner, to describe the ideas underlying any movement. I think it both safer and more interesting to allow these theorists to speak for themselves.

Let Pouget, editor of the official organ of the confederation, explain the revolutionaries' point of view. "The word trade unionism has recently taken on a larger meaning than that implied in its etymology. 'For the trade unionist (in the new sense) the union is the organization among all others. It answers all needs and all aspirations, and by that fact is sufficient for all purposes. 'It is what the 'reformists' imagine it to be: a group of daily combat with the employer on questions of detail and temporary amelioration. 'But it is more than that. It is the

THE DESTRUCTION OF BODY AND SOUL

THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM FOR 1908

organization that is fitted to carry on and complete the work of expropriating the capitalists, a work which the Socialists, blinded by their confidence in the state, hope to carry on by gaining control of political power."

But political power is useless; for "the function of the state is to guard capitalist privileges. The proletariat has been forced to recognize the identity of spirit under the various forms the state has taken on. It has passed from one regime to another without feeling any change. All governments have treated it with malice and spite."

The bourgeoisie has tried to mislead the proletariat with the mirage of democracy. But progress, as all our historical past proves, is due to the revolutionary efforts of conscious MINORITIES. Well, democracy is the organized stifling of these minorities for the benefit of conservative and sheep-like majorities. The result of democracy, with its universal suffrage and its political sovereignty, is to cement the slavery of the working class.

"Democracy has, moreover, never been in vogue in trade groups. The unions have never supposed that they must first organize practically all the trade and then act according to the will of the majority. The rights of the proletariat, which are limited to the right to slavery, are a negligible quantity. They will only become respectable on the day when, weary of obeying and being obeyed, that crowd dreams of revolt. The workers within the union do not wait for the consent of the others in the trade. They think and act in their name, just as if their group really represented the whole of the trade. AND BY A LOGICAL EXTENSION they are led to think and act as if they were the whole mass of the working class, the people itself."

It is a modern Anglo-Saxon who well ask himself, or a writer of editorials in the days of the terror? Just so spoke the members of the committee of public safety. Majorities had no interest for them. By a logical extension they thought and acted as if they were the people itself; they were the judges of what constituted a menace to the nation and its liberties, and they would kill any person or body of people that thought differently. There is nothing original about this part of Pouget's exposition.

The only constructive idea that is of interest in his pamphlet is contained in the statement that "in the future the trade union will be the foundation upon which the normal society, purified of exploitation and oppression, will be built." Here we have the essence of the new unionism in France.

Lagarde, editor of "La Mouvement Socialiste," made a spirited defence of its exalted pretensions at the congress of Nancy last summer, when the whole question of the relation of the Socialist and trade union movements was thoroughly fought out. International Socialists do not need to be reminded that the congress refused to try to force the trade unions into a close alliance with the Socialist party.

Socialism, said Lagarde, makes the absurd pretension of identifying itself with the working classes, while in the very congress where he is speaking are gathered together journalists, lawyers, doctors, officials, even employers of labor. No, the Socialist, like all other political parties, exists across economic divisions. The union alone represents the proletariat, and they alone are fighting the class war.

With this definition of the union's position few English union members would quarrel. But when he comes to a description of methods and political theory, we are on new ground.

"The smallest acts of a trade union," he says, "the tiniest strike, become quickly real incidents in the class war. Let the conflict become a little more acute, and instantly takes on a general character, and the war, instead of fighting one employer, is really fighting the system of employment. All the workmen, of whatever political opinion, are drawn into the battle, and like a single man rise against the exploiters. And this act of revolt by the wage-earners of a single factory on a single occasion can easily be multiplied in their imaginations until they can understand how, if the hour came, when the enormous mass of producers could simultaneously act in such a way, there would be an end of capitalist exploitation for ever."

"A long preparation is necessary before a new social state can be born, and here trade unionism, with a real sense of values, opposes the Socialism of institutions. The original contribution of trade unionism is this: it creates proletarian institutions that are the negation of capitalist organizations—in other words, institutions where the spirit of authority and the spirit of mercantilism give way before the practical exercise of liberty and revolutionary idealism."

The English and German unions, he goes on to explain, follow a policy utterly hostile in spirit to that of the French. Their leaders saw the capitalist society worked successfully in proportion as authority was respected and government uncontested. They concluded that the same principles would apply to the labor movement. "So they have built up a labor government as inflexible as the bourgeois government, a labor bureaucracy as heavy as the bourgeois bureaucracy, and a central power that dictates to the working class, that tramples on all local independence and initiative, and that must sometimes make its victims regret capitalist methods of authority."

"They saw, moreover, that the important thing in bourgeois society was money. So they decided that they could only win by fighting bank accounts with bank accounts. Hence come their avaricious methods of accumulating enormous reserve funds, which, transferred to the hands of insurance societies—financial agencies, in short.

"French unionism proceeds altogether differently. It carries the spirit of revolt into the tiniest details of life. Liberty reigns in the local groups, all authority is abolished, and the workmen do without masters. There is no magic belief in the power

of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic and the so-called 'independent' parties, and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums, as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace, in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit, in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depression is bound to recur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of wide industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the

terror of being found guilty before the just judge. With old Romans, I conjecture, it was the terror, not of Pluto, for whom probably they cared little, but of doing unworthily, doing unworthily, which was their word for unmanfully.

And now what is it, if you pierce through his cant, his oft-repeated Hearsays, what he calls his worships and so forth—what is it that the modern English soul does, in very truth, dread infinitely, and contemplate with entire despair? What is his Hell; after all these reputable, oft-repeated hearsays, what is it?

"With hesitation, with astonishment, I pronounce it to be: the terror of 'not succeeding'; of not making money, fame, or some other figure in the world—chiefly of not making money! Is not that a somewhat singular Hell?"—Thos. Carlyle.

IT'S NOT DELIVERABLE.

John Pringle, editor of the Pittsburgh Labor World, is the latest to disagree with President Gompers, and in his last issue Pringle is also sure that Gompers will fail to "deliver the labor vote" as he sees fit.—Ex.

hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

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Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of wide industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the

industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforesting of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the senate.

13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by an act of congress or by referendum of the whole people.

14. The abolition of the veto power of the president.

15. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

17. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

18. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation.

19. The free administration of justice.

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.

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HOW THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM DEALS WITH MAN.

Capitalist-Made Poverty Damns Its Victims to all the Horrors of Capitalism with None of Its Comforts. The Plight of the Victim Class Boldly Stated.

Look at this picture! See those back stairs off a rear tenement opening on that alley. See those two children. That boy is 10, and that girl, his sister, is 12 years of age. Notice that they are both a little pale and narrow chested—sort of grey-blooded—not so bad to look at, but still clearly a little under grade. They came to this country eight years ago with their father and mother, simple red-blooded Bohemian peasants, immigrants to this "land of the free and home of the brave." They were very poor and had to get cheap lodgings, so they took this rear tenement that is all shut in by the taller buildings. The room that these children have slept in for eight years has never known a ray of sunlight, and bad plumbing has kept this dark room plentifully filled with sewer gas. Being poor and ignorant of American business methods, they have eaten their share of lumpy jaw beef and drank their portion of formaldehyde milk. The poverty of this little home will force these children into industry early. Let us follow them—first the boy, then the girl. He goes to work in a box factory and does very well for two years. Then he got lazy—so the foreman said—and was discharged. When analysed, this laziness was confined to spoiling material after the tenth hour in the day's work of twelve hours. In other words, the hand and eye and muscles of the grey-blooded tenement boy did not function accurately after ten hours' steady work. He couldn't "make good." After this he got a job in a can factory. Same hours, less wages, and harder work. After some months, he again began to spoil material and was again "fired." Same cause, eye, hand, and muscle did not react properly after the tenth hour. Then he said to himself, "I will get out of town into the country and then I will do better." His only chance was to be shipped out with a gang to some casual labor work, lumber camp, railroad barracks, ice camp, etc., etc. He shipped to a lumber camp in western Washington. Nine months out there with bad food and the stories and license of a lumber camp, and he came back to Chicago eager for whiskey, women, and the gamblers' trance. He did not want to go home. He went to one of the lodging-houses in the first ward. He was registered by one of the alderman's henchmen. The boy is then a citizen ready for "repeating" work on election day and has arrived at his status in the social disorder. What of the girl, his sister? She begins work in the basement of a department store. The second rush season's overtime work breaks her down. She loses her job and is home sick for three weeks. Then she gets a job in a near-by sweatshop. Hours are longer and the pay smaller, but she can do the work and she is near home. After a time she gets restless. There is a hall near by and she goes there one night. She goes again and many times. A nice young man asks her to take a drink and tells her about wine suppers down town. After some time she goes with him once, and then again. After this last supper she is ready to kill herself, but he suggests that she can now make thirty dollars a week and perquisites at—French Lilly's. She goes, and is swallowed up in the underworld. But on election day her brother votes for the alderman, and the fifty cents he gets for his vote was part of the money French Lilly paid the alderman's go-between for police protection so she could run her house in peace. Then this alderman will use his power in the city council to prevent the enforcement of the sanitary laws, and will protect the landlord that owns this rear tenement so that new generations of grey-blooded children may come from it to be exploited and disinherited, while the group of plunders fattens on the prostitution of manhood and womanhood, on the ruin of citizenship and virtue. Now, my friends, there is no mother, no father, no decent citizen in America who cannot be interested in this boy and girl. This endless chain of human degradation is in operation in every industrial city of America at this hour.—Raymond, Robin.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HELL.

"The word Hell," says Sauersteig, "is still frequently in use among the English people; but I could not without difficulty ascertain what they meant by it.

"Hell generally signifies the infinite terror, the thing a man is infinitely afraid of, and shudders and shrinks from, struggling with his whole soul to escape from it. There is a Hell therefore, if you will consider, which accompanies man, in all stages of his history, and religious or other development; but the Hells of men and peoples differs notably.

"With Christians it is the infinite

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By Robert Addison Dague
Attorney-at-Law and ex-Senator

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS!

The saying that "politics makes strange bedfellows" has had many striking proofs in American history. Seldom, however, has a stranger combination been developed than that which has been brought about by the action of the officials of the American Federation of Labor in endorsing the Democratic ticket.

Gompers has intimated that he might take the stump for Bryan. Gompers is a cigarmaker, a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The most bitter enemy of that union is the tobacco trust. This trust in all its branches is on the blacklist of the union. Any member of the union who patronizes a United Cigar store is subject to a fine. A large amount of money has been expended by the union in pushing this boycott and fighting the trust.

The second vice-president of that trust is Moses T. Wetmore of St. Louis, who is high in the councils of the Democratic party. Indeed, it is now announced that he will be the chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic party during the campaign.

If Samuel Gompers should decide to take the stump for Bryan his expense and salary vouchers would be signed by an official of the tobacco trust.

That is not all. If he comes into Illinois his campaign will be man-

THREE MILLION AND TWO-COUNTING TAFT AND BRYAN.

Labor unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a membership of about 500,000, making the membership of all the labor unions in the United States about 3,000,000—Ex.

AND LET BRYAN JOIN, TOO!
Taft has joined the Shovel Workers' Union. He would better organize a union of his own craft—the Hot Air Workers' Union.—Southern Clarion.

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THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM MUST GO!

GEORGIA AROUSED BY GRAFT AND INHUMAN ATROCITIES.

Wardens and Guards Employed by the State Also on Payroll of Lessees and Convict Camp Monarchs. The State the Lessees' Slave-Driver.

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia is aroused over the disgrace of disclosure of conditions which have long existed in her penitentiary system.

A convict lost his life under the lash, and the same guard who administered the fatal whipping was employed by the state and by the convict lessees.

The state thus became a slave driver. Shocking cruelties were heaped upon. When men died under the lash, the death certificate ascribed it, for instance, to "drinking too much water."

The investigating committee has unearthed so far the following results:

Wholesale cruelties by practically all of the lessees of the state.

The death of approximately a dozen or more convicts through mistreatment.

Near-Socialist Books

By Writers Who Are Either Socialists or Sympathetic Toward Socialism. What the Thing is Get Into the Hands of Non-Socialists, or Well as Being Valuable for the Socialist's Library.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—By J. Allen Smith, LL. B., Ph. D. Professor of Political Science in the University of Washington.

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SAY! NOW IS THE TIME—NOW, during these hard and pressing times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing, at the expense of another—simply a desire to "get there."

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The temporary and permanent injury of scores of others. The acceptance of brokerage fees in the trade of human flesh by the former state warden, who was compelled by the governor to resign some time ago.

Georgia has no state penitentiary, but instead the felony convicts are leased to private individuals for so much a year—the average price per capita being about \$250. Misdemeanor convicts are either taken by the counties from which they were sentenced to work on the public roads, or else let out, the proceeds being used for educational funds.

Among the acts of cruelty was the whipping to death of a young white convict, for no other reason than that he accidentally scalded a pig belonging to an official of the camp in which he was a prisoner.

The evidence showed that the official, hearing the squeals of the pig, kicked the lad and unmercifully beat him, or had him beaten. The boy was said to have staggered to the hospital, from which place he was buried the next day.

Another convict, a negro, was said to have been beaten to death at a camp, and left to die and rot in the woods. The first knowledge of the negro's death was when a dog brought one of his arms into the field where the other convicts were working.

The state infirmary farm did not escape the atrocities, according to witnesses. The farm is used, so one witness stated, "for taking care of the emaciated convicts until they could be fattened for the lessees."

Other witnesses testified that they knew of an instance where a convict had been placed over a barrel, with a log over his neck and another over his legs. He was beaten in this condition, and witnesses who did not see the whipping testify that the lashes were heard 75 yards away.

All of the members of the prison commission have been prominent in state affairs. Chairman Turner and Commissioner Eason are among the best known lawyers of Georgia. Both are past middle age. Gen. Evans is a veteran of the confederate army, and a retired Methodist minister.

It is believed that the final result will be the abolition of the present system by the legislature, probably at an extra session, which the governor may soon call, in view of the shocking revelations.

CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM. By H. L. Nahin, M. D.

The author says: "To intelligently understand the subject we must have a clear conception of the principles of Socialism. These are definite and concise. In principle we stand apart from all of the old political parties and have nothing in common with any of the other parties. Economic systems do not appear spontaneously, but they develop in accordance with well defined economic laws. To hasten the realization of the economic administration of Socialism, we must erect the structure from below upward—in other words, we must show practical constructive activity."

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education. They were loath to give it up. It looked as if the counties wanted the money to educate the children; they didn't seem to care where it came from.

At the Floyd county road camp convicts were compelled to eat their meals chained to their bunks; Sundays they remained so chained during the entire day.

At the camp of the Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Co. a negro's arm was broken by falling slate. No surgical attention was given, and the arm became useless. Warden W. O. Maxwell cursed the negro when he was trying to tell members of the legislative committee of the accident.

J. A. Cochran, white, sentenced for life for whitecapping, afterwards pardoned, told of the whipping of a negro convict at the state farm. The negro protested he was too sick to work. He was given 25 lashes and sent to the field to pick cotton. He fell exhausted, and the next day died. Cochran told of the whipping to death of a negro convict named Peter Harris. Harris couldn't stand the heat in the brick "clamps." Harris was whipped in the morning and again in the afternoon for failure to perform his tasks. The next day Cochran saw his body in the cooling vat. The coroner's jury accepted the testimony that he died from "drinking too much water, while overheated."

J. W. Roberts, a former warden at the state farm, told of the severe whipping of a white woman, Mamie De Cris. She was afterwards compelled to work in the fields picking cotton the same as the men.

WHICH ARE MOST VALUABLE?

Mr. Roosevelt announces that the soldier and the mother are the most valuable members of the community, and deserve the highest honors that the state can grant. Keeping carefully in mind the famous anti-race suicide sentiments expressed by Theodore, may we not anticipate that one of these strenuous days the morning papers will report an address to fighting men, somewhat in this vein:

Fellow countrymen and heroes, wholly desirable citizens, honorable and veracious men; I have said that of all classes of males you are the most worthy of respect. The country doctor, traveling the rough roads in wintertime to reach a patient that he knows can never pay a fee; the artisan denying himself the common pleasures of life that his boys and girls may have a better start in the world than was his lot; the village clergyman struggling along upon a paltry salary that he may say what he believes will benefit his fellow men; the scientist, performing dangerous experiments upon himself, that other men's lives may be more fully rounded out;—all these I have ranked below you and the present speaker—for reasons best known to myself. You are professional fighters; that is bully! If there is anything that I despise, it is a man who does not want to spend all his active years upon the battlefield. If anybody talks about reducing fighting to a minimum, claiming that it is folly to acquire territory which we do not need, and can not well manage after it is ours; and that it were more advisable to save those lives, valuable to the commonwealth, which we now possess—look out for him; he is a milkop, a mollycoddle, and an immoral personage. Some of you may entertain the idea that you were formed with aptitude for the practice of law, or art, or the managing of a bank; and that you might win honors for yourselves in private life if fighting did not exhaust your time and strength. Beware of selfish notions of that sort. Some persons have had the audacity to circulate magazines and papers saying that we should have only those wars which are necessary to the continuation and preservation of the nation. Disgusting theory! I have ordered the postmaster-general to exclude such improper matter from the mails.

Fighting men of the nation, I salute you; I offer you the sincerest reverence; but if you ask me to see that soldiers are enfranchised and draw a pension from the state—Loeb, where the Harriman is my big walking stick? (Exit T. R. and the B. S., to double-quick martial strains.) Now, if any delegation of men goes upon a pilgrimage to Washington, and knowingly invites upon its heads a deluge of buncombe like unto the foregoing, I, for my own part, on the honor of an Undesirable Citizen, will engage to eat a Merry Widow hat, with trimmings to appall a back-yard goat. However, were the women of the mothers' congress really to blame, or did the strenuous one perchance invite himself? Illinois. L. D. H.

IT LOOKS SILLIER EVERY TIME! Every four years an ancient and honorable humbug is repeated in this country. A body of important citizens, with quivering and extended brackets impart to each presidential nominee the tremendous secret of his nomination, journeying many miles and spending much gold in doing the thing up brown.—Labor Journal.

SORT OF HAUNTED! Professor Goldwin Smith, having some time ago decided that "until the Socialists formulate some practical plan, etc.," there is nothing more to be said on the subject, still he is himself unable to keep off the subject for more than two consecutive issues of the Weekly Sun.—Western Clarion.

THE MIGHTIEST ARGUMENT FOR SOCIALISM is the story of the achievements of these comrades and you get it in a nutshell in The Constructive Program of Socialism. By CARL D. THOMPSON, Social-Democratic Member of the Wisconsin State Legislature. Single Copies at... \$1.50 10 Copies for... \$12.75 50 Copies for... \$50.00 100 Copies for... \$95.00 Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 342-344-346 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If Henry Ward Beecher, who was a brave and manly man, whatever his faults, can look down at his old pulpit and see the snobbish Hillis mahing the labor movement in order to please the rich men who wine and dine him, how the old preacher must long to come back to Brooklyn for one more good fight.

The only way to guard against throwing your vote away is to vote for the party that stands for what you stand for. To vote for something that you don't want in order to avoid something else that you don't want is to do worse than throw your vote away.

"Order reigns in Warsaw," wrote Muraviev after shooting and hanging till the streets were red and the executioners weary. "Prosperity is restored and industrial peace is assured," says the Pittsburgh manufacturers, after starving the workmen into submission to a sweeping wage reduction.

Francis Darwin proposes to prove that plants have intelligence. If he succeeds in establishing this thesis we shall have to revise our vocabulary. There will no longer be any sense in calling a workman a "cabbage-head" when he votes an old-party ticket.

The workingman who supports the Socialist party and neglects the unions and the workingman who supports the unions and neglects the party are pretty nearly on a par. Each of them proposes that the working class shall try to fight with one arm tied behind its back.—N. Y. Socialist.

SOME HOT SHOTS.

The gatling guns and state militia are protecting the interests of the coal operators in the state of Alabama. Alabama will roll up a handsome majority for Bryan, the Democratic standard bearer. Gompers should stump Alabama and appeal to the striking coal miners to cast their ballots for more gatling guns and armed soldiers.

The inventive genius of man is about to liberate 24,000 boys in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. A mechanical slate picker has been invented and has been declared a success. The 24,000 boys who are employed as slate pickers have been driven into wage slavery through poverty and the invention of this machine which usurps their places, brings no relief to the boys for the reason that it is privately owned.

Labor for the next few months will be lauded to the skies by stump speakers who have a wonderful command of language previous to election. The orators will apply verbal salve to the wounds of labor, and thousands of the thoughtless will express their gratitude in cheers and applause, but after election, labor will again be jeered and scored by the patrician gentry whose dividends are minted from labor's crucifixion.

An exchange, in speaking of spies in labor organization, says: "A noticeable fact about these spies is their anxiety to appear as bitter foes of the bosses. They indulge in violent harangues, criticism and denounce officials, sneer at the peace-maker and revile the conservative. The more criminal of them urge violence and bloodshed, while the true union man is counseling patience and moderation. It would be well to look with suspicion upon men who so blatantly urge strikes and counsel industrial war at a time when peaceful negotiations can bring about the desired results. While all hot-headed men are not spies, yet spies invariably enact the role of hot-heads."—John M. O'Neill in Miners' Magazine.

French Trade Unionism.

(Continued from page 2.) of money, no effort to vie with capitalist coffers. But during strikes, how spontaneously, and even joyously, the French workman puts his hand in his pocket. Common meals are an example of this. And in a thousand ways, not to be shown in

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statistics (as every act of a German or English union is shown) the working class demonstrates its spirit of solidarity. The proletariat knows instinctively that it is not money that is invincible, but an intangible spirit—revolutionary idealism, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the ardour of the battle.

The reader must not forget that when Lagardelle speaks of the French workman, he means his revolutionary friends. It is true that the French union funds are small compared with the English and German, but many leaders deprecate this fact, and the whole reformist movement is in the other direction. In this connection, Renard, secretary of the Federation of Textile Workers, writes:

"Some people maintain that schemes of mutual benefit in the unions damp their fighting spirit, and so take away the reason for their existence. I also thought so for a long time, but I now see that this is an error. The workmen are drawn into the union by the immediate advantages they obtain there, instead of being swallowed up by mutual insurance societies; and when the time of battle comes they fight side by side with their mutual leaders."

"It is useless," writes another reformist, "to hope to succeed without strong union funds. To count on the pence of the proletariat and to make spasmodic appeals to solidarity is useless. Disappointments and defeat are sure to follow."

I must add one more quotation from Lagardelle, because it is essential to an understanding of the revolutionary position. "I do not care to discuss here," he says, "the value of democracy, parliamentary methods and Socialist parties. But I may say that I do not believe one can destroy a society by using the same weapons that are intended to preserve it. Every class, to emancipate itself, must create its own organs. The role of the Confederation of Labor is to endow the proletariat with its own mechanism. And it is no longer a question of conquering the state, but of destroying it, paralyzing its operations and removing its attributes. And while indirect, parliamentary and legal action stifles all activity, puts the will power to sleep and encourages the lowest instincts of human nature, the direct action of unionism stimulates the forces latent in the individual, overcomes his evil desire for passivity, and brings forward those capabilities for enthusiasm that need for combat."

What is the meaning of the word "trade unionism"? he asks in Les Temps Nouveaux. "I seem to have seen it for the first time under the pen of Pouget. It seemed to mean the revolutionary demands of the proletariat organized as a class."

"But these revolutionary aspirations and demands manifested in the tactics of 'direct action' (that is, without troubling themselves about the law), and resulting in a general opposition, but state, are the same that have always been called anarchism."

"This word, however, holds terrors for ignorant and timid persons. The word 'trade unionism' does not frighten. But it has one disadvantage: it leads to confusion. Everyone has a right to call himself a unionist. Thomas has a right to call his review the Trade Union Review. But one can consider the trade unionist in the revolutionary, that is the anarchist, sense; and if Lagardelle calls himself a trade unionist, can we refuse to allow Keufer and Niel to do so?"

The solemnity of this last question is really delightful when one knows that Keufer and Niel are respectively secretaries of the Typographical Union and the Montpelier Labor Exchange. But state, a Frenchman that work at the congenial task of defining and excluding, and all sense of humor and proportion seems to desert him. The reformists, we shall see, can be as keen hunters down of heretics as the revolutionaries.

It is difficult to make any just estimate of the relative strengths of the two groups. Thomas, himself an ardent reformist, but writes all things fairly and candidly. He says that as a matter of fact most unions hesitate between the two schools, taking on, according to circumstances, more or less revolutionary color. But Buisson, in an interesting little book on the subject of trade unionism and the Socialist party, states that there is a tendency for the unions to become reformist as they grow older, stronger and better organized. Not so, he says, with the younger unions, whose unions have not joined the confederation, are overwhelmingly reformist; and so, within the confederation, are the typographers, textile workers and engineers. The only important unions that are distinctly revolutionary are the building trades.

That, in spite of this fact, the governing committee and official organ of the confederation, or the revolutionary or reformist, parliametary or general strike methods, inspire me with less and less enthusiasm. There is, according to my idea, but one problem: to create a strong proletariat. When it has become strong it will find its own path. Do not close any path; that is all. Or, if you must close them, do so; pass motions condemning either parliamentary action or the general strike. When the proletariat has become strong and organized, it will burst all bonds and go forward!"

It might be an English organizer speaking, and the words are needed in France. But if the artistic temperament of the Frenchman makes him eager to hurry on from the dull work of laying foundations to the more exhilarating one of rearing a beautiful building upon them, and if sometimes throws down his tools and indulges in a lively discussion with his neighbors about the exact style of the upper stories, is not the Englishman on his side rather prone to linger over the cellars, and never even to ask himself what is going to be built above them?

It is easy for us to criticize our comrades across the channel, to call them impractical visionaries and logical theorists; but now they are learning the lessons that Sydney and Beatrice Webb have to teach, cannot we in our turn ask ourselves whether there is not some truth in Lagardelle's strictures of our trade union methods? In our eagerness to secure some definite benefit for a small section of us we not sometimes lose sight of the social solidarity that is the real strength of the labor movement? Does not our vivid realization of the immediate and the practical tend to keep our eyes fixed upon the ground,

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labor leaders for violent posters have been frequent, Paris has been garrisoned as if an enemy were expected before the gates, mild "manifesters" have been arrested in the streets and roughly treated by the police, while, worst of all, postmen and teachers have been forbidden to join the confederation, and many of their leaders dismissed. Although these last have now been reinstated, and those of the chamber, the mischief has been done, and the proletariat is more ready than before to listen to the Anarchists who tell them that such acts are inherent in the very nature of the state.

Against this Anarchist teaching the more extreme wing of the reformists would oppose a definite Socialist trade union policy. The Socialist party ought, they think, to help on the reformist movement for larger, stronger, and richer unions, collective agreements, insurance and labor legislation. If the anarchists would exclude some union officials from the sacred precincts of "trade unionism" because they are not revolutionary enough, Buisson would, on his side enter into no entangling friendships with the officials of the confederation themselves. There must be of the party toward such men as Griffiths and Pouget or their teaching.

That there are difficulties in the way of this general tidying up of an untidy situation Buisson admits. "Like all definite declarations, the result of this one would be to bring the majority into conflict with one or more minorities. But no matter whose solution is adopted, the Socialist thought and activity would gain greater precision, cannot be the loser." Gallant Frenchmen that he is, to him no cause that has gained in precision can have lost in real strength. "Let us first of all define our terms accurately," he remarks, and who can object to the perfect correctness of such a proceeding from the academic standpoint?

But the average Anglo-Saxon will turn with relief from all these examples of unimpeachable logic to the practical sense of Albert Thomas and his trade union friends in the modest little Revue Syndicaliste, and the large tolerance of Jaures and Valliant in politics. In spite of the impatient logicians in the extreme revolutionary and extreme reformist ranks, Jaures, with far-seeing patience, steers a middle course. While deploring the attitude of the confederation, he speaks on many points, all his eloquence to defend their organization in the chamber of deputies, and opens the columns of L'Humanite to their writers. Knowing the essential harmony that exists between Socialism and any vital and effective labor movement, he is willing to bide the time when "the power of evolution" will bring the two more directly into line.

In the meantime much remains to be done in making the movement vital and effective. Against Socialists like Buisson, and Anarchists like Pouget, Thomas stands as the defender of real trade union autonomy. Though himself a staunch Socialist, one of the authors of L'Histoire Socialiste and a regular contributor to L'Humanite, he sees that political abstractions must wait for a really strong labor organization to work upon. Any attempt to make a definite Socialist trade union alliance now would only give a further stimulus to the French tendency to abstract political discussion, a tendency already encouraged by Anarchist propaganda to the detriment of an efficient Labor organization.

"I am afraid," he says to his Socialist friends, "that the officials and leaders of the trade union world are forgetting their economic functions and occupying themselves in the unions with anti-militarism, anti-parliamentarism, and the general strike, but do not seek external aid. If you are convinced of the power of your ideas, if you believe that a serious labor movement must necessarily result in high fees, mutual insurance, and collective contracts, do not compromise your propaganda by giving it a political character and covering it with the Socialist flag. The two things are distinct."

There are very few who cannot take at least one bond. There are many more who have a considerable sum invested in one form or another, that might just as well take some of these bonds instead. The value of these bonds must not be confused with the value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock was never held out as an investment. All those who bought it understood that it was only to help the cause and that the stock would never pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. They are an interest-bearing investment amply secured.

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THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD 342-344-346 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY 344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

ONE OF "MY POLICIES."

The revolutionary political tendencies of our time are ones not spoken of by our politicians. The trivial, the unessential, the superficial tendencies are discussed without end.

If the politicians represented the people they would call a few of the great capitalists together and say to them: "If you don't run your industries, profit or no profit, we shall take them into our own hands and put the people to work."

the latter should be driven to desperation. And, mark you, they are testing the men they take. Through medical examinations they are getting the physically fit, and every man that goes into the army is as sound as a dollar.

Recent HERALD callers: A. C. Meyer, Copenhagen; Harold M. Wilke, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Harry De Young, Waukegan, Ill.; William M. Feigenbaum, New York City; E. W. Jenkins, Waukesha, Wis.; George Winfield, St. Louis, Mo.; Martha Schubert, Sheboygan, Wis.; Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Madison, Wis.; L. L. Stoppe, Dallas, Tex.; Thomas Crafer, University of Wisconsin; Warren B. Catlin, Columbia University, New York City.

We have received the announcements for the fifth annual Socialist Encampment at Grand Saline, Tex., to take place from Aug. 17 to 22 inclusive. Thirty thousand people are expected, and there will be three speeches daily. Among the speakers engaged are William D. Haywood of Colorado, Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, Thomas Winthrow of Kansas, Charles L. Breckon of Illinois and others.

The general strike called by the Confederation Generale du Travail in Paris resulted in the fiasco which might have been anticipated. Unless under quite exceptional circumstances of excitement and enthusiasm, a general strike is impossible except as the result of long and patient organization.

Van Cleave's organ laughs at Gompers' plight in promising a labor vote he cannot deliver to Bryan, and says the situation is still further complicated by the analysis of the Democratic platform, which shows that the so-called labor plank does not make mandatory the unionist demand for jury trial of contempt cases—which is not surprising, as Gompers says Judge Parker got the plank through.

SOCIALIST NEWS THE GLOBE AROUND

Contributions toward the "Red Special," the special train in which it is proposed to send Debs on his campaign tour, should be sent to the national secretary of our party, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ills.

Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the British parliament these many years, will visit the United States this fall. He will arrive in Canada in a week or so to attend the trade union congress, and will then come to this country with the intention of attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT The Christian Socialist, 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and is making great inroads into the church. Every wide-awake Socialist and Socialist sympathizer needs it to keep up with the times. Fifty cents per year, three months for fifteen cents.

No one is more sensible than Roosevelt, Taft, Bryan and Hearst to the dangers of our present industrial breakdown. They are really afraid, and if they were honest with us they could tell us many interesting things.

They know quite as well as we Socialists know that American industry, is perilously out of joint. Taft has hinted at it and Roosevelt has warned his friends about it; but they are not talking for publication.

Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the United States treasury, prophesied a year ago that serious troubles were ahead. He said the time was near when hundreds of thousands of men turned out of the factories would find themselves without food, and when that time came these men would be hard to deal with.

Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum

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

Dear Comrade: I have literally flooded this town with Socialist papers and brochures, etc., etc., and the largest Socialist vote ever cast here was six, last fall, five of which were cast by my four boys and me!

FROM OTHER LANDS

In a crowded meeting—perhaps the most crowded meeting the present writer has seen in Stuttgart—Comrade Ledebour, whom English comrades will remember for his speech in the international congress, protested against the attempt to stir up bad blood between the peoples of England and Germany.

Hand your neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started. You miss good ammunition if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Means to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

Young Fortinbras, in collecting his army, "sharked up a list of landless vagrants." Among the homeless vagrant and dangerously discontented he found his recruits. Today our great politicians are doing the same thing.

They are building up a stupendous army. They are gathering together a section of the unemployed, clothing them, drilling them, feeding them and arming them—for the purpose of having them deal with the rest of the unemployed in case

"a shack," at \$50 a year, annually paid more of that tax for his living expense than a childless millionaire; that the cost and corruption of its collection is enormous, and I proposed to have its collection remitted until the end of each year, and then collected in money in a single sum.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION. MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Ries, Ninth ward; William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund Miller, Eleventh ward; Grant Tenth ward; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth ward; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward; August Strobel, Twentieth ward; Charles L. Welby, Twenty-first ward; John Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

Milwaukee: The city council Monday voted down Ald. Arnold's resolution to require the Illinois Steel Co. to refrain from fencing off a city pier out into Lake Michigan, on the ground that the fence had been taken down since the resolution was introduced.

Ruskin's View. "Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination, where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder. Neither road, nor railroad, nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses, and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler, and the goods, levied by the persons to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property, and this right should at once be purchased by the nation and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron, or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now."—John Ruskin, 1868.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workmen's politics—class struggle politics."—Extract from the book.

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the Secretary of War, acting in Mr. Taft's stead, announces that in a very short time there will be a standing army of 250,000 men ready to do duty at a man's notice.

This is one of "my policies" upon which Roosevelt has not spoken volumes. It is perhaps the greatest of his policies and the most dangerous. And yet he has not thought well to take "his" people into his confidence.

Roosevelt promises that Taft will continue his policies. I wonder if he means the so-called anti-trust policies, or whether it is only that he finds in Taft one who will be utterly fearless in case it should ever be necessary to deal summarily with a starving people.—Robert Hunter.

too), where a single acre costs millions, and where the naked land value of a single square foot exceeds the value of the farms that I started with; and then I cap the climax with the question: Can't you afford to pay into the fund of many annual rental on your farms, and be exempt from all taxation, and then share so largely as you would in the mighty, incalculable riches of that vast fund to which you contribute an infinitesimal mite, as you just should, with all others, share, as well as in all the other vast benefits of Socialism? N. New York.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION. MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Ries, Ninth ward; William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund Miller, Eleventh ward; Grant Tenth ward; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth ward; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth ward; August Strobel, Twentieth ward; Charles L. Welby, Twenty-first ward; John Hassmann, Twenty-second ward.

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Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. Telephone Grand 2294. Private Telephone 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. When operator answers, give name of person or department desired. H. W. BISTORIUS, Business Mgr.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents. No paper sent to any one unless paid in advance. Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee) 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.00; 8 pages, \$1.50.

Herald Workers to the Front

The mainstay of the Socialist movement is the large number of devoted men and women who freely give of their time and energy to the work of propaganda. Socialist papers could not live without them and to them belongs the credit for the success of the HERALD in its great work for Socialism.

The following HERALD hustlers got in with lists this week: Comrades Vogel, Milwaukee; Lannon, Racine; Malott, Marion, Ind.; Middleton, Schenectady; Kirby, Larchwood, Ia.; Brockhausen, Milwaukee; Welch, Abundant, Wis.; Bastian, Milwaukee.

What do you propose to do for the relief of the unemployed? was asked Bryan's running mate, Kern of Indiana. "Nothing directly," said Mr. Kern, proceeding cautiously, "nothing Socialistic. We hope that carrying out the general ideas in our platform will restore confidence that industry will start up again. But that's about all. In fact, that's enough."—News item.

Look for This Label ON YOUR NEWSPAPER. We wish to inform the readers of this paper, and the public in general, that THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL CO. HAS VIOLATED AND ABROGATED ITS AGREEMENT with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by EMPLOYING NON-UNION MEN in its pressroom. Consequently, the Allied Printing Trades Council UNION LABEL HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN from said newspaper, as well as the union men working in its pressroom.

How To Tell Pure Beer. You do not need to be a chemist to know pure, clean beer. Get Pabst Blue Ribbon and you are sure of pure, clean, wholesome beer. It is the beer that never, throughout the long process of brewing, comes in contact with anything but pure, filtered air and perfectly sterilized pipes, tubes and sealed storage tanks. It is the richest beer in food value, and always the best to drink, perfect in age, purity and strength.

Always the Same Good Old Blatz Order a case To-Day Hops and Barley—the mere mention of these products must suggest to you the splendid nourishing and tonic properties obtained in good beer. BLATZ BEER MILWAUKEE For over sixty years on merit. Think of it. All these years "Blatz" has held fast to honest, uniform quality. Small wonder then that the various Blatz brands are so popular today—that the demand is ever increasing. Telephone Main 2400. VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICAL PARTIES. By August Bebel, the great Socialist leader of German Reichstag. "The trade union is that organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workmen's condition on the field of the present order of government and society... but must carry on workmen's politics—class struggle politics."—Extract from the book.

STATE-WIDE SCANDAL

Wisconsin's Beautiful Dells Resort, to be Submerged to Give Private Speculators a Big Water Power to Make Millions With.

STATE PARK AND OLD CHANNEL THE REMEDY!

Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Notice of General Election

STATE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN...

well-meaning people, are now conferring in neighboring groups about the progress being made in construction of the "million dollar dam" of the Power Co. There is no sign of the manufacturing plants which were to inaugurate the "Greater Kijlbourn," as was portrayed by rosy word pictures...

Victims of Confidence Game. They have all read of confidence games played on individuals who enter large cities to "see the sights," but with their education, ethical training and standard of good citizenship, were unable to fathom the shrewd "heads I win, tails you lose" projects of the "captains of industry."

Of course the value of an estimated horse power of water flow is evident, but why is power overestimated? (Bonds sell better.) Why do they construct a million dollar dam and power house at Kijlbourn, contriving to get it with scarcely any compensation to either state, county or village?...

clined to assist competitive electric lines. Still further up there are hundreds of acres of grass lands to be reckoned with and several other sharp points protruding in the scheme, the most important of which concerns the public at large, and the state in particular.

Important Rights in Danger. After this is settled, here is a flat further up the river, a part of 160 acres, owned by a Mrs. Hammer, over which the county of Juneau has a right of way.

M. Thierbach, Maker of Badges, Banners and Flags. 254 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

A-F. SCHULTZ, 463 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PHOTOGRAPHER, 463 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

—no retail event open to the workingmen of this city carries with it equal opportunities for such genuine economy as the semi-annual workingmen's sale now in progress at our five stores. Every department reflects the superior buying facilities at our disposal, and you are given the opportunity to test every claim we make for this sale. You'll surely find one or more items in the list below worth your attention and action.

Ask for our Good-as-Money Premium Certificates when making purchases here. We give them for the asking—they may be exchanged any time for attractive and useful premiums.

- Men's 45c Working Shirts at 29c
Men's 60c Black Sateen Shirts at 39c
"President" Suspenders, always 50c, now 33c
"Police and Firemen's" Suspenders, with 25c, 15c
Men's Large Red Handk'r'fs, also Indigo Blue, 3c
10-oz. Canvas Gloves, regularly 10c, now 4c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 25c grades, 17c
Men's Heavy 10c Sox 4c; 15c Rockford Sox 7c
Men's \$1.25 Jean Pants 79c

- Men's regular \$2.00 Pants \$1.39
Men's 75c Soft-Collared Outing Shirts 39c
Men's \$1.00 Fancy Negligee Shirts 79c
Men's \$10.00 and \$12.00 Worsteds and Cassimere Suits now \$6.75
Men's \$13.50 and \$15.00 Suits, fancy patterns and styles, now \$9.75
Boys' 2-piece Knickerbocker Suits, with \$5, \$2.95
Boys' 50c Knee Pants 39c; Boys' 25c Hose 11c

OVERALLS The heavy demand for overalls during this sale makes it necessary to limit their sale at these prices to Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Men's Union-Made Overalls and Jumpers, made of heavy denim, black or blue, every pair doubly sewed, a regular 60c grade, 39c—over 44-in. waist measure, 50c

The famous "Headlight" Overalls and Jumpers, 75c

5 Stores: Grove Street and National Avenue, Eleventh and Winnebago Streets, Third and Liquid Streets, Mitchell Street and Seventh Avenue, 388 and 388 East Water Street

The Stump & Lenghoff Stores

AT THE THEATERS. With the reopening of the Gayety theater, a week from tonight, a most successful year is anticipated.

Milwaukee County Organization Department. Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

DAVIDSON. As the closing offering of the summer stock season, Manager Sherman Brown will present "The Marriage of Kitty" at the David-son theater next week.

WONDERLAND. Arnold's Leopards, the greatest trained animal exhibition before the public, will be offered as one of the free feature attractions at Wonderland all next week.

Reinhold Brothers. Large and enthusiastic crowds attend the openair meetings at the corner of Sixth and Vliet streets each Saturday evening, and good results may be looked for when the votes are counted in the fall.



"Universal" Food Chopper. Are you holding daily sessions with the chopping knife or a buzz saw? Think of the time wasted when the "Universal" Food Chopper would do the work so easily and quickly.

IN FOUR SIZES 95c, \$1.10, \$1.35 and \$1.75

Reinhold Brothers. KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, CUTLERY, TOOLS, PAINTS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Lisbon Ave. and Twenty-third St.

Milwaukee County Organization Department. Tickets for the excursion to Waukesha tomorrow (Sunday) will be on sale at the public service station at 12:30.

WONDERLAND. The Croatian Workingmen's Educational and Political Society meets the first Wednesday of each month at 278 Grove street.

MAJESTIC. Monday afternoon the doors of the Majestic theater will reopen, and vaudeville of the highest class is promised by the management.

BIJOU. The regular season of the Bijou will open Sunday afternoon, Aug. 30. The theater is now undergoing a thorough overhauling, and will be found looking as bright as ever.

CRYSTAL. At the Crystal next week a bill will be given comprising the following: Lutz Bros., novelty shooting act; Lee Morrison & Co., in comedy sketch; Hugel Bros., comedy acrobats; Hodges and Darrel, in a talking and dancing act; Oda James, in illustrated songs, and the Crystalgraph.

STAR THEATER. One of the best attractions to be seen here this season will be the famous "Fay Foster" Company, which will be seen at the New Star next week, commencing with a matinee Sunday.

PABST PARK. Pabst Park never did a more popular thing than to engage the Country Circus. The complete little one-ring show starts its third week Monday.

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Dancing Schools. FALL TERM for Ladies and Gentlemen WILL OPEN AT North Side Turner Hall, Tuesday, Sept. 1 Lesson 8 to 9

Guns and Ammunition. Hunting Season Opens Tuesday, Sept. 1. Fishing Tackle. Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Washing Machines, Etc.

LOUIS WEISS. DEALER IN HARDWARE. 1117 VLIET STREET. Phone Grand 813

GAS RANGES. Prof. and Mrs. A. C. Wirth have returned from a two weeks visit at Minneapolis, Minn., and two weeks at the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Ind.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE STREET
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meets Every First and Third Wednesday (8 P. M.) at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State



OFFICERS:
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.
Treasurer—HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St.
Sergeant-at-Arms—MICHAEL WEISENFELDER, 1577 Louis Av.
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.
EXECUTIVE BOARD—John I. Handley, Charles E. Jenke, William Coleman, Henry Quasch, John Rader, Walter S. Fisher, Leonard Dorn.
LABEL SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria, c.o. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; F. E. Neumann, 144 8th St., Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 318 State St. Henry Rumpel, Fin. Sec.; Fred Heise, 318 State St., Rec. and Cor. Sec.

THE COURTS have declared that we may not boycott our enemies—though they are at liberty to blacklist and refuse us the right of working for the bread which our families must daily have. We still have left a few rights, one of which is refusing goods not bearing **THE UNION LABEL**.

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

Regular meeting, Aug. 19, 1908.
—Bro. Edmund T. Melms, chairman; Bro. Edw. Basenber, vice-chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved. Roll call dispensed with.
New delegates seated from Gloveworkers No. 37, Asbestos Workers, No. 19, Carpenters No. 188, Bakers No. 205, Boiler-Makers No. 107, Steamfitters and Helpers No. 18, Typographical No. 23.
The Building Trades Section reported on its work. Filed.
The committee on sale of Labor Day tickets reported 5,857 tickets thus far disposed of.
The Label Section reported on its work. Filed.
Special order taken up. Miss

"Whereas, The Milwaukee Sentinel Company has violated and abrogated their agreement with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by employing non-union help in their pressroom; and

"Whereas, The Allied Printing Trades Council, by unanimous vote withdrew the union label from said Milwaukee Sentinel; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the action of the Allied Printing Trades Council in lifting the union label be endorsed, and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this council be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to all affiliated unions, and a copy be furnished to the press of this city with a request to publish the same."

On motion, the recommendation of the board was concurred in and the resolutions adopted.

The board reported a communication from S. A. Cook, a capitalist party candidate for office, which it placed an file. A letter was received from Pres. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, referring to the big mine strike in Alabama and urging that all efforts be made to keep workmen from being lured to that state. Delegates were asked to report back. The board reported the following reply to the communication from the A. F. of L. on the coming presidential election:

"To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your general circular to the trade unionists of the United States, in which you set forth the labor planks in the platforms of the two great capitalist political parties, that are soliciting the suffrages of the American people to place either one of them in power, to manage the affairs of government of these United States; together with your other circular, wherein your appeal for financial assistance to carry on the campaign to place one of the two capitalist parties—the Democratic party—in control of the government of these United States, have been duly received.

"The Federated Trades Council has always believed that the same law that governed the conclave of the parent body also applied to the conclaves of the chartered subordinate bodies, and for that reason it has for years refused to endorse any political party, or any person, that was seeking political honors at its bi-weekly conclaves, holding that it was a violation of Section 8, Article III, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and that the violation of said section was sufficient cause to revoke its charter. Believing this to be the correct interpretation of the law, the Federated Trades Council has in the past, and will for the future, refuse to endorse any political party, or any person that is seeking political honors, until the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, will grant and protect the right that chartered central bodies, if a majority of the delegates so desire, can proclaim for a partisan working class political movement, that will lead to the final emancipation of the working class from the present system of exploitation.

"For years a majority of the members of the organized labor movement of Milwaukee have realized that both the Democratic and Republican parties, as such, were antagonistic to organized labor. That's why the working class of Milwaukee has protested against both the Democratic and Republican parties with a united front of over twenty thousand votes.

"The Federated Trades Council is of the opinion that if the organized labor movement of the United States desires to participate in the political arena, it should use its influence to educate the workers to engage in a partisan, working class political movement, and give their financial support and suffrages to candidates who recognize the class

struggle, and whose past records show no alignment or concert with the enemy of the working class—the Democratic or Republican party.

"Therefore the Federated Trades Council believes it is carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, by and through which it holds its charter, when it declines to use its political influence or contribute financially to place in control of the government of these United States the Democratic or any other capitalist political party, no matter how friendly such capitalist political party may profess to be to the working class before election to catch their votes, because past records prove that after election they are found in opposition to organized labor."

"Executive Board."

On motion, the letter was approved. A letter from the striking Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths on the Rio Grande railway was read to council and filed. A letter from the Metal Polishers of Woodstock, Ill. was read to council, urging the use of union label badges and band instruments in Labor Day parade, and giving names of fair firms—Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, and Bastian Bros. of Rochester, for badges; and the C. S. Com. Buescher and Martin band instrument companies of Elkhart, Ind. Letter, on motion, passed, and delegates to report back. The board recommended that five thousand copies of Labor Day issue of SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, for distribution, be purchased. Recommendation concurred in. Report as a whole approved.

Receipts for evening, \$177.75; disbursements, \$84.20.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

DR. T. F. MATHEWS
DENTIST
(formerly with Dr. C. Young) is now LOCATED IN
Marriott Building, 211 Grand Avenue
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
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811 THIRD STREET near North Avenue

Organized Labor

E. H. Thomas nominated as delegate to the Women's Trade Union League convention in Chicago, Sept. 18. Nominations closed. On motion the secretary cast one vote for Miss Thomas and she was declared elected.
Moved to take recess until executive board is ready to report. Lost.
Moved to grant floor to Bro. Feeley to speak on his organization work in the state. Carried.
Moved that the delegate's expenses be paid by council, and to refuse the offer of the Women's Trade Union League to pay railroad fare and hotel expenses. No action.
Moved to reconsider the action of last meeting on the subject. Lost.
Moved to appoint a committee to look up records of all candidates aspiring for office and appealing for labor support. Lost.
Announcement made of, and invitation extended to attend the Carpenters' picnic, Saturday evening, at Pabst park.
The Labor Day picnic committee reported that formation and time of parade would be about the same as last year. Wm. Schwab of the Iron Molders was announced as marshal of the parade.
The executive board reported the following resolution and recommended its adoption:
"Whereas, It has come to our attention that the Milwaukee Sentinel no longer bears the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label, nor employs union help in its press-room; and

"Whereas, The Milwaukee Sentinel Company has violated and abrogated their agreement with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by employing non-union help in their pressroom; and

"Whereas, The Allied Printing Trades Council, by unanimous vote withdrew the union label from said Milwaukee Sentinel; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the action of the Allied Printing Trades Council in lifting the union label be endorsed, and be it further

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On motion, the recommendation of the board was concurred in and the resolutions adopted.

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"The Federated Trades Council has always believed that the same law that governed the conclave of the parent body also applied to the conclaves of the chartered subordinate bodies, and for that reason it has for years refused to endorse any political party, or any person, that was seeking political honors at its bi-weekly conclaves, holding that it was a violation of Section 8, Article III, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and that the violation of said section was sufficient cause to revoke its charter. Believing this to be the correct interpretation of the law, the Federated Trades Council has in the past, and will for the future, refuse to endorse any political party, or any person that is seeking political honors, until the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, will grant and protect the right that chartered central bodies, if a majority of the delegates so desire, can proclaim for a partisan working class political movement, that will lead to the final emancipation of the working class from the present system of exploitation.

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"Executive Board."

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Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

The Sentinel Loses the Label!

Do the daily papers of Milwaukee have a "gentlemen's agreement?" This question is suggested by the rather significant fact that the Allied Printing Trades union label has been taken away from the Sentinel, and yet not a line about it in the columns of any of its competitors. Not even a peep from the Free Press, which at least formerly was hostile to the Sentinel in a decided degree.

But agreement or no agreement, the newspapers of Milwaukee have kept the people of the city in ignorance of the fact that the Sentinel had broken with the unions, and so the Web Pressmen's Union has been obliged to get out circulars for general distribution to acquaint union men and the public generally of the actual state of things. They urge members and friends to stick to the papers that print the label.

The Sentinel was working under an agreement duly signed and sealed with the pressmen's international. Some time ago the foreman of the pressroom, W. E. Swin, was charged in the union with violating the union rules. He was given a trial and, on appeal, the matter was heard by the international organization, with the result that he was expelled from the union. The pressmen's union then demanded, under the terms of the agreement it had with the Sentinel, that a union foreman be employed. The Sentinel refused, and after two weeks of parley, the union saw that nothing was being accomplished and took the case to the Allied Printing Trades Council, where by unanimous vote the label was ordered lifted from the Sentinel.

The Sentinel's press room now presents the look of a sanitarium for scabs. One strike-breaker who knew little about presses got his foot crushed Monday night, and had to be taken to the Emergency hospital. Saturday night men from the Rescue Mission were put to work in the press room in the effort to get the Sunday paper out. One of them got ginned up by next evening and could not be used, so he was hurried away in a patrol wagon. The business representative of the International Printing Pressmen, Bro. C. A. Pense of Chicago, is in the city and is helping the local union conduct its struggle.

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FOR FUNERALS... \$3
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Watch Repairing
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RELIABLE WORK
We Understand French,
German & English Watches. Theo. Schelle—318 W. Water St.

Organized Labor



struggle, and whose past records show no alignment or concert with the enemy of the working class—the Democratic or Republican party.

"Therefore the Federated Trades Council believes it is carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, by and through which it holds its charter, when it declines to use its political influence or contribute financially to place in control of the government of these United States the Democratic or any other capitalist political party, no matter how friendly such capitalist political party may profess to be to the working class before election to catch their votes, because past records prove that after election they are found in opposition to organized labor."

"Executive Board."

On motion, the letter was approved. A letter from the striking Machinists, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths on the Rio Grande railway was read to council and filed. A letter from the Metal Polishers of Woodstock, Ill. was read to council, urging the use of union label badges and band instruments in Labor Day parade, and giving names of fair firms—Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, and Bastian Bros. of Rochester, for badges; and the C. S. Com. Buescher and Martin band instrument companies of Elkhart, Ind. Letter, on motion, passed, and delegates to report back. The board recommended that five thousand copies of Labor Day issue of SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, for distribution, be purchased. Recommendation concurred in. Report as a whole approved.

Receipts for evening, \$177.75; disbursements, \$84.20.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

- Berger, H. 3001 Wright St.
- Eich, John, ... 30th and Violet Sts.
- Endisch, Joseph, 6th and Sherman Sts.
- Erle, G. 514 14th St.
- Fischer, Alvin, ... 922 5th St.
- Gehring, Theodore, ... 1023 10th St.
- Goller, George, ... 2725 North Ave.
- Graeven, Louis, ... 357 National Ave.
- Grattenthaler, George, ... 463 12th St.
- Greucner, Max, ... 507 Chestnut St.
- Haach, Caspar, ... 927 Kinickinnick Ave.
- Hackbarth, O. E., ... 372 Lincoln Ave.
- Hoeninger, Robt., ... 2603 Lisbon Ave.
- Hertberg, Ed., ... 812 Lisbon Ave.
- Hunger, J. Mrs., ... 558 Greenfield Ave.
- Holl, Albert, ... 607 State St.
- Kauler, David, ... 760 Forest Home St.
- Kunz, George, ... 672 Third St.
- Lemberger, Jos., ... 980 19th St.
- Lindner, Paul, ... 2102 Cherry St.
- Lueneburg, Wm., ... 685 Pearl St.
- Mauer, Lor., ... 486 Maple St.
- Mews, Chas., ... 1500 Galena St.
- Oswald, William, ... 1207 Chestnut St.
- Ott, Martin, ... 1207 Cherry St.
- Wm. Radtke, ... 1124 Lincoln Ave.
- Scheidecker, Louis, ... 506 6th Ave.
- Scheidecker, Ernst, ... 692 25th St.
- Schink, Fred., ... 291 Lake St.
- Sichling, Fred., ... 241 4th St.
- Skrbek, Aug., ... West Allis.
- Smolenski, Louis, ... 735 12th Ave.
- Trettin, Ernst, ... 1402 Wright St.
- Trindel, George, ... 1600 Galena St.
- Weingart, Fred., ... 1140 11th St.
- Weiser, Julius, ... 617 3d St.
- Wilde, A., ... 776 15th St.
- Baumgartner, Adolph, Hartford, Wis.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

GENERAL OFFICERS
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 253 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
WILLIAM HAMANN, 469 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 548 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFFMANN, 20 N. W. Main St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 683 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
E. B. HILSTEAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair List" here before appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD. Balls cast your vote for emancipation from wage slavery.

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LIST OF CANDIDATES

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.

I, F. O. Phelps, County Clerk of Milwaukee County, Wis., do hereby certify that the following is a complete list of names of all persons for whom nomination papers have been duly filed and who are entitled to be voted for at the Primary Election to be held in the several Towns, Villages, Cities and Election Precincts of the County of Milwaukee, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, A.D. 1908:

- For United States Senator—Representing the Democratic Party: NEAL BROWN, 830 Franklin St., Wausau, Wis. MELVIN A. HOYT, 207 Twenty-third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For United States Senator—Representing the Republican Party: SAMUEL A. COOK, 137 North Commercial St., Neenah, Wis. WILLIAM H. HATTON, 400 Water St., New London, Wis. FRANCIS E. McGOVERN, 829 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis. ISAAC STEPHENSON, 1947 Riverside Ave., Marinette, Wis.
- For United States Senator—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: JACOB RUMMEL, 513 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Democratic Party: JOHN A. AYLWARD, 414 North Pinesky St., Madison, Wis. ADOLPH J. SCHMITZ, 264 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Prohibition Party: WINFRED D. COX, 281 Pleasant St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Republican Party: JAMES O. DAVIDSON, Soldiers Grove, Wis.
- For Governor—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: HARVEY DEE BROWN, 234 Frank Ave., Racine, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Democratic Party: BURT WILLIAMS, 400 East Front St., Ashland, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Prohibition Party: CHARLES H. FORWARD, 96 Union St., Oshkosh, Wis.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—Representing the Republican Party: JOHN STRANGE, 305 Algoma St., Oshkosh, Wis. JAMES F. TROTTMAN, 203 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Lieutenants-Governor—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: CHESTER M. WRIGHT, 1581 Michigan St., Manitowoc, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Democratic Party: MILES T. GETTINGS, 403 North Jackson St., Monroe, Wis. FRANK B. SCHUTZ, 88 Thirty-first St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Prohibition Party: LINUS H. PARK, 400 Main St., Racine, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Republican Party: JAMES A. FREAR, Cor. Second and Walnut Sts., Hudson, Wis.
- For Secretary of State—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: JOHN G. IRWIN, Village of Wycena, Columbia Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Democratic Party: GEORGE T. HESLIN, Village of Maiden Rock, Pierce Co., Wis. WILLIAM F. PIERSTORFF, Village of Middleton, Dane Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Prohibition Party: WALDEMAR AGER, 327 Chestnut St., Eau Claire, Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Republican Party: FRANK N. BERNARDY, 2721 Park Ridge Ave., Marinette, Wis. ANDREW H. DAHL, Village of Westby, Vernon Co., Wis.
- For State Treasurer—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: HENRY M. PARKS, 419 Banks Ave., Superior, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Democratic Party: EVAN A. EVANS, Cor. Seventh and Oak Sts., Baraboo, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Prohibition Party: JABEZ B. SMITH, 127 West Gilman St., Madison, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Republican Party: FRANK L. GILBERT, 943 Spaight St., Madison, Wis.
- For Attorney-General—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: HORACE B. WALMSLEY, 320-322 Second St., Ashland, Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Democratic Party: WILLIAM GUILLIAUME, Hartford, Wis. HENRY J. NEUENS, 436 Park Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Prohibition Party: DAVID W. EMERSON, Village of Emerson, Iron Co., Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Republican Party: JAMES E. ABBOTT, 152 West Gorham St., Madison, Wis. GEORGE E. BEEDLE, Village of Embarrass, Waupaca Co., Wis.
- For Commissioner of Insurance—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: HERMAN W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Democratic Party: WILLIAM J. KERSHAW, 219 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis. FRANK E. WALSH, 475 Sixty-third Ave., West Allis, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Republican Party: WILLIAM J. CARY, 666 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. AVERY T. HANSON, 1024 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. CHAS. B. PERRY, 139 E. Milwaukee Ave., City of Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: EDMUND T. MELMS, 620 1/2 Lapham St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Democratic Party: G. HOLMES DAUBNER, 314 Arlington St., Waukesha, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Republican Party: HENRY F. COCHEMS, 829 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis. WILLIAM H. STAFFORD, 576 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: ALBERT J. WELCH, 657 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the First Senatorial District (First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and Villages of North Milwaukee and East Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay)—Representing the Democratic Party: MICHAEL H. MOORE, 152 Villard Ave., North Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the First Senatorial District—Representing the Republican Party: HENRY H. BODENSTAB, 948 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis. THEODORE C. FROEMMING, 1288 Humboldt Av., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the First Senatorial District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: CHARLES VOTAVA, 911 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Sixth Congressional District (Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards)—Representing the Republican Party: AUGUST J. LANGHOLFE, 760 1/2 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Sixth Senatorial District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, 689 Thirty-ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District (Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-third Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: WILLIAM H. GRAEBNER, 1080 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District—Representing the Republican Party: JOHN C. KLECZKA, 709 Twenty-first Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: FERDINAND W. REHFELD, 453 Twelfth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District (First and Eighteenth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: JOHN T. FARRELL, 364 Park Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District—Representing the Republican Party: CHAS. H. HAMILTON, 737 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis. HERMAN H. HELBERG, 908 Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. THEODORE KALCZEK, 880 Polaski St., Milwaukee, Wis. RICHARD B. RAMIEN, 567 Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the First District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: RICHARD L. SCHMIDT, 836 North Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Second District (Second and Sixth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: EUGENE P. STUETZEL, 315 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

- For Member of the Assembly for the Second District—Representing the Republican Party: RALPH G. BERTSCHY, 1118 Cold Spring Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. JACOB S. BLECHTER, 106 1/2 Garfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. HERMAN A. GUETZKOW, 557 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis. OTTO A. HARRAS, 213 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Second District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: THOMAS FEELEY, 429 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District (Seventeenth Ward, Cities of South Milwaukee, Cudahy, Towns of Oak Creek and Lake)—Representing the Democratic Party: LUKE SCANLAN, Town of Oak Creek, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District—Representing the Republican Party: CHARLES BARKER, 521 Beulah Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. WILLIAM DISCH, 624 Otjen St., Milwaukee, Wis. EDWARD D. RIGBY, 803 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Third District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: ALBERT NEUMANN, 661 Dover St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: BENJAMIN F. STEINEL, 2517 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Prohibition Party: JOHN E. CLAYTON, 250 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Republican Party: CARL HERMAN DORNER, 349 Twentieth St., Milwaukee, Wis. THOMAS J. DUNBAR, 2817 Dunbar Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: THOMAS GAYNOR, 338 Fifteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District (Fifth and Twelfth Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: MICHAEL W. KALAHER, 354 Walker St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District—Representing the Republican Party: FRANK R. AMMON, 356 Hanover St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: GEORGE A. KNAPP, 674 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District (Third, Fourth, and Seventh Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: THOMAS F. RAMSEY, 370 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis. HENRY M. WILMOT, 519 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District—Representing the Republican Party: DANIEL W. HERZOG, 43 Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis. CHAUNCEY W. YOCKEY, 416 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: EDWARD CAMPBELL, 82 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District (Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, Cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis, and Village of West Milwaukee)—Representing the Democratic Party: S. S. LEONARD, 103 West Main St., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District—Representing the Republican Party: GEORGE G. BREW, West Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Seventh District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: JOHN A. MUELLER, Alois P. O., Town of Wauwatosa, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District (Eighth and Twenty-third Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: HARRY R. McLOGAN, 508 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District—Representing the Republican Party: SIMON KANDER, 392 Eleventh Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. FRED W. KUTH, 532 South Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis. FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, 606 Washington St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eighth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: GILBERT H. POOR, 591 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District (Ninth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: MICHEL HAUSER, 511 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District—Representing the Republican Party: ELIAS LEHMANN, 1925 Cherry St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Ninth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: EDMUND J. BERNER, 599 Seventeenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District (Tenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: WILLIAM A. ASCHMANN, 810 Germania St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District—Representing the Republican Party: HERMAN E. GEORGE, 686 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis. FRANK HEYDEN, 805 Eighth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Tenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: WILLIAM COLEMAN, 709 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eleventh District (Eleventh Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: CHARLES MIKSCHE, 624 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. PHILLIP W. WOIDA, 754 Muskego Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Eleventh District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: FRED BROCKHAUSEN, 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District (Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards)—Representing the Democratic Party: RICHARD S. WITTE, 665 Thirty-fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Prohibition Party: BENJAMIN C. HUGHES, 3913 Galena St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Republican Party: CARL F. BUSACKER, 2332 Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Twelfth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: CARL D. THOMPSON, 732 Fortieth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District (Thirteenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: CHARLES F. MOLL, 967 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District—Representing the Republican Party: CHARLES E. ESTABROOK, 974 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: CHARLES O. VOGEL, 1040 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District (Fourteenth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: JOSEPH A. DOMACHOWSKI, 1943 Eighth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District—Representing the Republican Party: STANISLAUS H. MATUSZEWSKI, 723 6th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: MARTIN GORECKI, 641 Smith St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District (Twenty-first Ward, Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, Villages of East Milwaukee, North Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay)—Representing the Democratic Party: GERHARD AUSEM, 357 Western Ave., North Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District—Representing the Republican Party: PETER F. LEUCH, 1450 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: VICTOR L. BERGER, 1155 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District (Twentieth Ward)—Representing the Democratic Party: CHARLES MOSER, 1110 Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District—Representing the Republican Party:

LOUIS C. GAULKE, 1822 Clarke St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 HASSO R. PESTALOZZI, 1539 Chambers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth District—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: FRANK J. WEBER, 1223 Locust St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For County Clerk—Representing the Democratic Party: LOUIS G. WIDULE, 114 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For County Clerk—Representing the Republican Party: ERNST F. PAHL, 1032 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis. FRANK O. PHELPS, 913 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For County Clerk—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: FREDERIC HEATH, 902 Locust St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Treasurer—Representing the Democratic Party: JULIUS P. HEIL, 1032 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Treasurer—Representing the Republican Party: JULIUS J. GOETZ, 197 Lee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Treasurer—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: CHAS. B. WHITNALL, 1200 Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sheriff—Representing the Democratic Party: HERMAN E. FRANKE, 542 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sheriff—Representing the Republican Party: CHAS. B. HART, 124 Harmon St., Milwaukee, Wis. LOUIS JENZ, 1611 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. GUSTAVE A. KISSINGER, 747 Mineral St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sheriff—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: MARTIN MIES, 875 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Coroner—Representing the Democratic Party: JOHN RITTLEAT, 308 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis. EMIL E. TANNER, 1210 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Coroner—Representing the Republican Party: FRANK LUEHRING, 563 South Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Coroner—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: HERMAN L. NAHIN, 377 Seventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Democratic Party: FRED BECKER, 272 Ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Republican Party: FRED W. CORDS, 772 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: JOHN REICHERT, 587 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For District Attorney—Representing the Democratic Party: JOHN F. DONOVAN, 116 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For District Attorney—Representing the Republican Party: AUGUST C. BACKUS, 2127 Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. EDWIN J. GROSS, 387 Thirty-second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For District Attorney—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: RICHARD ELSNER, 140 North Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Register of Deeds—Representing the Democratic Party: ELMER ELLIS, 100 Twenty-ninth St., Milwaukee, Wis. BOLESLAW JAZDZEWSKI, 852 Franklin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Register of Deeds—Representing the Republican Party: CHAS. C. MAAS, 935 Booth St., Milwaukee, Wis. FRED W. MARQUARDT, 2702 Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. WILLIAM H. PERTHUSST, 855 Summit Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Register of Deeds—Representing the Social-Democratic Party: JULIUS RUTKOWSKI, 951 Tenth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Surveyor—Representing the Democratic Party: HANS E. REINERTSEN, 287 Mineral St., Milwaukee, Wis.

For Surveyor—Representing the Republican Party: HENRY R. BARNES, 1214 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis. WALTER B. ENGELHARDT, 193 Lloyd St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The said Primary Election will be held at the regular polling places in each Voting Precinct, Ward, Village or Town within the County of Milwaukee, and the polls in the Precincts within the City of Milwaukee will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; in all Towns, Villages and Voting Precincts outside the City of Milwaukee the polls will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided for by the Town or Village Boards, or the Common Councils of Cities, of such Towns, Villages or Cities respectively.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 12th day of August, A.D. 1908.

F. O. PHELPS
 County Clerk of Milwaukee County.

Wisconsin State Organization Department
 CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

GENERAL—The Rev. Wm. H. Beynon, of the First Baptist Church of Freeport, Ill., has invited Comrade Carl D. Thompson to occupy his pulpit on Sunday evening, September 6. We think we are safe in saying that Comrade Thompson will accept the invitation. Comrade Thompson will deliver the Labor Day address at Freeport.

The primary election law provides that where candidates have failed of nomination by papers they may be nominated at the primaries. Names of such candidates must be written on the ballot. If the candidate receives the number of signatures required on the nomination papers and in the required number of precincts, his name will be placed on the official ballot. Now, comrades, get all who vote the Social-Democratic ticket to turn out at the primaries and write in the names of all candidates who have not been nominated in the regular way.

MANITOWOC—We accept the Debs date for Sept. 24, and we will proceed at once to arrange for the biggest and best old rouser of a time this somewhat warlike county has seen since the days of Indian raids and scalping.

WAUSAU—There is considerable interest in the coming campaign, and we expect to poll a very good vote here. New members are being taken in at each meeting, and the outlook is very encouraging. We are urging every comrade and sympathizer to go to the polls at the primary and write in the name of Frank Gauthier as candidate for congress in the Tenth Congressional district.

ONTARIO—The Monroe County Democrat of recent date contained a whole column article about the Social-Democratic candidates. The old-party politicians seem to be very much concerned over the inroads we are making in the agricultural districts.

WAUKESHA—Everything is in readiness for our mammoth picnic at Griffin's grove tomorrow

Get Ready TO BUY THOSE SCHOOL SHOES

The school opening is approaching, and you will want to put aside your vacation scufflers. Replace them with a good wearing pair of School Shoes

We have a complete stock on hand now—to fit all feet, as well as the purse. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced of the bargains we offer.

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(Sunday). There will be fun galore for young and old—all the favorite games and pastimes that have delighted picnickers for 100 these many years. Come one and all, and you will have something pleasant to talk about for many moons to come.

VALLEY JUNCTION—The Sparta Democrat gave considerable space recently to the Monroe county Social-Democratic candidates. It calls attention to the fact that the candidates received more than the required 10 per cent of signatures to their nomination papers, and says that the county clerk has written to Madison for advice. The question has already been decided, however, the secretary of state deciding that where the number of precincts required exceed the number of signatures required then the precincts must be covered nevertheless. The paper also publishes the names of the candidates, and in conclusion it says:

"It may occasion surprise to the staid and conservative people of Monroe county to know that the Socialists have an active organization in this essentially agricultural community. But such is the case. At Cashton they have a regularly chartered branch of the party, in Scott there is at least one community in which it is reported that nearly every settler is a Socialist, while a Republican candidate for county office who recently visited Byron, reports finding a community of nearly 50 voters of Socialistic proclivities."

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WANTED—Ambitious young men and women to write for particulars on how to earn a free scholarship in our college. Address WILLIAMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 330 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service, RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

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WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase these 50c and 10c Schaffkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St.

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WHEN you think of BUSINESS EDUCATION do not forget the famous Hoffman system of commercial training. The ONE successful school—HOFFMAN'S COLLEGE—also has THE BEST. Call or write for pocket encyclopedia containing 500 endorsements proving our excellence. Third and State streets. Phone Grand 100. PAID UP SEP. 1.

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Town Topics by the Town Crier

Also let the unclean disburse the proceeds! Poor charity!

Will Bryan get the next Milwaukee frost?

And poor Kern had to find his way back to the depot alone!

The "society" circus at Fox Point didn't have to go far to look for a clown. Sherbie lives at Fox-Point.

Our fight for more "offs" for the firemen seems to be bearing fruit. The powers that be have been forced at last to get busy.

Don't forget to register! Registration days are Tuesday, Aug. 25; Tuesday, Sept. 1, primary election day; and Tuesday, October 27.

The *Sentinel* now admits that the "charity" ball game, was a fizzle and that there will be nothing left for charity. Rose's "poor" got there first all right!

Now it is admitted that the attendance at the aldermanic ball game "was a great disappointment." And after all the advertising the thing got, too!

That "charity" ball game merely paid the expense of the champagne banquet and the good time afterwards! What did we tell you? Manager Kennedy says "the charitable organizations threw the proposition down cold."

Read the article on the first page this week and draw your conclusions as to the report the newspapers published about Victor L. Berger being almost turned out at the big printers' convention in Boston last week. It was the Bryan crowd that was turned down, don't you think so?

There was consternation in the camp of the City Democracy Wednesday when Kern of Indiana came to Milwaukee to address the multitudes of the faithful. There wasn't much multitudinousness about the

DAVIDSON
GOOD BYE WEEK
Sherman Brown Stock Company
PRESENTS
The MARRIAGE OF KITTY
(By Cosmo Gordon Lennox)
With **EDITH EVELYN**
Klein Souvenir Nights
Wednesday Evening—**REGAN HUGHSTON**
Thursday Evening—**LOUISE RUTTER**
Friday Evening—**ROBERT McWADE, JR.**

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ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER
NEW TEETH—best and finest made in the world—**\$8.00** and guaranteed to fit, or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth—**\$5.00** and up
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY
We guarantee complete satisfaction, deceive nobody, and give honest, intelligent advice free.
DR. YOUNG 414-16 Germania Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.
Hours—8:30 to 8: Sundays, 9 to 12. Phone Grand 2844.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

Time to Get School Shoes

Girls' School Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, \$1.50 to \$2.00	\$1.00
Sizes 9 to 11 will go at \$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.00
Misses' sizes, 12 to 2, at \$2.50 to \$3.00	\$1.25
Boys' sizes, 9 to 13 1/2, at \$2.00 to \$2.50	\$1.00
Sizes 1 to 5 1/2 will go at \$1.00 to \$1.50	\$1.25

All shoe stores sell School Shoes. They look good when you get them. How do they look in two or three weeks? That's what tells the story. Prices alone never built up a trade to what ours has grown to be. It takes good values to do that. That's what we give you—the best school shoes to be had for the money. It takes the best leather and the best workmanship to stand school wear. **OUR CUSTOMERS COME BACK—they wouldn't if they didn't get a square deal. BUY SCHOOL SHOES NOW.**

EDW. A. LUEDKE
413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

multitude either—hence the consternation.

According to the *Free Press* there were "two thousand" people at Wonderland in the evening to hear Kern. This is absolutely untrue. If there were three hundred there we are much mistaken. The crowd was a fizzle as well as the speechmaking. And this is not an unfriendly partisan estimate by any means. There were actually less than three hundred people there, just as we say.

The frostiness began earlier in the day, however, and the *Free Press* gave that away, for it says: "Of the reception committee of fifty-two that was appointed by Mayor Rose to meet Mr. Kern at the station and escort him to the Plankinton, but about a dozen were there. Little, but the presence of the newspaper photographers, perhaps, indicated that anyone of more than ordinary interest was arriving."

And it added: "The reception of Bryan's running mate in Milwaukee must have been disappointing to the leaders of the Associated Rose clubs."

It must have made Dave feel like thirty cents, when he rode into town from Chicago with Kern and saw the mere skeleton of a reception committee trying to give an "enthusiastic" welcome.

Stalwart corporations' man, Sam Cook of Neenah, who wants to go to the American House of Lords, the United States Senate, is fishing in most suspicious ways for the labor vote. We do not know how much it is costing him, as such "labor men" as his kind try to buy, sometimes come high, but we do know that he is president of a big non-union paper mill at Alexandria, Ind., and that this is no very great recommendation for him to the working people.

It is the duty of every citizen of the state to read the exposure of the Dells-killers on another page. The people of Kilbourn have been badly sold. Like many other citizens, they supposed that big statesmen like Spooner and Vilas would play fair with the people. Now they see things a little different. They are in a bad box and are looking for ways to get out. Meantime it leaks out that John I. Beggs of Milwaukee has secured a monopoly of the power to be generated by the new dam for his street cars. And Kilbourn had been told that a dam would make it a manufacturing point as compensation for the loss of the Dells!

The *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* is printed on union made print paper. Every one of the big rolls that go on our web press bears the union label. So it is evident that there are union paper mills. Now comes a circular issued in the interests of the candidacy of Sam Cook of Neenah, a corporation stalwart, who, of course has no use for labor except so far as his wealth can buy the services of a few labor "leaders" as decoys round campaign times. This circular is issued (on Cook's money, of course, as labor "leaders" never have any) by a so-called "committee of wage earners of this city" who also try to make out a case for Cook by printing a letter received from Alexandria, Ind., where Cook is president of the big Alexandria

paper Co., which holds that Cook is well liked by the large number of employees, and that the mills treat the workmen in a fair way and "pay above the average wages." But, says the letter, "owing to a combination of circumstances IT IS NOT A UNION MILL," and goes on at length to try and excuse this. Also accompanying the circular is a "testimonial" from the paper mill employees who have been wheedled into signing their names to an expression of good will toward Cook's candidacy. The whole thing, circular and all, is a disgrace to the organized labor movement. It is in just such ways as this that a few labor "leaders" here and there try to deliver the labor vote over to the exploiters. This shameful circular from the "committee of wage earners" is signed by William Kieser, Frank J. Victoris and Frank H. Gysin.

The way the Republicans love each other in Milwaukee county is a caution. West Allis has been the scene of the latest battle. At the last election the grossest election frauds were committed in the interests of a man named Fred. A. Phillips, a West Allis saloonkeeper. Drove of floaters were voted, and although an effort was made to administer justice in the matter, it fell down flat. One side claims that the assistant district attorneys in the case did not try to convict, that they even said in open court that they expected to lose, and, on the other hand, the assistant district attorneys claim that they were unable to get the right kind of evidence. The result has been added venom between the factions. Last week a hall was hired at West Allis for Edwin C. Gross, a candidate for district attorney, and at the meeting the illegal voting case came up for discussion. There was at once a cat and monkey time of it. Phillips was in the audience and called Gross a liar and Gross at once doubled up his fists, but fisticuffs were averted. After the speech a set of resolutions was presented by some one present, and the chairman, W. J. Cleveland, was called on to read them. After they were read, according to a letter sent us by Cleveland, Assistant District Attorney Hayes took the floor and "monopolized" it. As there were murmurs in the crowd, Hayes offered to himself pay for the hall, and was at once taken up by the hall owner. Hayes was then master of the situation, it is said, and the resolutions had no chance after that. They were not before his meeting. Indignation became intense. The meeting was in the grip of Phillips, Democratic Mayor Walsh, and Hayes. Space this week is so much at a premium that we cannot give Mr. Cleveland's letter, although it spicily shows up the "insides" of the Republican cohorts.

Is the proposed abolition of the Metropolitan Park Commission, now urged by Dave Rose, a move in the interests of John I. Beggs and the North American Securities Company, to whose headquarters in New York our politicians make occasional pilgrimages?

Is the work of planning for a great parking system for future great Milwaukee an interference with the future designs of the street railway octopus on Milwaukee and its environs?

Citizens are beginning to write us letters on the subject. They are asking if it does Milwaukee any good to wake up, if in spite of it John I. Beggs, and back of him the blood-sucking absentee capitalist he represents, keep on getting a tighter and more extended grip on the city and the people.

Now, what is the apparent connection between the latest move of Rose and the street railway interests?

A reader of the *HERALD* the other day wrote us as follows: "Last week, when reading in the *HERALD* a reference to the opening of the Beggs car line to Watertown and its use of power from the Dells at Kilbourn, there was something about the article that makes an impression, but I could not reason it out. I have been reading a very interesting book on Socialism, but every once in a while those few lines about J. I. Beggs beautifying his routes and depots, etc., have re-

BIJOU
OPENING OF THE SEASON
SUNDAY MATINEE, AUGUST 30
The New Surprise
MR. A. H. WOODS' STUPENDOUS MELODRAMA
Jack Sheppard
The Bandit King
(BY OWEN DAVIS)
Startling Climaxes—Comedy
Box Office Open Thurs. Aug. 27, 9 AM

turned to my mind and taken my attention from the book—not an infrequent occurrence with me, but I could not fathom the bothersome thing. But now come the daily papers that the mayor wants the Metropolitan Park Board discharged—and now the light breaks in on me! Of course the reasons given by the mayor do not 'hold water.' Has John I. Beggs been investigating and finding that the Metropolitan has been doing its work too well and carefully? And so on.

It has been generally known for some time that the street railway people have not liked the work the park commission was undertaking. And it was thought the mayor would sooner or later move in the matter and betray his hand.

But that he did not dare to while Ald. Stiglbauer, the reputed father of the commission, was alive, is now only too evident, when immediately after death has put Ald. Stiglbauer out of the way, Rose sends in his message against the Metropolitan Commission.

And why is the street car octopus warily getting ready to spring catlike, in the dark, on the work this commission had taken up? The reason is all too clear.

By inquiry and an inspection of the plans so far tentatively adopted by the Commission, we find that the establishment of the proposed parkways, or parked arteries leading from the center of the city to the residence outskirts, interfere very little with the present system of street railway lines. Of course, if such plans were adopted, these parkways would become the popular ways of travel, which would, no doubt, lessen the value of the present street car line locations and the value of the franchise held by Beggs and his pals. This is the colored gentleman in the wood

Knitting Yarn
ON SALE ALL DAY
Fleisher's German Knitting Yarn, black, per skein..... **25c**
Germantown Zephyr Yarn, per skein..... **10c**
The best quality Spanish Yarn, skein..... **15c**
(Second Floor)

vacation trips. Charlevoix, Petoskey, Traverse City and return, \$7.00; Mackinac City and return, \$8.00; Mackinac Island and return, \$9.00; via Pere Marquette Line steamers. Dock, 68 West Water St. Telephone Grand 717.

August Make-Room and Advance Autumn Sale

SPEED THE PARTING—welcome the new! Summer is on the wane, and with the season must go all merchandise that belongs to it; it is the policy of this reliable department store. It affords you splendid opportunity to save big money on just the sort and character of goods that are most desired. Preparations for the coming season have been made on a broad and liberal scale. The new goods are arriving daily; they will form a mighty interesting serial story, one that will captivate and hold you.

Wash Goods, White Goods, Linens, Etc.
The following items on sale all day:

- New Fall Waistings, new woven cord stripes, dotted and herringbone stripes, new shades, 34 inches wide, at this sale, per yard..... **15c**
- Medium-Weight Twilled Flannelettes, Persian patterns, at..... **12 1/2c**
- Dark Colored Gingham, for children's school dresses, plain colors, also stripes, checks and plaids..... **7 1/2c**
- The genuine White Economy Linen for tailored waists or suits, per yard..... **15c**
- High-Grade Mercerized White Waistings, figured, striped, checked and floral patterns, the new fabric for fall wear, 40c, 35c, 30c and..... **25c**
- Silver Bleached Table Damask, 2 yards wide, extra heavy quality, dotted or lily pattern, best 1.00 per yard quality, on Monday..... **65c**

In the morning only, from 8 to 12 o'clock, these specials:
Double Hemstitched White 15c Huck Towels, each..... **8c**
Fringed White 1.75 Bed Spreads, extra large size..... **1.19**
Cashmere or Satin Finished Gray Calico, yard..... **47c**
Quantities limited. No mail or phone orders filled.

Lace Curtains, Comforters, Blankets
These specials on sale all day—Third floor:

- Assorted 3.00 White Lace Curtains just received, new fall patterns, per pair..... **2.50**
- Advance sale of White Lace Curtains, 2.50 values, in new fall patterns, per pair..... **1.75**
- Figured Arabian Netting, 50 inches wide, 45c per yard qualities for..... **29c**
- Assorted 30-inch Figured White Curtain Nets, scalloped edges, per yard..... **21c**
- 36-inch Colored Curtain Goods, 15c and 18c values..... **9c**
- Full size 2.50 extra soft Comforters, covered with best quality light colored silkoline, fluffy white cotton filling, New lot only..... **1.98**
- Silk Bordered New Comforters, dainty colors..... **3.50**
- Infants' Comforters—blue and white and pink and white, pure white cotton filling, New lot only..... **50c**
- New lot of 2.50 Couch Covers on Monday..... **1.98**
- Fine All Wool Batting for comforters, 2 and 3 pound rolls in one sheet, per pound..... **89c**

In the Carpet Section Monday

- Room-Size Brussels Rugs, new fall patterns, on sale all day at..... **10.50**
- New 27.50 Body Brussels Rugs, Persian and oriental patterns, priced..... **22.50**
- The new fall patterns of best 9x12 Royal Wilton Room Rugs at..... **35.00**
- Best Granite Ingrain Carpets at..... **19c**
- New Sultana Ingrain Carpets at..... **18c**
- Extra Heavy Chinese Straw Matting only..... **9c**
- Best 30c Japanese Straw Matting priced..... **19c**
- Short lengths of 25c and 30c Floor Oil Cloths, per square yard..... **15c**
- Remnants of 65c quality Linoleum, from 1 to 2 yards wide, square yard..... **35c**
- 10c SHADE ROLLERS AT 5c
- Nickel-Trimmed Roller-Bearing National Carpet Sweepers, only..... **2.50**
- Made-to-Order Window Shades, any color, 6 feet long, best rollers, complete..... **45c**
- 30c BRUSSELS OR VELVET HASSOCKS 15c

Dress Goods, Linings: Advance Sale
The sale stocks embrace ample quantities, but it is well to remember that greater values very often are not advertised, because quantities are limited.

Black Dress Goods
Extra width Wool Satins, fine lustrous black..... **1.00**
Also new numbers up to 1.50
Fine French and Heavy Storm Serges, black..... **1.00**
Others up to 2.00 yard.

Col'd Dress Goods
25 pieces of All-Wool French Serges, black, cream and new shades, priced..... **39c**
36-in. Colored Storm Serges, Panama, Striped Serge, All-Wool Batiste and Brilliantines, all priced on Monday..... **50c**
Come and see the New Mole and Amethyst Suitings at from 8c to 2.50 per yard.

Cotton Crinoline, white, gray and black, 10c quality, 12 yards for..... **85c**
White or black 25c Lawn..... **17c**
2-yd. lengths of 25c quality Black Cotton Taffeta..... **12 1/2c**
36-in. Black Sateen, 35c quality, Monday..... **19c**

MILWAUKEE'S RELIABLE DEPARTMENT STORE
Hugo Rauch
COR. THIRD ST. AND NORTH AVE.

Knitting Yarn
ON SALE ALL DAY
Fleisher's German Knitting Yarn, black, per skein..... **25c**
Germantown Zephyr Yarn, per skein..... **10c**
The best quality Spanish Yarn, skein..... **15c**
(Second Floor)

Optical Dept.
We ask you to come here for your eye trouble. Success has crowned our work. We have had many difficult cases that others have failed on. Such cases go to make our reputation.

PABST PARK 10 Acres of Fun for Everybody
The Only Outdoor Amusement Resort Within City Limits
IT'S BETTER THAN EVER
THIRD WEEK...THE COUNTRY CIRCUS
See "Bill Tate", the Largest Elephant (12,700 lbs.); Hoop Moses, White Dromedary; Baby Lena and 30 Other Wild Animals. Children's Day Next Friday—Show 5c, Gate Free.
HIRSCHHORN'S TYROLEAN SINGERS—at 8:30 P.M. and 10:15—Sweet, Pure, True Mtn. Voices. **MAYR BAND CONCERTS DAILY**
CARPENTERS' PICNIC TODAY SAXONIA PICNIC SUNDAY
DANCING Wed., Sat., Sun. Ev'g. Ward Music.

SCHOOL SHOES
We have got the kind that will stand all the rough usage that any healthy boy or girl can give them.
THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RIPLE
575-577 MITCHELL STREET

MAJESTIC THEATRE
Opens for the Season Mon. Mat., Aug. 24
Seats Now on Sale

THE BILL
Willfred Clarke & Co. Johnny McVeigh and His College Girls Les Salvaggio The 50 tons Majette Four Abel & Irwin Fox and Fozie Linden Beethoven The Kinodrome
PRICES
EVE. Lower Box, 75c, 50c Balcony 50c, 35c, 25c
MAT. Lower Floor, 50c, 35c Balcony 2c
MATINEE EVERY DAY

WONDERLAND
ALL NEXT WEEK—FREE—TWICE DAILY—FREE
THE NORRIAS HIGH DIVERS
ARNOLD'S LEOPARDS TRIUMPH OF ANIMAL TRAINING
Scenic Ry. Floa Circus TOURS OF THE WORLD Occupations. Circle Swing BRONKHORST'S BAND
ADMISSION 10c Ladies and Children FREE Every Afternoon Ex. Sund.
AMATEUR NIGHT MONDAY
FIREWORKS TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

THE NEW STAR Matinee DAILY
WEEK COM. SUNDAY
The FAY FOSTER Co
AND
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
Bigger and Better Than Ever!
PRICES—LADIES' MATINEE 10-20-30 FRIDAY

CRISTAL Daily at 2:30
7-45, 8:30
WEEK OF AUGUST 24
Lutz Brothers
Novelty Musical and Shooting Act
ADMISSION 10c Reserved Seats 20c